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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

IN NINETEEN VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
A. O. P. NICHOLSON, PRINTER.
1854.

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33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc No. 66.

ARMY REGISTER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of the official Army Register for the year 1854.

February 28, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

War Department,
Washington, February 25, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the House of Representatives, two hundred and fifty copies of the official Army Register of 1854, in conformity with their resolution dated February 1, 1830.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFN. DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 67.

SALARIES PAID BY THE UNITED STATES AT FOREIGN COURTS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of salaries and other expenses of American ministers, chargés, &c., at foreign courts.

March 2, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

Treasury Department,
March 1, 1854.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, "requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to this House the names of all persons who, since the fourth of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have drawn from the treasury of the United States any compensation, either as outfit or salary, for services as ministers plenipotentiary, chargés d'affaires, or secretaries of legation at foreign courts; specifying particularly the amount paid to each, respectively; the date of the payment thereof; and the duration of their residence at the courts to which they were commissioned," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a letter of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement prepared by him, containing so much of the information required by the resolution as his office affords. The particular in which the statement does not fully give the information required, is in the time of service of some of the officers mentioned. The Auditor reports that this information is given as far as it is to be found on the files of his office, and I have to add that there is no other or further information upon the subject in any other branch of this department.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, February 28, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, which was referred to me, I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of the payments which have been made at the treasury direct, and by the United States bankers at London, since the 4th day of March last, to each of our ministers, chargés d'affaires, and secretaries of legation abroad, whether on account of their outfits, salaries, or return allowances; also the dates of the commencement and termination of their services, as near as they can be ascertained from the files of this office.

The resolution as above is herewith returned to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. PLEASANTON.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of payments which have been made at the treasury, and by the United States bankers, London, to our ministers, chargés d'affaires, and secretaries of legation abroad, since March 4, 1853, whether for outfits, salaries, or return allowances, together with dates of commencement and termination of their duties, as near as said dates can be ascertained at this office.

To whom paid.	Outfit.	Salary.	Return allowance.
Theodore S. Fay, late secretary of legation at Berlin, from April 17, 1837, terminated June 30, 1853—amount paid him from March 26 to June 13, 1853	.....	$666 63	
Theodore S. Fay, as minister resident at Switzerland, from July 1, 1853—paid him from July 1 to November 25	$4,500 00	1,125 00	
Horatio J. Perry, secretary of legation, Madrid; duration of his duties not known—paid him from March 5 to December 5	.....	1,617 96	
George P. Marsh, late minister resident to Turkey, from May 29, 1849, to December 19, 1853—paid him from March 5 to December 5	.....	4,926 58	
Miller Grieve, late chargé d'affaires to Denmark; duration of services not known—paid him from March 10 to August 22	.....	2,250 00	
C. B. Haddock, chargé d'affaires to Portugal; duration not known—paid him from March 12 to December 13	.....	3,697 83	
William C. Rives, late minister to France, from July 20, 1849, to May 14, 1853—paid him from April 1 to May 14	.....	3,925 36	$2,250 00
Jos. R. Ingersoll, late minister to Great Britain, from August 21, 1852, to August 23, 1853—paid him from April 4 to July 26	.....	4,349 68	2,250 00
William B. Kinney, late chargé d'affaires to Sardinia, from April 22, 1850; termination not known—paid him from April 1 to October 9	.....	3,851 05	1,125 00
Daniel M. Barringer, late minister to Spain, from June 18, 1849, to September 10, 1853—paid him from April 1 to September 9	.....	5,520 10	2,250 00
Richard H. Bayard, late chargé d'affaires, Belgium, from December 10, 1850; termination not known—paid him from April 1 to September 1	.....	2,250 00	
George Folsom, late chargé d'affaires to Netherlands, from May 14, 1850; termination not known—paid him from April 1 to September 1	.....	2,871 95	1,125 00
Daniel D. Barnard, late minister to Russia, from September 3, 1850; termination not known—paid him from April 4 to September 12	.....	8,254 09	2,250 00
Edward H. Wright, late secretary of legation at St. Petersburg; time of service not known—paid him from March 31 to June 8	.....	583 30	
Henry S. Sanford, late secretary of legation, Paris, from April 20, 1849; termination not known—paid him from March 31 to October 1	.....	1,499 95	
H. A. Homes, late assistant dragoman, Constantinople, from January 7, 1851, to June 30, 1853—paid him from May 14 to 18th	.....	1,312 37	
Lewis Cass, jr., chargé d'affaires, Rome, from January 21, 1849; still there—paid him from April 4 to December 5	.....	3,872 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	Outfit.	Salary.	Return allowance.
Niel S. Brown, late minister to Russia, from May 2, 1850, to June 23, 1853—paid him from April 2 to 25th	.....	$2,823 26	$2,250 00
Edward Joy Morris, late chargé d'affaires to Naples, from January 10, 1850; termination not known—paid him from April 11 to August 26	.....	2,751 27	1,125 00
John P. Brown, dragoman at Constantinople, from November 14, 1842; still there—paid him from April 1 to November 1	.....	1,691 23	
William H. Trescott, late secretary of legation, London, from December 30, 1852, to May 4, 1853—paid him August 30	.....	531 00	
John Randolph Clay, late chargé d'affaires to Peru, from August 18, 1849, to June 30, 1853—paid him from March 3 to June 30	.....	2,250 00	
John Randolph Clay, as minister to Peru, from July 1, 1853; still there—paid him October 10	$9,000 00	2,250 00	
Humphrey Marshall, commissioner to China; time not known—paid him from May 4 to October 6	.....	4,329 39	
Thomas M. Foote, chargé d'affaires to Austria, from September 16, 1852, to June 15, 1853—paid him from April 11 to May 20	.....	2,278 81	
Robert C. Schenck, late minister to Brazil, from March 12, 1851, to October 8, 1853—paid him from April 11 to May 20	.....	6,945 84	
John S. Pendleton, late chargé d'affaires to Buenos Ayres; time not known—paid him from April 1 to October 10	.....	4,551 65	
Ferdinand Coxe, late secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro, from September 12 to October 22—paid him from March 17 to August 21	.....	2,591 97	
John Bozman Kerr, late chargé d'affaires to Nicaragua, from March 12, 1851, to June 30, 1853—paid him from July 30 to December 10	.....	2,152 45	
Pierre Soulé, minister to Spain; time not known—paid him from July 26 to December 19	9,000 00	1,723 39	
Robert Dale Owen, chargé d'affaires at Naples; time not known—paid him from May 30 to December 1	4,500 00	1,875 00	
Frederick A. Beelen, secretary of legation to Central America; time not known—paid him from July 2 to October 12	.....	926 00	
Francis Schroeder, chargé d'affaires to Sweden, from November 1, 1849; still there—paid him from March 18 to December 12	.....	4,190 55	
Henry Bedinger, chargé d'affaires to Denmark; time not known—paid him from August 9 to December 15	4,500 00	1,800 00	
O. Jennings Wise, secretary of legation at Berlin; time not known—paid him from August 19 to December 19	.....	1,152 13	
James Buchanan, minister to Great Britain, from June 1, 1853—paid him from August 23 to December 31	9,000 00	5,250 00	
Peter Parker, secretary of legation and interpreter in China, from July 1, 1845; still there—paid him July 21	.....	1,250 00	
Paid him in May	.....	685 39	
Henry R. Jackson, chargé d'affaires to Austria; time not known—paid him from July to October 4	4,500 00	726 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	Outfit.	Salary.	Return allowance.
William Trousdale, minister to Brazil; time not known—paid him July 19	$9,000 00		
Luther Severance, late commissioner to Sandwich Islands, from June 7, 1850; termination not known—paid him from May 2 to December 8	.....	$9,751 25	
John Y. Mason, minister to France; time not known—paid him October 13	9,000 00		
David L. Gregg, commissioner to Sanwich Islands—paid him January 3, 1854	.....	1,680 00	
Thomas H. Seymour, minister to Russia; time not known—paid him November 8	9,000 00		
Alfred Conkling, late minister to Mexico, from August 6, 1852, to August 17, 1853—paid him from March 7 to November 7	1,500 00	9,293 48	
Carrol Spence, minister resident to Turkey; time not known—paid him October 28	.....	1,500 00	
J. Neville Steele, late chargé d'affaires to Venezuela, from March 5, 1849, to October 17, 1853—paid him from March 5 to November 12	.....	3,375 00	$1,125 00
Courtland Cushing, late chargé d'affaires to Ecuador, from November 11, 1850, to October 31—paid him from March 22 to December 2	.....	4,000 00	1,125 00
H. H. Miller, late chargé d'affaires to Bolivia; time not known—paid him May 20	.....	1,125 00	
Yelverton P. King, late chargé d'affaires to Grenada, from March 12 to April 5, 1853—paid him June 17	.....	2,875 00	
James S. Greene, chargé d'affaires to New Grenada; time not known—paid him from July 8, 1853, to February 16, 1854	4,500 00	2,250 00	
John W. Dana, chargé d'affaires to Bolivia; paid him August 30	4,500 00		
Philo White, chargé d'affaires to Ecuador—paid him from September 10, 1853, to January 10, 1854	4,500 00	1,000 00	
C. Eames, chargé d'affaires to Venezuela—paid him February 13, 1854	4,500 00		
Edward Kent, late acting chargé d'affaires, Rio de Janeiro, from June 20 to September 20, 1853—paid him November 1, 1853	.....	1,225 00	
J. B. Holman, late secretary of legation, Chili, from June 20, 1850, to June 30, 1853—paid him from April 26 to August 13	.....	1,515 13	
William Rich, late secretary of legation to Mexico, from January 22, 1852, to August 17, 1853—paid him from May 10 to October 18	.....	1,423 80	
John S. Cripps, secretary of legation to Mexico—paid him January 25, 1854	.....	1,274 52	
Solon Borland, minister to Central America, from May 18, 1853—paid him from May 2 to October 8	9,000 00	2,672 94	
D. E. Sickles, secretary of legation to London; time not known—paid him from October 31 to December 31	.....	833 31	
John M. Daniels, chargé d'affaires to Sardinia; time not known—paid him from August 2 to November	4,500 00	962 38	
Auguste Belmont, chargé d'affaires to Netherlands; time not known—paid him from August 9 to November 5	4,500 00	1,125 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	Outfit.	Salary.	Return allowance.
Peter D. Vroom, minister to Prussia, from August 9, 1853—paid him from August 12 to December 7	$9,000 00	$2,178 00	
Robert J. Walker, commissioner to China—paid him outfit June 22, $9,000—repaid November 5.			
Robert McLane, commissioner to China; time not known—paid him December 19, salary, and November 5, outfit	9,000 00	1,475 75	
J. J. Seibles, chargé d'affaires to Belgium; time not known—paid him from July 16 to November 30	4,500 00	537 50	
Balie Peyton, late minister to Chili, from July 6, 1849; termination not known—paid him from March 7 to April 26	.....	8,439 75	
James Gadsden, minister to Mexico; time not known—paid him from May 25, 1853, to January 25, 1854	9,600 00	4,650 00	
Samuel Medary, minister to Chili; time not known—paid him July 1	9,000 00		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, February 28, 1854.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc No. 68.

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report respecting the quality and value of foreign gold and silver coin.

March 2, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

Treasury Department,
March 1, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the report of the Director of the United States mint, "of the fineness and value of certain foreign gold and silver coins, as required by the acts of Congress of January 25, 1834, and March 3, 1843."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, January 28, 1854.

Sir: I submit the following report of the fineness and value of certain foreign gold and silver coin, as required by the acts of Congress of January 25, 1834, and March 3, 1843; said coins being therein made a legal tender upon certain conditions, which are contingent upon this report.

GOLD COINS.

The law provides that "gold coins of Great Britain, not less than $915\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths fine, shall be received at $94\frac{6}{10}$ cents per pennyweight." In a long series of years, and operating at times upon large quantities of such coin, we have not been able to find a higher average result than $915\frac{1}{2}$, and it was upon this basis that the enactment was framed. But under the present management of the British mint, and of its assay department, beginning fairly with the year 1852, there is an

upward tendency more strictly conforming with the legal standard of $916\frac{2}{3}$. The assay of a few pieces of 1852 and 1853 (the course of trade preventing the receipt of large quantities here) gives an average of $916\frac{1}{2}$, and the consequent rate would be $94\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pennyweight. But it will evidently require a large emission at this rate to make a perceptible improvement in any promiscuous parcel; and some years must elapse before the rate fixed by Congress can be elevated.

The gold coins of France are made current at $92\frac{9}{10}$ cents per pennyweight, provided their fineness be not less than 899 thousandths. Their legal standard is 900; but the actual fineness, down to 1852 inclusive, cannot be rated higher than 899.

Gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, "of the fineness of 20 carats, $3\frac{7}{16}$ carat grains," equal to $869\frac{14}{100}$ thousandths, are receivable at $89\frac{9}{10}$ cents per pennyweight. While occasionally parcels have been found to be of this fineness, or slightly above it, they are frequently not higher than 866, and would, therefore, appear to be thrown out by the terms of the law. Moreover, the gold coins of New Grenada, which is a part of Colombia, have been minted since 1849 at the new legal rate of 900 thousandths, and, upon repeated trials, are found to average 894. But it is very rare to find any longer in circulation a gold coin of Spain, Mexico, or Colombia.

The gold coins of Portugal and Brazil, made current upon condition of being not less than 22 carats ($916\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths) fine, are really not higher than 914 thousandths; they are now only known amongst us as curiosities, and it is believed are scarce even in their own country.

SILVER COINS.

The Spanish pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, of not less than 897 thousandths fine, and 415 grains in weight, and the dollars of Chili and Central America, and those restamped in Brazil, of not less fineness than "ten ounces fifteen pennyweights in the pound," ($895\frac{8}{10}$ thousandths,) and 415 grains in weight, are receivable at one hundred cents each. The present average fineness and value of these coins, as appearing in our circulation, may be stated as in the ensuing table, with some doubt as to the item of Central America, whose coinage is very irregular.

Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value in cents.	
	Grains.	Thousandths.	Per piece.	Per ounce.
Spanish pillar dollars.....	412	898	99.7	116.1
Brazilian restamped dollars..	412	898	99.7	116.1
Dollar of Mexico, mixed.....	$416\frac{1}{4}$	899	100.8	116 2
Do...Peru,.....do.....	415	905	101.1	117.0
Do...Bolivia.....	$416\frac{1}{2}$	901	101.1	116.5
Do...Chili.....	$416\frac{1}{2}$	901	101.1	116.5
Do...Central America...	416	870	97.5	112.5

The five-franc pieces of France, if not less than 900 thousandths fine, and 384 grains in weight, are made current at 93 cents. They continue to maintain this average to the year 1852, which is the latest date assayed here.

It is to be noted that the foregoing valuations of silver coin are based upon the legal rate of the United States, as fixed by the act of 1837. Under the act of March, 1853, the mint has been and is now paying a premium upon these rates to procure silver for coinage; consequently, the laws making them current may be considered nugatory and obsolete. The same remark, for other but obvious reasons, may be applied to all the gold coins mentioned in this report, except those of Great Britain and France.

I embrace this opportunity to suggest that there is no longer any propriety or necessity for legalizing the circulation of the coins of other countries. In no other nation, except in the case of some colonies, is this mixture of currencies admitted by law, either on the score of courtesy or convenience. When these laws as to foreign coins were passed our coinage was inconsiderable, but during the last few years the pieces struck, in number and value, it is believed, is scarcely inferior to that of any other country. The last year more than seventy-six millions of pieces were struck, of the value of upwards of sixty-four millions of dollars. If this suggestion is approved, and the laws which legalize foreign coins be repealed, it would be proper, by a standing regulation of the Treasury Department, or by legislative enactment, to require an annual assay report upon the weight and fineness of such foreign coins as frequently reach our shores, with a view to settle and determine their marketable value. Such a report would be a judicious substitute for the one now presented.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your faithful servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 69.

BOARDING STATION AT SOUTHWEST PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Papers in reference to the propriety of purchasing the Boarding Station at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river.

March 2, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

Treasury Department,
March 1, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, the enclosed copy of a letter from the collector of the customs at New Orleans, Louisiana, recommending the purchase of the ground and buildings constituting the boarding station at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river, and submitting the proposition of the owner to sell the same to the government for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500.)

A copy of the proposition of the owner, G. M. Bowditch, esq., is also enclosed, together with a copy of a letter from the Hon. John Slidell, on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Collector's Office, New Orleans,
February 8, 1854.

Sir: Mr. Bowditch, the proprietor of the ground and buildings constituting the boarding station at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, offers to dispose of his ownership to the United States for $3,500, as will be seen from the enclosed letter.

I understand, from reliable information, that the buildings are in good repair, substantial, and fully adequate to the requirements of the service; that the land, which is elevated above the surrounding marsh by artificial means, is the only habitable spot in that vicinity; and that the price asked is quite moderate and reasonable.

As the government contemplates purchasing the site of a light-house and boarding station at Pass à l'Outre, I would most respectfully recommend that the offer of Mr. Bowditch should be accepted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOLOMON W. DOWNS, *Collector.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SOUTHWEST PASS, *December* 30, 1853.

SIR: Having been informed that the United States were about to erect buildings for the accommodation of the boarding officer at Pass à l'Outre, and presuming that they will pursue the same course at this pass, I most respectfully offer for sale my property, which is at present the boarding station for all vessels coming into this, the principal pass of the Mississippi river. The title to the land is indisputable, and the buildings, sheds, &c., are built of the best materials, on the bayou known as Scott's bayou—as follows, viz:

One dwelling-house, 40 feet by 30 feet;
One kitchen, 25 feet by 16 feet;
One boatmen's house, 25 feet 8 inches by 30 feet 8 inches;
One boat-shed with red cedar posts, 50 feet by 32 feet;
One wharf, red cedar posts, 170 feet in length;
One look-out, 40 feet high;
One large shed, hog-pen, hen-house, one cistern, seven water-casks, privies, &c., with twenty acres of land,—for the sum of $3,500.

A short wharf could be built in front of this land extending into deep water, and a United States coal depot established, which is much wanted by the government. This depot would be under the eye of the boarding officer, and consequently there would be no rent to pay, nor person to look after it. As I have mentioned the $3,500, I should be perfectly willing to have it appraised by such persons as you may think proper to appoint for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. M. BOWDITCH.

Hon. SOLOMON W. DOWNS,
Collector of the Customs, &c.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1854.

SIR: Mr. George B. Bowditch, a long resident and most respectable citizen of New Orleans, desires to have the honor of an interview with you on the subject of the purchase of a property belonging to his brother, and occupied as a boarding station for vessels entering the

Southwest Pass of the Mississippi. The purchase is strongly recommended by the collector.

I have no knowledge of the value of the property, but can speak with confidence of the judiciousness of the location and the absolute necessity of having some building appropriated to the use of the boarding officer on that station. Assuming Mr. Downs's opinion of the value to be correct, I think the purchase a desirable one for the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SLIDELL.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 70.

THE GUANO TRADE.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report respecting restrictions upon the exportation of guano.

March 3, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, requesting information respecting negotiations with Peru for the removal of restrictions upon the exportation of guano, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence therein referred to.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, *March* 1, 1854.

Department of State,
Washington, February 28, 1854.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House "whether any negotiations have been opened by the government of the United States with the government of Peru for the removal of the restrictions imposed by the latter government upon the exportation of guano from that country, and, if so, what is the present state of said negotiations," has the honor to submit to the President copies of the instructions from this department to the legation in Peru upon the subject, and of the communication received in reply thereto—a list of which copies is subjoined.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. MARCY.

To the President of the United States.

List of enclosures.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Clay, August 30, 1853.
Mr. Clay to Mr. Marcy, November 11, 1853.
Mr. Marcy to Mr. Clay, December 3, 1853.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Clay.

[No. 3.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 30, 1853.

SIR: The increasing anxiety manifested in several States of the Union for a speedy removal of the obstacles to free traffic in the guano of Peru, as communicated from time to time to this department, justly merits attention. The monopoly in the exportation and sale of that article is of so rigid a character as to create exorbitant prices for it, and thus to preclude our agriculturists from the enjoyment of its benefits, except in a limited degree, in the improvement of their soil. It is of great importance, therefore, to a development of our leading American interest, that the Peruvian government should be prevailed upon to abandon this monopoly at as early a day as possible.

On the 6th June, 1850, my predecessor, Mr. Clayton, addressed a letter to Mr. Tirado, the then Peruvian minister near this government, upon the subject, and the latter, in reply, after noticing the difficulties which at that time prevented a liberal and enlarged commerce in guano with this country, remarked:

"Happily, however, as the time approaches for the final liquidation of the mortgage consequent upon those disbursements and advances which have hitherto controlled the sale of guano in other parts of the world, I flatter myself with the hope that, as your excellency desires it, the day is not very far when the United States, as well as the rest of the world, will be supplied with guano through the government of Peru directly—said guano being sold in Peruvian ports to those that go there in search of it, on a moderate duty being imposed upon the exportation of the same."

I doubt not that your relations with Mr. Tirado, the present Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, are of so cordial a nature, that you will feel no embarrassment in conversing with him unreservedly upon the importance, even as concerns the interests of Peru, of removing the restrictions which prevent our farmers from obtaining an adequate supply of this invaluable manure at a fair price.

If you deem it prudent you may advert to Mr. Tirado's expressions, as quoted above, and remind him of the kind assurances which, as the representative of Peru, he gave to this government.

It is estimated that the deposite of guano in the possessions of Peru cannot amount to less than 50,000,000 tons, and that the exportation of it in 1852 to all parts of the world did not exceed 200,000 tons, of which only about 47,000 were destined to the United States. Under judicious regulations of the government of Peru, it is probable that, in

a few years, the consumption in this country alone would more than equal that of all the world at the present time.

If it could be afforded at our ports at $30, or, perhaps, even $35 per ton, it would become an article of general use in most sections of our country, and contribute in a wonderful degree to the prosperity of our citizens. The quotations at present in Baltimore and Richmond are $50 and $55 per ton.

It is thought by competent judges that the transportation to our seaboard on the Atlantic could be effected, if there were regularity in the trade, at $15 per ton; but twenty dollars is the basis of the settlement with Peru, that government promising charter parties at that rate to all vessels which went out prior to a certain date; private charters, however, are held at $15. Should this prove to be too low, $20 would be a fair remunerating price.

It is represented that a sufficient number of laborers cannot be procured in Peru to prepare a larger quantity of guano for shipment than heretofore provided. There are various ways by which this difficulty could be obviated, and the supply be made equal to any demand, however much it might be increased. If laborers cannot be obtained in that country in sufficient numbers to get out and prepare for shipment all that may be required, the government of Peru might easily procure them from abroad, or it might allow the shippers to take it from the natural places of deposite, deducting the expense of doing so from the charges thereon. You will be able at once to dispose of this difficulty by suggesting to the Peruvian government obvious means of overcoming it.

Considering the great importance of increasing the supply for this country of this product, so useful to the great agricultural class of our citizens, you are instructed to urge the Peruvian government to adopt such measures as will be likely to lead to this beneficial result. It is a matter in which our citizens take a great interest, and expect the best exertions of their government in their behalf.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Marcy.

[Extracts.]

[No. 172.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lima, November 11, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No. 3, dated the 30th of August last, in which you refer to the present mode adopted by the Peruvian government for the sale of guano in the United States, and the anxiety manifested in several States of the Union for the speedy removal of the obstacles to free traffic in the article. You also instruct me to urge upon the Peruvian government the necessity of adopting such measures as will enable our citizens to obtain an adequate supply of this valuable manure at a fair price.

I need scarcely assure you, that during my residence in Peru my serious attention has been turned to this subject, and that I have neglected no opportunity to impress upon this government the importance of furnishing guano to the agriculturists of the United States at a lower price than it is now sold at, and that its agents should keep on hand a quantity sufficient to supply the increasing demands of the community.

The fact is, that as the Peruvian government relies entirely upon the amount produced by the sale of its guano, in the United States and Great Britain, to pay the interest upon the national debt, it is a delicate subject to touch upon and on which to offer suggestions, and I have always found it necessary to approach it with caution; for, as the Peruvian nation is the owner of the deposites, the diplomatic agent who represents to its government the necessity of a reduction in the price at which it is sold, risks being met at the threshold by the intimation that the possessor of an article of trade has the undoubted right to dispose of it as he may think proper. The feeling on the part of this government is, that the manner of disposing of the guano, and the price at which it is sold, are considerations which belong entirely and exclusively to the Peruvian nation, and are not subject-matter of negotiation with foreign powers.

Under the present system of contracting with mercantile houses for the sale of guano, the government can obtain an advance of money, at any time it may be required, without the trouble of negotiating a loan in the manner adopted by other nations. This is found to be very convenient, as the government applies to the consignees for the sum it needs, the agents furnish the money, and render a semi-annual account of their sales and advances to the treasury, where they are not exposed to public scrutiny, as they would be in the United States.

* * * * *

I have not thought it advisable to enter into any discussion upon the subject with Mr. Tirado, as he is about to be superseded in the portfolio of foreign affairs by Don José Gregorio Paz Soldan, who will enter the department on Monday next. * * * Nevertheless, as soon as Mr. Paz Soldan shall have taken charge of the ministry, I shall bring the subject to his notice, and endeavor to obtain some reduction in the price of the article.

I am well aware that the use of guano as manure has become so general in the United States, that it is now considered an article of primary necessity; the President and yourself may, therefore, rest assured that I shall spare no exertions, and shall avail myself of every occasion, to endeavor to secure to the farmers and planters of the United States the requisite supply of guano at prices corresponding with their means.

In questions of such moment as the one under consideration, the views of experienced statesmen are all-important, and it would have been very satisfactory to have received instructions more in detail than those contained in the despatch referred to above.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Clay.

[Extract.]

[No. 9.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 3, 1853.

* * * *

Although I have heretofore addressed you lengthily upon the subject, I may repeat, that there is a constantly increasing solicitude among our farmers to obtain at reasonable rates an adequate supply of guano. This article, if free trade in it were permitted, would produce benign results. It would supply, annually, additional millions of bushels of cereal grains to our garners, with but little additional labor.

We think that Peru ought to abrogate as soon as possible, in accordance with the assurances given by Mr. Tirado to this department in 1850, the contract with the London merchants, and afterwards sell the guano at the islands for a uniform price to all purchasers. She could certainly derive a larger revenue from it in this manner than she does at present. Can she not be induced to offer a sufficient pecuniary consideration to the present monopolists to obtain their assent to terminate her contract with them? Such a suggestion to the Minister of Foreign Affairs you can make with entire propriety.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 71.

CONTRACTS—HARBORS AND RIVERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of contracts, &c., for the improvement of harbors and rivers on Lake Michigan.

March 3, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d January last, "that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to furnish this House with copies of all contracts made by, and correspondence subsequently with, the Chief of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, for furnishing materials of wood and stone for improving the harbors and rivers on Lake Michigan, under and by virtue of the act 'making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers,' approved August 30, 1852," I transmit a letter of the Secretary of War, submitting a report of the colonel of topographical engineers, enclosing copies of the contracts and correspondence called for.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, *March* 1, 1854.

War Department, Washington,
February 27, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference to this department of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d ultimo, "that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to furnish this House with copies of all contracts made by, and correspondence subsequently with, the Chief of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, for furnishing materials of wood and stone for improving the harbors and rivers on Lake Michigan, under and by virtue of the act

'making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers,' approved August 30, 1852," and respectfully submit a report of the colonel of topographical engineers, with copies of the contracts and correspondence called for by it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFN. DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 24, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your direction to report upon a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d January, 1854.

The resolution calls for copies of all contracts made by, and correspondence subsequently with, the Chief of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, for furnishing materials of wood and stone for improving the harbors and rivers on Lake Michigan, under and by virtue of an act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, approved August 30, 1852.

The only contracts known to this bureau which come within the call of this resolution, are the contracts dated January 21, 1853, with Calvin C. Parks, esq., of Waukegan; the contracts dated March 8, 1853, with Sweet, Ives and Hawley, of Milwaukie; and the contract of R. L. Phillips, esq., of New Buffalo, dated January 13, 1853.

Copies of these contracts, and of all the correspondence in relation to them, are herewith submitted.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, September 23, 1853.

SIR: The applications and representations of Messrs. Sweet, Ives and Hawley, having been submitted to the Secretary of the Department of War, and having been revised by him, he has made the following decision:

"As the order of July 12th applied strictly only to future receipts of materials, the materials delivered to and received by government agents before that order reached them, will be paid for; but I decline to make any modification of that order, or the instructions given in pursuance of it.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, September 23, 1853."

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Messrs. SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY, *Milwaukie.*

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, September 2, 1853.

SIR: In reference to the letters of the 24th and 26th August, from Sweet, Ives & Hawley, I have the honor to report:

The only directions given by this office to the agents who were to receive under the contract with Sweet, Ives & Hawley were those received from the War Department, namely: "The materials may be received of the contractors at contract prices, if furnished in quantities and at times to meet the demand of the work; in default of this they may be purchased in open market. July 11, 1853."

Finding some embarrassment in the minds of agents upon the foregoing decision, a report of the 8th of August was submitted from this bureau, which states: "My view of the decision of the honorable Secretary is as follows: Contracts not being fulfilled were void and forfeited; but as an indulgence to the contractors, they could deliver materials (when wanted and as required,) for which they would be paid at contract prices. Materials so delivered would be in the form of a purchase from contractors at contract prices. In default of such deliveries the agent could purchase in open market from any one." Upon this report was endorsed: "The understanding of my decision expressed by Colonel Abert is correct. August 10."

If I understand Mr. Sweet's desire, (Sweet, Ives & Hawley,) it is to have taken from them, and paid for by the United States, such materials as they have on hand, and to continue to receive from them materials on the same terms, (to the extent of quantities as stipulated in the contract,) without reference to the conditions stated by the honorable Secretary in his decision of the 11th July, namely: "if furnished in quantities and at times to meet the demand of the work;" or, as explained in the decision of the 10th August, the contractors could "deliver materials (when wanted and required,) for which they would be paid at contract prices."

It is not in my power consistently to recommend an acquiescence to the foregoing proposition; but, as the utmost limit, it is respectfully suggested that such materials as the contractors had on hand and ready for delivery at the several stations at the time the decision of the 11th July was received, by each agent at each station or place, may be received and paid for at contract prices, in the form of open purchase; provided such materials, on proper inspection, should be of the qualities and kinds required, and as described in the contracts.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 8, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a letter from the agent, Carswell, of Racine. It is not in my power to give directions in reference to his

question about receiving materials from the contractor without authority from the War Department.

In my opinion the contractor has failed, as the time of delivery is as much an element of the contract as prices or materials.

The enclosed copy of a letter from the agent at Erie, Mr. Lints, will inform the honorable Secretary of the effects of extending time to contractors. It is therefore respectfully suggested—

1. That the agent be allowed to receive such articles as shall have been delivered (on the receipt of instructions to that effect,) and to pay for the same according to contract prices and stipulations.

2. That, the contract being void by failure of the contractor, the agent be authorized to procure other and additional articles, as wanted, by open purchase, or by contracts or agreements made by himself.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

RACINE, WISCONSIN,
July 2, 1853.

SIR: On the 31st day of May I submitted to you a statement of the condition of the harbor at this place, together with my views as to the best mode of expending the means appropriated, to which communication I have received no reply.

I have to inform you that Mr. Parks, the contractor, had his iron all ready for delivery by the 31st day of May, and stone enough to fill one contract delivery by the 30th day of June.

He has also ready for delivery upwards of four hundred pieces of oak timber, and I am informed that he has one hundred pieces more shipped and now on the way here. As the time for delivery as per contract has expired, you will please inform me with regard to receiving it or not.

You will also please send me the blanks necessary to be used in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CARSWELL,
U. S. Agent, Racine, Wisconsin.

J. J. ABERT,
Col. Top. Engineers.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
September 28, 1853.

On the 23d of October, 1852, notice was given for the receipt of proposals for the delivery of materials for the building of harbors on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin and Illinois. Bids were to be received until the 20th of December, 1852, and the time between

the 20th of December, 1852, and the 7th of February, 1853, was consumed in negotiating with other parties for the furnishing of the materials wanted as per advertisement.

On the 7th day of February, 1853, the War Department addressed me a note, of which the following is a true copy:

"Should Calvin C. Parks, esq., decline to take the contract for materials at Waukegan, it will be offered to you, as the next lowest bidder. Please inform me, without delay, whether you will accept it or not.

"J. J. ABERT, Col. Top. Engineers."

Said letter was mailed to me at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, the place of my residence, where it arrived on the 14th of February, and was remailed there, and directed to me in this city, where I received it on or about the 20th day of February. To this letter I *replied immediately*, that we (Sweet, Ives and Hawley) *would take the contract.*

A notice to the same purport was received, and answer returned, in relation to the contract for furnishing materials for Milwaukie, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc harbors, all in the State of Wisconsin, which had been assigned to one William F. Chittenden, of the State of Michigan, which he declined to execute.

I called upon Col. Abert about the same time, and inquired as to the time when the contracts would be in readiness to execute. He replied that his clerks were very busy, and it would require a few days to prepare them, but that he would give me notice when they were ready.

I was in Col. Abert's office several times, and talked with him concerning the result of the Waukegan contract.

On the 4th day of April I received, through the post office in this city, a letter from Col. Abert, of which the following is a true copy.

"SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant. It was intended to offer the contract for Waukegan to the next lowest bidder in case Mr. Parks declined, as he had intimated an intention to do. But he has declined too late for such a purpose, as no successor could fulfil the contract, the period for first delivery, according to advertisement, having passed by. You were therefore informed, when in the office yesterday, that as times of delivery must be altered, different prices would follow, and new advertisements would have to be made before contracts could be made. On these accounts I did not intend to advertise for new proposals, but would obtain materials as wanted, and, as heretofore, by purchase. In reference to the principle of reducing the quantities of materials of a contract, you were informed in a letter dated 26th February. You are no doubt informed of the right reserved by the department to reduce quantities, (but not prices,) so as to bring the aggregate of the contract below the appropriations, and to leave means for the preservation and using of the materials to be supplied under the contracts. There is no objection, on my part, to your appeal to the War Department on these matters, against the action of the bureau, as you intimated. Allow me to add that your letters are rather premature, as we have no contracts in this office with Sweet, Ives and Hawley. These parties have not yet signed and returned the contracts

which were sent to them; and a note from the chief clerk of this office (of about the 11th or 12th of March,) directed to you, and inviting you to call at this office and execute the contracts, has not been attended to.

"J. J. ABERT, Col. Top. Engineers."

On receiving this letter, I immediately went to the post office in this city, and showed the postmaster the same, and requested him to search for the "note" referred to as having been directed to me "about the 11th or 12th of March," by the chief clerk of the Topographical Bureau. On search, he found the "note," which had been in the post office about twenty-three days, during which time I had daily called at the post office and inquired for letters. The postmaster was made satisfied, on the representations of his clerks, of whom I had made daily inquiries for letters, that I had made such frequent inquiries; and thereupon he wrote to Colonel Abert that it was not my fault, but the fault of the post office, that I had not duly received said "note" (above referred to) from the chief clerk of the Topographical Bureau.

On inquiring of Colonel Abert for the contracts above referred to, I was informed by him that they had been forwarded to Milwaukie, Wisconsin, the place of my residence. On their arrival in Milwaukie, my agent in that city immediately despatched them, by a special messenger, to me in this city, (Washington,) where he arrived with them on the 7th day of April, and on the 8th (the day following) the contracts were fully executed. But, previous to executing the contracts, I declined signing them, for the reason that the time for the first delivery of materials had passed by, (on the 30th of March,) and for the further reason that, by the time we could arrive in Wisconsin, where the work was to be performed and the materials delivered, the second delivery of materials would be due, (on the 30th of April.) Colonel Abert, however, informed me that they should be obliged to "tamper with the time for delivery;" that it would be necessary to close the matter by a purchase of the materials from the contractors, at contract prices, without reference particularly to the contract, and thus avoid going over the whole ground again. With this understanding, I signed the contract in good faith, and entered upon immediate arrangements for preparing and furnishing the materials. But, on or about the 1st of July, I was not a little surprised when I was notified by the disbursing agents at the different points at which the materials were to be delivered, that they were instructed by the Topographical Bureau not to receive any materials whatever, except in strict accordance with the letter of the contracts.

I immediately wrote to Colonel Abert, setting forth the facts that I had a large amount of the materials (timber, stone, lumber, and iron) on the ground and ready for delivery, which the agent refused to receive, in pursuance of orders from the Topographical Bureau; and that I hoped he would, without further delay, give such instructions to the different agents as would enable me to deliver the property and receive the money for the same, and thereby relieve me of embarrassments consequent upon the transaction. He accordingly sent a circular letter to the different agents, of which the following is a copy:

"The materials may be received of the contractors at contract prices, if furnished in quantities and at times to meet the demands of the work. In default of this, they may be purchased in open market.

"JEFFN. DAVIS, Secretary of War.

"*July* 11, 1853."

Upon the receipt of the above instructions, the agents still further refused to receive and pay for the materials, and wrote for an explanation of the instructions of the Secretary of War; whether it was intended that it was imperative on them to receive the materials and pay for them, or only discretionary. In reply to which, Col. Abert sent them a circular letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Contracts not being fulfilled, were void and forfeited; but, as an indulgence to contractors, they could deliver materials, (when wanted and as required,) for which they would be paid contract prices. Materials so delivered, would be in the form of a purchase from contractors at contract prices. In default of such delivery, the agent could purchase in open market, of any one.

"J. J. ABERT, Col. Top. Engineers.

"*August* 8, 1853."

As the representative of the contractors, duly authorized to speak for them, all that I now desire is, that the government will carry out and fulfil its engagements, by *receiving and paying for the materials on the ground ready for delivery.* If the government desires the balance of the materials contracted to be delivered, we are ready to fulfil on our part; but if the government desires to be released from its engagements so far as relates to the balance of materials, (not now ready for delivery, but which are in a state of forwardness,) then we are willing so to release it. But, for the materials now on the ground and ready for delivery, we feel that we are fully warranted in insisting that we are entitled to payment, without further delay; and we beg leave to add, that further delay would be ruinous to the contractors.

It will be observed that the government had entered into a contract, in which it was stipulated that certain materials should be furnished, at a time which had already transpired, with the understanding, on the part of the contractors, that if the materials were furnished in time to meet the demands of the several works upon which the materials were to be used, they would be received and paid for at contract prices.

The circular letter of the Secretary of War, above referred to, (of July 11, 1853,) seems to be in accordance with the spirit of the transaction as understood at the time.

The materials above referred to, as on the ground and ready for delivery, were furnished in time to meet the demands of the several works upon which they were to be used, and in no instance have these works been delayed for want of said materials, which fully appears from the reason now assigned by the agents for not receiving the materials and paying for them; which is, that they are not yet wanted. But, they say that when they are so wanted, they will then give us notice of the same, and receive and pay for them. It will be remembered that the reason previously assigned (on or about the 1st of July) why

the materials were not received, was, that they were not ready for delivery at the time specified in the contracts.

In view of the foregoing statement of facts, the question arises, if the materials were wanted at the time they were ordered and contracted for—they not having been supplied from other sources—why are they not now wanted?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY.
By ALANSON SWEET.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *April* 2, 1853.

SIR: I inferred from your conversation with me on yesterday that it is now your intention to withhold from me and my associates (Messrs. Ives and Hawley) the privilege of furnishing the materials for Waukegan, according to the contract offered by you to us by your note of 7th of February last, and accepted by my note in reply thereto.

Will you be kind enough to inform me whether, in this, I was correct; and also what action you intend to take in relation to the contract.

When Mr. Parks declined to take it, as provided in your note of 7th of February, I supposed that the contract between us and the government was complete, and that nothing remained but to perform it.

If you decline to give us the work, I must beg that the whole subject, with all the papers, be referred to the War Department for further action in our behalf, or for its decision, at least, as to whether we are not entitled to the contract.

Your obedient servant,

ALANSON SWEET,
For SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Chief Topographical Bureau, Washington.

MILWAUKIE, *August* 9, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The stone for the harbor for Milwaukie I purchased of a Mr. Jones; they were measured, by agreement between myself and Mr. Jones, by disinterested parties, and I paid for them according to such measurement—being 400¼ cords. I called upon Mr. Gunnison to accompany the parties while they were taking the measurement, that he might satisfy himself with the measurement, and that the stone reported were all there. He refused to accompany the parties measuring, or even to notice the pile of stone, or to have anything to do in the matter. This was, I think, on one of the two last days of June last. A few days since I called upon Mr. G. to measure the stone, and give a certificate as per instructions from your department. He

treated me in a manner that may be considered anything but pleasant, telling me *that he would go and measure the stone when he had convenient time.* I requested him to give me notice of the time when he would measure the stone, that I might be present, stating where a note to that effect would find me, and the place indicated being not more than four hundred feet from his office. He went on to measure the stone a few days after, privately, or without giving me any notice of his intention so to do, and, to my surprise, made the measurement fall short of the amount for which I had paid, nearly 25 per cent. I was not present at the time the stone were measured for Mr. Jones, as before stated, and I have been this morning and examined the pile of stone, and I am satisfied that this deficiency grows out of the conspiracy against me, to which I alluded in a letter to you on or about the 27th of June last; and I now wish you would appoint some parties here—the expense of which I will pay—to measure this pile of stone. I would be perfectly willing to have the Hon. J. P. Walker, of the United States Senate, appointed as one; this would throw the responsibility upon him, he being a strong advocate, as you know, for the "straight cut" for the Milwaukie harbor. The difference in measurement amounts to nearly $800—too much for me to lose. I have written to Mr. Geo. Harrington in regard to this matter, who will call upon you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALANSON SWEET.

Col. J. J. Abert.

Milwaukie, *June* 27, 1853.

Dear Sir: On my return from Red river, on the 25th of May last, I found Messrs. Ives and Hawley, contractors with me for materials for harbors on Lake Michigan, at this place. They gave me to understand that the weather had been so wet and bad, and *so much mud*, it was very difficult to haul timber, and therefore they had been unable to comply with the first and second deliveries. However, they said, if I could make such arrangements as would furnish them with the necessary means, they could "fetch up" by the first of July. I complied with their request, and placed to their credit unlimited means to be used for that purpose.

Becoming a little alarmed during the last week, I have been to the different points and places of delivery.. I find from ten to twelve thousand dollars invested all round, but not materials enough yet to fulfil the contract, and I am therefore entirely at your mercy. I do not pretend that I am not in fault for the non-fulfilment; it is my fault for being connected with men of this stamp, who had not the necessary energy, and not yours; therefore I have only to plead "guilty" generally, and beg your indulgence.

We have at Waukegan some stone delivered; we have also timber to some extent on the lake shore, ready to raft to the same point; yet I must acknowledge that the place has been treated with some considerable negligence, and there is not as much "material" on hand as there

should be for the amount of money used at that point. But there is *some* excuse for the neglect, it being so difficult to obtain good men and teams to do the necessary labor. Mr. Gamble, the superintendent, tells me that it is the worst place to get anything done that he was ever located in.

As to Milwaukie, we have the full amount of stone delivered; the timber is nearly all upon the beach of the lake, within a few miles of the harbor, north and south, and the balance up the river some eight miles, nearly ready to be rafted. At Sheboygan, the stone are all delivered, and a good portion of the timber; I cannot state exactly the amount. What is not delivered is hewed and rapidly being hewn, within a few miles of the harbor. At Manitowoc, the bad state of the roads and the country generally, on account of the wet, has prevented the delivery of any great amount of "material;" but it is all prepared and being prepared within a few miles—some to be rafted and some to be hauled. The stone are all picked up and hauled to the road-side about four miles from the harbor, ready to be forwarded as soon as the roads will permit; some are being hauled now. The lumber, I think, will be ready at Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and the other two places, within a few days.

The iron I ordered myself at Pittsburg: they showed me samples; and it is to be of the best quality—good enough for anything. But it had to be manufactured expressly for the purpose, on account of length. The bills of lading have been received and the iron paid for, and I hope it will be on the ground at the time, but it may be behind a few days.

Now, sir, what I wish to ask at your hands is, that I may be permitted to go on and deliver the materials that we have now on hand at the different places, as well as the balance that is near by, and designed for the contract; and, if possibly consistent with your duty to the department, you will allow me to finish up the contracts in full, either by purchase from me or otherwise. I have induced my friends to make pretty heavy advances, and my object is to save them if possible. It all depends now upon what you can do for me.

Within the last twenty-four hours I have been advised of a conspiracy going on in this city against me, in relation to the "material" for this place, and it may extend further; that is to say, the old "clique" here, that have always been abusing you—and, for the reason that I had dared to speak favorably, and thereby endorsing your acts, have also meted out to me no small measure of abuse—are now conspiring to prevent your purchasing or taking the stone and timber, or either, on the contract or otherwise. The plan is to prevent the sub-contractors, who have furnished the property at the different points, and particularly at this place, from letting us have it on the payment of the money, as is provided for in our contracts with them, (the sub-contractors;) and after our contract with the department is forfeited, they step in and sell the same materials to the government at an advanced price from their contracts with us, and of course greatly to our injury.

I am disposed to think that your agent here is not wholly ignorant of this matter; yet I may be wrong. Now what I desire is, that if you please, you will give such instructions to your agent, Mr. Gunnison, as will prevent this fraud. It may be said that we must rely upon our

contracts with these sub-contractors; but these men are irresponsible; and, without your aid, I fear that I shall be seriously injured, and the injury come really from our common enemy.

Since the foregoing was written, I have had an interview with Mr. Gunnison, and am fully satisfied that the foregoing suggestions are *true*, and that he is privy to the same, although I have no tangible evidence at present.

Nothing but your interference in preventing Mr. Gunnison from buying the timber and stone that were got out for me from these parties, will save me; for the moment they find that they cannot sell to Mr. G., they will be willing to take pay of me, according to contract, and deliver the property.

Enclosed herewith you will find a power of attorney to Mr. Blossom (who has made the advances) to receive the payments.

I have written to Mr. Harrington to call on you in relation to this matter.

Now, my dear sir, all is in your hands. Inasmuch as there cannot be *much* done here, and at the point north of this place, this season, would you not be justified in letting me go on with the contracts?

Yours, with great respect,

ALANSON SWEET.

Col. J. J. Abert.

Milwaukie, Wisconsin,
August 23, 1853.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 18th is received and contents noted; in which you say that Mr. Gunnison, the agent of this office at Milwaukie, will be instructed to pay for the materials as a purchase from Sweet, Ives & Hawley, without regard to the contracts, except so far as the prices of the materials are concerned.

In your letter of instruction of the 15th you say to Mr. Gunnison that the materials are to be received as a purchase from the contractors, without regard to the contracts, except as to the price for which they are to be furnished, which Mr. Gunnison has received; but yours of the 12th instructs Mr. G. to receive, or, in your words, "as an indulgence to the contractors, they could deliver materials, when wanted and as required, for which they would be paid at contract prices."

This letter Mr. Gunnison construes to mean and read that he shall not receive nor pay for any of the materials tendered to him by the contractors until the time they are wanted to be used in the work. I think this construction is very much strained; and I further think that you intended to have the materials received when tendered, and paid for; but, if we are to wait for the receipt and payments until they are wanted to put into the work, in all human probability we shall have to wait till June next. This would be ruinous to the contractors.

Now, my dear sir, I hope you will look at the case of the contractors without delay, and so order Mr. Gunnison at this place, that he will receive and pay for the property now ready for delivery without further delay or equivocation on his part. As I have intimated to you before,

I fully understand why Mr. G. causes this delay, and out of which serious embarrassments are falling upon the contractors, and will operate ruinously upon us if we cannot get our money. I hope you will consider our case favorably and at once.

Yours, with great respect,

SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY,
By ALANSON SWEET.

Col. J. J. ABERT.

NOTE.—The six thousand dollars you have sent Mr. Gunnison is now deposited in a little bank in this city, which, according to their report, is more than half the money they have on hand, and (you can understand) would cripple them seriously if drawn out. It was deposited there for the reason that the parties owning the bank went his security to your department.

A. SWEET.

MILWAUKIE, *August* 24, 1853.

DEAR SIR: To my surprise I received a note this morning from Sheboygan informing me that Mr. Newland, your agent at Sheboygan, interprets your letter of instruction of the 12th instant to mean that he shall not receive or pay for any materials from the contractors, Sweet, Ives & Hawley, until they are actually wanted and necessary to be placed in the work, which, in all human probability, would prevent us from realizing our money for the materials till some time next summer. If this should be so, the delay will prevent us from furnishing any materials whatever, as the property we are providing, and have provided, will have to be sold at sheriff's sale, or otherwise, that we may realize means to meet our liabilities. We cannot think for a moment that you would allow us to suffer in that way; and we think it was the intention of the Secretary of War, in his letter of instructions of the 12th of July, to receive and pay for the property as fast as we could deliver it. Will you look to this matter at once, and by so doing relieve us from embarrassments that are really injuring us now, and from which we cannot extricate ourselves without your aid?

Yours, with great respect,

SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY,
By ALANSON SWEET.

Col. J. J. ABERT.

MILWAUKIE, *August* 26, 1853.

SIR: I wrote you a few days since in reference to our contract for materials for harbors on the western shore of Lake Michigan; but, from facts which have come to light since, I deem it not improper to address you again.

It appears that Captain Webster, now in Chicago, has been made general superintendent of all the works in which we are engaged.

Mr. Hawley, one of the contractors, has just returned from Chicago, where he had an interview with Captain Webster to ascertain what we could rely upon for the receipt of, and payment for, the materials furnished and now on hand, when we learned from Captain Webster that it was the design of himself and the agents—and that they are endeavoring to prevent us from receiving pay for the materials at contract prices as decided in the Secretary of War's letter of the 12th of July to the different agents—to force us to sell our materials to Captain Webster, or agents here, at such price or prices as might be agreed upon by Captain Webster and ourselves.

I had mistrusted that this conspiracy was going on for the last month, but had no means of coming at the facts until the proposition was made by Captain Webster to Hawley to that effect.

Now, sir, as we have intimated before to you, we have gone on in good faith and procured a large amount of material at the different points, and have become involved in so doing by taking from banks, on short time, means to acomplish the object; that paper is now due, and becoming due, to a very large amount.

Captain Webster and those operating with him will understand this matter, and they can act with great certainty. They can procure the materials that we have furnished for less money than the contract price, for the reason that, if we are left to their mercy, we must sell to them at such price as they think proper to set upon our property, or we must suffer it to be sold at sheriff's sale; and, in that case, there are no parties in this country that want that kind of property; hence it must go at whatever price Captain Webster deems proper to pay, if your department allows him to carry out his project, or allow his associate to do so.

Sir, we cannot for a moment think that you will allow us to be sacrificed in this way. We think that the letter of the Secretary of War of the 12th of July last contemplated a different state of things, and that he intended that we should receive pay for materials already delivered, and all that should be delivered, as fast as wanted; but, if not delivered as fast as wanted, then the materials to be bought in open market; and, with this view, we have been acting in good faith, and have become involved to a considerable amount, since, in labor and in procuring the materials requisite, but have not been able, as yet, to obtain the first dollar from government to aid us in the matter. We sincerely think and hope that, as soon as you are aware of this state of things, you will issue such orders as will relieve us from our present embarrassment; and, if it is the design of your department not to take the balance of the materials referred to in the letter of the Secretary of War of the 12th of July last to the different agencies, you will certainly advise us, that we may discontinue our labor, and consequent further embarrassment in the matter.

With great respect, yours,

SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY,
By ALANSON SWEET.

Hon. J. J. Abert,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

MILWAUKIE, *August* 24, 1853.

SIR: I find, on going to Sheboygan to get the materials at that place received, and to realize the money for the same, that Colonel Abert has ordered all the agents with whom we are dealing to receive none of the property until the same is wanted to be placed in the work, as you will see by the following copy of a clause of his letter of the 12th instant: "Contracts not being fulfilled are void and forfeited; but as an indulgence to the contractors, they could deliver materials, (when wanted and as required) for which they would be paid at contract prices."

This course certainly is unfair, as the contractors are not able to lay out of the use of their money. The money is invariably obtained from banks, and on short time, and the materials may not be used for years, and some of them never; yet, by your very indulgent decision on the 12th of July last, the contractors were encouraged to go on and make further investments in materials, and are now at work delivering materials, which they would not do if they supposed they were not certain of the government's taking and paying for the same. If the order of Colonel Abert is sustained the property will be sold at sheriff's sale, and the contractors totally ruined. Will you, sir, notice this matter?

With great respect, yours,

SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY,
By ALANSON SWEET.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *September* 19, 1853.

SIR: There having been some misunderstanding as to the meaning and intentions of the department by its decision of the 12th July last, in relation to the materials required for harbor improvements on the north western lakes, and feeling desirous of meeting the views of the department so far as possible, we have the honor to submit for decision the following questions, viz:

1. Shall not the timber and other materials which have been delivered and *receipted for* by the government agent be forthwith paid for?

2. Shall not the timber and other materials (iron, &c.) which are upon the spot, ready for formal delivery, be forthwith inspected, and if accepted, be at once paid for; most of which were ready for inspection before the 12th July last, the date of your decision referred to?

3. Will the materials now being prepared be inspected, received, and paid for on delivery at the proper points, on notice thereof being given to the government agent?

4. Shall we proceed with despatch to prepare and deliver the balance of the materials of all descriptions as called for in the contract; and will they be inspected, received, and paid for on notice of such delivery being given to the agent, provided they shall be delivered as fast as the works actually require?

We would add that, under the decision of the 12th July, we proceeded in good faith to prepare and deliver additional materials, upon the supposition that the intention of the honorable Secretary of War was to have received and paid for, at contract prices, all materials delivered prior to such being required for use. We are very desirous that the money shall be forthwith paid for all materials receipted for or ready to be inspected at the date of that decision of the 12th July; any further delay will be ruinous to us. We are ready to proceed with the balance if the department so desires. We beg the department to instruct its agent to pay us *at once* for that *receipted for*, and also that ready to be inspected; and we await its decision on the other propositions.

If you do not feel authorized to give an affirmative decision to our various propositions herein submitted, we respectfully request a reference to the honorable Secretary of War.

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY,
By ALANSON SWEET.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Chief of Topographical Engineers.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, September 21, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the consideration and decision of the honorable Secretary of War, a letter from Sweet, Ives & Hawley, of the 19th September.

This letter embraces the following propositions: As a preliminary remark, I will state that, the contract being void because of non-fulfilment, these propositions embrace certain indulgencies to the contractors, to which they make claim on the ground of preliminary expenses and labor, in efforts to fulfil the contract.

1st proposition: "Shall not the timber and other materials which have been delivered and receipted for by the government agent be forthwith paid for?"

The government agent had no right to receive and receipt for materials, except under the contract. To that extent—namely, for timber and other materials received under the contract—the proposition is not objectionable; but for materials which have been received not under the contract, I cannot vary from the recommendation in the report from this office of the 2d September instant.

2d. "Shall not the timber and other materials (iron, &c.) which are upon the spot, ready for formal delivery, be forthwith inspected, and, if accepted, be at once paid for; most of which was ready for inspection before the 12th July last, the date of your decision referred to?"

Cannot recommend any decision involving more than is stated in my report of 2d September instant.

3d. "Will the materials now being prepared be inspected, received, and paid for on delivery at the proper points, on notice thereof being given to the government agent?"

I think not, unless the government agent wanting said materials shall make demand for the same in writing, giving (ten days) notice, stating kinds and qualities. On default of delivery under such notice, government agent to buy of any one. In all cases, materials to be rigidly inspected.

4th. "Shall we proceed with despatch to prepare and deliver the balance of the materials of all descriptions, as called for in the contract; and will they be inspected, received, and paid for on notice of such delivery being given to the agent, provided they shall be delivered as fast as the works actually require?"

I think not. The agent should be the judge when materials are required, and the kinds. His notice, not that of the former contractor, should govern. Delivery should not be made faster than he (the agent) shall require, who shall give (ten days) notice of his wants.

For fear of error, I submit the original letter of Sweet, Ives & Hawley with this report, and, reverting back to my report of the 2d September, and to the views of this, respectfully recommend—

1st. That the agents be authorized to purchase and pay for "such materials as the contractors had on hand and ready for delivery at the several stations at the time the decision of the 11th July was received by each agent at each station or place; may be received and paid for at contract prices, in the form of open purchase, provided such materials, on proper inspection, should be of the qualities and kinds required, and as described in the contracts."

2d. That no further delivery shall be made of right by the contractors, but only, on ten days' notice, under written application from the agent, and be paid for at the prices stated in the contract. If contractors fail punctually to deliver on said notice and application, then the agent is authorized to purchase of any one in open market. In all cases the materials to be rigidly inspected, according to description and direction of the contracts.

Respectfully, sir. your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Col. Corps Top. Engineers.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, October 1, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your direction to report upon a letter from Sweet, Ives and Hawley, (by A. Sweet, esq.,) of the 28th September. The letter is to be considered as an appeal to the War Department, from the decisions which have been made in reference to certain contract matters.

The letter speaks of facts and of an engagement with the government. Of the facts I can say nothing: all the facts are, in my judgment, involved in the contracts, which it must be presumed parties read before signing, and contemplated to make when they made bids, under advertisement for proposals.

There is no engagement whatever with parties. The engagement was the contracts, which parties failed to fulfil.

The appeal is now for an extension of indulgence, namely: to receive and pay for all materials now on the ground (at the several places) and ready for delivery. He submits this proposition, as the carrying out and fulfilling of a government engagement.

I am aware of no such engagement, or of any authority for such an idea. All that has been decided in the case is as follows: That materials on hand and ready for delivery when the decision of the War Department of the 11th July was received, at each several place, should be received and paid for, as purchased materials, at contract prices, after due inspection, &c.

2d. That future receiving of materials should be regulated by future wants of the works and future demands of the agent; preference being given to the failed contractors in these cases, if they could supply in time.

Mr. Sweet contends that failures to deliver, under the contracts, have not occasioned delays to the works.

He forgets that this is not a suitable point for his consideration, and that by failure to deliver according to contract, no materials were received. Materials may have been held by the contractors, and have been ready for delivery soon after failure; but these could not be received by agents, who had the contracts for their guide; and this very delay and failure have occasioned all the delay and discussion which have followed, and the decisions from which he now appeals.

Seeing no adequate reason for changing the views which have been presented in reports from this office, or for changing the decisions which have been made by the War Department, I will conclude this report by submitting all the papers in the case to the revision and final decision of the War Department.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Top. Engineers.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, December 29, 1853.

SIR: That I might answer correctly the inquiry in your note of the 9th instant, circulars were written to all the agents at places for which Sweet, Ives and Hawley had contracts. Answers having been received, I now submit a report.

Manitowoc—agent, Temple Clark, esq.—By letter from the agent, dated 17th December, 1853, it appears "that there are no materials at that place ready for delivery under the Sweet, Ives and Hawley contract." Certain sub-contractors have materials on hand and for sale, which at contract prices would amount to $1,420.

The owners or sub-contractors will sell these materials for $970.

The materials consist of 70 cords of stone, and 4,000 feet of timber.

The agent reports that the above enumerated materials are in the possession of the sub-contractors, who will not deliver them on account of Messrs. Sweet, Ives and Hawley.

Sheboygan—agent, D. Newland, esq.—By letter from the agent, dated December 19, 1853, it appears that, "I am not aware of there being any materials ready for delivery at this place, under the Sweet, Ives and Hawley contract, except the following:

6,000 lbs. of 1½-inch bolt iron	$240 00
20,000 feet of pine plank	300 00

received as per report for July."

Milwaukie—agent, H. W. Gunnison, esq.—By letter dated December 15, 1853, it appears that there is "the following list of materials now ready for delivery under said contract, and the contract prices thereof:"

6,000 lbs. 1½-inch bolt iron	$300 00
327 cords of stone for crib ballast	3,270 00
	3,570 00

Waukegan—agent, Wm. Gamble, esq.—By letter dated December 15, 1853, it appears that "all materials ready for delivery" at that place, under the Sweet, Ives and Hawley contract, consist of—

29 cords of ballast stone	$348 00
5,980 lbs. 1½-inch round common Pittsburg iron, (contract requires best bolt-iron)	299 00
	647 00

The agent also reports outstanding claims against above, amounting to $26 42.

In my opinion, the iron as above described could not be received; nor do I think we have anything to do with the "outstanding claims." I presume these last have been reported as liens upon the materials, which would have to be adjusted before the materials could be delivered by those who have them in hand.

Taking these reports, however, without abatement from any cause, it appears that the whole value of materials ready for delivery at all places, on account of the Sweet, Ives and Hawley contract, is $5,637.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Top. Engineers.

A. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WASHINGTON, *January* 13, 1854.

Levi Blossom, attorney, with full powers from Sweet, Ives and Hawley, presents the following statement as to materials furnished and ready to be delivered for harbors at Milwaukie, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Waukegan, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, on the first day of July last:

At Milwaukie, per local agent's certificate accompanying this statement—

327 cords of stone, at $9		$2,943 00
6,000 lbs. round iron, at 4½ cents		270 00
		3,213 00
Sheboygan, 6,000 lbs. round iron, at 4½ cents	$270 00	
Manitowoc, 4,000 lbs. round iron, at 4½ cents	180 00	
Waukegan, 6,000 lbs. round iron, at 4½ cents	270 00	
		720 00
		3,933 00
Add 10 per cent. reserved		393 30
		4,326 30

The three last above-mentioned items I have not the local agent's act for; but all the above material was on hand, and the same was tendered to the local agents at the several points on the first day of July last, except at Manitowoc, where there was no agent to make the tender to. The agents at Milwaukie, Sheboygan, and Waukegan, declined receiving the same and giving receipts therefor without further instructions from the department. At that time Mr. Gunnison, the local agent at Milwaukie, wrote to the department for such instructions, which were received in Milwaukie about the first of August, during his absence. Immediately upon his return I called upon him, and on the 6th of August, under said instructions, he gave me the accompanying certificates for iron and stone delivered at Milwaukie.

On the 8th of August last, I forwarded said certificates to Colonel Abert; and as I did not obtain the money on them, I have not since taken the trouble to travel some three hundred miles back and forth on our lake coast to procure the other certificates from the local agents at the other points for the iron herein mentioned. Now, if the department will pay me the sum of three thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars at this time, being the amount due according to the certificates of Mr. Gunnison, and make an order for the further payment of the sum of seven hundred and ninety dollars when they procure the proper certificates that the iron herein before mentioned is at Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Waukegan, making in all the sum of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars, and add the 10 per cent. heretofore reserved, I will cancel the contracts and close this matter up.

The reason why I urge the payment for the iron delivered at the several points is, because it is of an unusual size for common work; while it is there on hand and just what the government contracted for, and must have when they proceed with the work. Hoping that this [illegible] get your favorable consideration, and that I may have an [illegible] earliest convenience. I am your obedient servant,

LEVI BLOSSOM, of Milwaukie,
Attorney for Scott, Ives & Hawley, with full power.

Hon. Davis,
War, Washington, D. C.

The gross sum asked for by the foregoing letter is four thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents, to make a final and complete settlement.

L. BLOSSOM, *Attorney.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 2, 1853.

SIR: When I talked with you last in relation to the materials to be furnished by myself and associates (Messrs. Ives & Hawley) for the harbors of Milwaukie, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, I understood you to say that you wished to reduce the amount of materials to be furnished about one-half. This, I think, would be unfair, as we bid for the work with the understanding that the amount was to be reduced only in case it exceeded the appropriation, and then only so far as to bring it within the appropriation. If you insist upon the reduction. I must ask that the matter be referred to the War Department, to see whether we are not entitled to furnish the whole amount.

Your obedient servant,

ALANSON SWEET,
For SWEET, IVES & HAWLEY.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Chief Topographical Bureau.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 14, 1854.

SIR: I have received a letter from L. Blossom, esq., attorney for Sweet, Ives & Hawley, of the 4th instant. This letter concludes with the following remarks: "As I hold the iron and stone in my own name, why would not a bill of sale direct from me to the government be sufficient? It would do away with all complication about the matter. This is Captain Webster's suggestion, and I submit it for your consideration."

"Why would not," &c. Because such a course would take the demand to that extent out of the pale of the decision of the Secretary, which was expressly to relieve the contractors, Sweet, Ives & Hawley. The decision states, "the agent at Milwaukie having given certificates of the delivery by Messrs. Sweet, Ives and Hawley," &c., &c.

The decision of the Secretary is your guide. Your accounts will be judged accordingly, and purchases should be made accordingly. A form avoiding plain direction of this decision, however simple in appearance, may in the end prove more complicated and embarrassing.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Col. Corps Top. Engineers.

Capt. J. D. WEBSTER,
Corps Top. Engineers, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW BUFFALO, *April* 18, 1853.

DEAR SIR: As there appears but little probability that the materials for the harbor will be used for some time, I would respectfully ask that the completion of my contract be extended to the last of July, instead of the last of June. Such an extension would confer a great favor on me, and cannot in any way inconvenience the United States, as it appears to me. Your influence in favor of said extension would greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

R. S. PHILLIPS.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Corps Top. Engineers, Washington.

P. S.—I find great difficulty in getting the long timber, as I can only find it on wet ground, and the winter was so unusually mild that we had no sleighing in the woods.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 12, 1853.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st June was submitted to the War Department, as you were advised by letter of the 7th instant.

The decision of the honorable Secretary in reference to contract matters is as follows:

"The materials may be received of the contractor at contract prices, if furnished in quantities and at times to meet the demand of the work; in default of this they may be purchased in open market."

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

SAMUEL HALE, Esq.,
United States Agent, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, May 26, 1853.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th May has been received. The embarrassment to which you are exposed, and the apprehension of "ruin" on your part, are matters of regret; but it appears to me that it is in your power to avoid the consequences you apprehend by pursuing the course indicated in my letter of the 16th instant.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

R. S. PHILLIPS, Esq.,
New Buffalo, Michigan.

NEW BUFFALO, *May* 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I wrote to you about a month since, soliciting an extension of my contract from the last of June to the last of July, on account of the unusual state of the roads, &c.

The whole country is completely submerged in water, and it is impossible for me to haul my timber out of the woods until we get some dry weather; a large amount of which is about sixteen miles from here, and has to be hauled over two miles through wet low-land to the lake shore, and then rafted to this place. (That was the only place at which I could get my long timber; and it is really a fine lot of timber.) I have had a quantity on the lake shore for some time, but the weather has been such that I could not raft it; shall do so, however, as soon as the weather will permit. A large proportion of my stone is delivered on the pier at Chicago ready for shipment, and a propeller chartered to deliver it here, but there has not been any time for the last month when a vessel could leave Chicago with a cargo of stone and land it at this point.

The iron is on the way from Pittsburg, and will be here by the last of the month, as per advisement just received.

Now, sir, as you are undoubtedly aware we have had a very unusual winter and spring, which has been exceedingly unfavorable for getting out timber, you will readily perceive that it has been very much to my disadvantage; but if God spares my life, and the department over which you preside will grant me the extension asked for, the whole contract shall be well and faithfully performed; but if, on the contrary, you insist on the fulfilment, to the letter, as to the different times, &c., then, sir, I am *ruined*, and must submit. But as the government will sustain neither loss nor inconvenience by granting the favor I am asking, I hope and trust such action will be taken as will enable me to save myself from loss and ruin. Your good influence is respectfully solicited by

Your obedient servant,

R. S. PHILLIPS.

Col. J. J. ABERT.

P. S.—As I received no answer to my former letter, I hope you will answer this at your earliest convenience, and oblige

R. S. P.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Kenosha, July 1, 1853.

SIR: Mr. Parks has entirely failed to fulfil his contract made with the department for materials for the harbor at Kenosha. He has the iron in Kenosha, which I declined receiving, on account of its not being ready for delivery until a few days before the time specified in his contract for the third delivery of materials. Timber, stone, and plank—none has been delivered.

Mr. Parks called on me a few days since, and stated that he would go on and fulfil his contract, and deliver the materials as fast as they would be needed for the work, if the department would allow him to do so, and that he would give security for the faithful performance of the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. HALE, *U. S. Agent.*

Col. J. J. Abert,
Corps Topographical Engineers.

Office of Public Works,
Kenosha, June 1, 1853.

Sir: Yours of the 23d of May is received. Mr. Parks has failed to deliver any materials, as specified by the terms of his contract, viz: 31st of March, 30th April, and 31st May, excepting the iron, which he has had in Kenosha several days. It was shipped to me, but I have not received it on his contract.

I stated to you, in my communication of the 26th May, what Mr. Parks said in relation to fulfilling his contract made with the department, to which I would refer you.

If he should hereafter bring on any of the materials, I should not receive them on any other conditions than to be subject to your approval or disapproval, and shall await your instructions in the matter.

The city have been raising the piers, so that they will be four feet above the level of the water when they finish putting on what timber they now have on hand, which will be in a few days.

Pine timber can be delivered here at 1*s.* per foot, if needed, and the other materials as stated in my communication of the 26th of May.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HALE, *U. S. Agent.*

Col. J. J. Abert,
Corps Topographical Engineers.

Bureau of Topographical Engineers,
Washington, July 12, 1853.

Sir: Your letter of the 7th instant has been received. The decision of the honorable Secretary upon contract matters having been made, has been communicated to the agent at Racine and the agent at Kenosha, at which places you have contracts for the delivery of materials.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Top. Engineers.

Calvin C. Parks, Esq.,
Waukegan, Illinois.

RACINE, WISCONSIN, *July* 2, 1853.

SIR: On the 31st day of May I submitted to you a statement of the condition of the harbor at this place, together with my views as to the best mode of expending the means appropriated, to which communication I have received no reply.

I have to inform you that Mr. Parks, the contractor, had his iron all ready for delivery by the 31st day of May, and stone enough to fill one contract delivery by the 30th day of June. He has also ready for delivery upwards of four hundred pieces of oak timber, and I am informed that he has one hundred pieces more shipped and now on the way here. As the time for delivery, as per contract, has expired, you will please inform me with regard to receiving it or not.

You will also please send me the blanks necessary to be used in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CARSWELL, *U. S. Agent.*

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

WAUKEGAN, *July* 7, 1853.

SIR: Several weeks since, Mr. Carswell, the agent at Racine, informed me that he had sent for money to pay for the materials delivered under my contract, and at the same time he sent to the department a copy of my written assent to a change of the quantity of materials proposed by him, subject to the decision of the department. He has repeatedly informed me since that he has received no money, nor any information relative to the decision upon the proposition referred to. I have delivered several thousand dollars' worth of materials at Racine, for which I confidently expected the money long since, but have been disappointed. I do hope that the money may be sent to the agent without further delay, that I may be saved from ruin.

It is also necessary that the matter relating to a change of quantity of materials be decided soon, as I have already as much hewn timber at Racine as can be used under the present appropriation, should Mr. Carswell's proposition, which I assented to, be sanctioned by the department.

I am ready, and willing, and able, to fulfil my contract with government to the letter, except as to matter of time, both at Racine and Kenosha, if I can receive my money at stated periods of delivery, (less 10 per cent. retained,) and I can deliver the materials as fast as they can be used. In case of failure, I would pay all damages accruing to the government. I have all the materials on hand and within my reach, and have purchased and fitted up a vessel expressly to carry out my contract. But it is wholly out of my power to carry on my business without receiving something for my materials that have been delivered.

Should there be any preliminary questions to be settled previous to the payment of the money, I hope and pray that they may be referred

to some officer here, to avoid further delay, which would be ruinous to me. Please let me hear from you by return mail.

Truly, your obedient servant,

CALVIN C. PARKS.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Corps Topographical Engineers, Washington.

P. S.—The whole of the iron was delivered at Kenosha early in the month of May, before the agent had received his money. On receiving the money, he declined to pay for the iron, because it was not delivered on the day fixed by the contract. I stated to the agent that I was then ready and would hold myself in readiness to proceed to deliver the other materials, if I could have an assurance of receiving my money for them—and there the matter stands. Will you have the kindness to instruct Mr. Hale to pay me for the iron?

Yours, &c.,

CALVIN C. PARKS.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, May 16, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th April has been received. No modification of the terms of the contract can be allowed; but if you will agree to dispense entirely with the third delivery under the contract, then, and in that case, the second delivery can be made in the month of June, which will close the contract; otherwise, as before stated, no modification of the terms of the contract can be allowed.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Col. Corps Top. Engineers.

R. L. PHILLIPS, Esq.,
New Buffalo, Michigan.

This agreement, made this 8th day of March, 1853, between J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent, and under the direction, of the honorable Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, of the first part, and Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, of Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, do hereby agree and contract to furnish and deliver for the harbor construction about to be commenced at Waukegan, Illinois, at such points as may be designated by the officer or agent superintending the same, the following described materials, to wit:

Two hundred and thirty pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty-two feet long, twelve inches square.

Two hundred and seventy-five pieces hewn white oak, thirty feet long, twelve inches square.

Four hundred pieces hewn white oak, twenty-five feet long, twelve inches square.

Sixty thousand feet, board measure, three-inch pine plank, six inches wide.

Six thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt iron, in pieces twelve and fifteen feet long.

Three hundred and fifty cords good hard stone for crib ballast, each cord to measure one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

To be delivered as follows:

One-third of the timber, plank, and iron, by the 31st day of March next; one-third by the 30th day of April next; one-third by the 31st day of May next. One-third of the stone by the 30th of April next; one-third by the 31st day of May next; one-third by the 30th day of June next.

The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by the officer or agent in charge of the construction of said harbor; and if approved and received, to be paid for at the prices hereinafter stated, less ten per centum thereof, which per centum will be retained from the contractor until the contract shall have been fully executed, when the amount so retained will be paid to him. And in case of a failure to complete the contract, the amount of the retained per centum will be forfeited to the United States, in addition to, and irrespective of, any other penalty which may attach to the non-fulfilment of this contract. The aforesaid Colonel J. J. Abert, acting as before stated, contracts and engages that payments shall be made to the party of the second part, before named, at the following prices, viz:

For two hundred and thirty pieces hewn white oak, 12″ × 12″ × 32′, eighteen cents per foot.

For two hundred and twenty-five pieces hewn white oak, 12″ × 12″ × 30′, eighteen cents per foot.

For four hundred pieces hewn white oak, 12″ × 12″ × 25′, eighteen cents per foot.

For sixty thousand feet, board measure, three-inch pine plank, six inches wide, twelve dollars per thousand feet.

For six thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt iron, five cents per pound.

For three hundred and fifty cords good hard stone for crib ballast, twelve dollars per cord.

It is further agreed and contracted that this contract shall not be assigned or transferred to any other person or persons, without special permission, in writing, first obtained from the War Department, and that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any portion of the benefit to arise therefrom.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have signed and sealed this contract in triplicate—the party of the first part at Washington city, the 8th day of March, 1853, and the parties of the second part at Waukegan, Illinois, the — day of March, 1853.

J. J. ABERT, [L. S.]
Col. Corps Top. Engineers.

Signed and sealed by J. J. Abert, in presence of—
GEO. THOMSON.
J. R. DORSEY.

ALANSON SWEET. [L. S.]
STEPHEN W. IVES. [L. S.]
ABEL HAWLEY. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed by Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, in presence of—

A. R. GRAY, for S. W. Ives.
J. L. BARSTOW, for Abel Hawley.
W. A. COX, for Ives, Hawley & Sweet.

—

This agreement, made this 13th day of January, 1853, between J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the Hon. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, of the first part, and R. L. Phillips, of New Buffalo, State of Michigan, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said R. L. Phillips does hereby agree and contract to furnish and deliver at the harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan, the following materials, to wit:

One hundred and fifty pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty feet long, fourteen inches square.

One hundred and fifty pieces hewn white-oak timber, forty feet long, fourteen inches square.

One hundred pieces hewn white-oak timber, sixty feet long, fourteen inches square.

Ten pieces hewn white-oak timber, sixty feet long, sixteen inches square.

One hundred round white-oak piles, thirty feet long, to square at the big end fourteen inches.

Nine thousand pounds best quality 1½-inch bolt iron, in pieces 12 or 15 feet long each.

Three hundred cords of good hard stone for crib ballast, each cord to measure 128 cubic feet.

To be delivered as follows:

One-third of the timber and iron by the 31st day of March next; one-third by the 30th day of April next; one-third by the 31st day of May next.

One-third of the stone by the 30th day of April next; one-third by the 31st day of May next; one-third by the 30th day of June next.

The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by the officer or agent in charge of the construction of said harbor; and if approved and received, the quantity so approved and received to be paid for at the prices hereinafter stated, less ten per centum thereof, which per centum will be retained from the contractor until the contract shall have been fully executed, when the amount so retained will be paid to him; and in case of a failure to complete the contract, the amount of the retained per centum will be forfeited to the United States, in addition to and irrespective of any other penalty which may attach to the non-fulfilment of this contract.

The aforesaid Colonel J. J. Abert, acting as before stated, contracts

and engages that payments shall be made to the party of the second part before named, at the following prices, viz:

For 150 pieces hewn white oak, 14″×14″×30′, the sum of $517 50.

For 150 pieces hewn white oak, 14″×14″×45′, the sum of $1,012 50.

For 100 pieces hewn white oak, 14″×14″×60′, the sum of $1,680.

For 10 pieces hewn white oak, 16″×16″×60′, the sum of $240.

For 100 round white-oak piles, 30 feet long, to square at the big end 14″, the sum of $270.

For 9,000 pounds best quality 1½-inch bolt iron, the sum of $427 50.

For 300 cords good hard stone, the sum of $3,000.

In testimony whereof, the parties to this agreement have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

J. J. ABERT, [L. S.]
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.
R. L. PHILLIPS. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—
GEO. THOMSON,
H. R. CROSBY,
Witnesses to signature of J. J. Abert.
A. BENNETT,
THOS. R. BOWES,
Witnesses to signature of R. L. Phillips.

This agreement, made this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, between J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the Hon. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, of the first part, and Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, of Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, do hereby agree and contract to furnish and deliver for the harbor construction about to be commenced at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, the following described materials, to wit:

One hundred and sixty pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty-two feet long, twelve inches square.

Two hundred pieces hewn white-oak timber, thiry feet long, twelve inches square.

Three hundred pieces hewn white-oak timber, twenty-five feet long, twelve inches square.

Forty thousand feet, board measure, three-inch pine plank, six inches wide.

Four thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt iron, in pieces 12 and 15 feet long.

Two hundred and fifty cords good hard stone for crib ballast, each cord to measure one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

To be delivered as follows:

One-third of the timber, plank, and iron by the 31st day of March, one-third by the 30th day of April, one-third by the 31st day of May,

1853: one-third of the stone by the 30th day of April, one-third by the 30th day of May, one-third by the 30th day of June, 1853.

The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by the officer or agent in charge of the construction of said harbor; and if approved and received, to be paid for at the prices hereinafter stated, less ten per centum thereof, which per centum will be retained from the contractor until the contract shall have been fully executed, when the amount so retained will be paid to him; and in case of a failure to complete the contract, the amount of the retained per centum will be forfeited to the United States, in addition to and irrespective of any other penalty which may attach to the non-fulfilment of this contract.

The aforesaid Colonel J. J. Abert, acting as before stated, contracts and engages to pay, or cause to be paid, to the party of the second part, the following prices, viz:

For one hundred and sixty pieces hewn white oak, 12″×12″×32′, the sum of $921 60.

For two hundred pieces hewn white oak, 12″×12″×30′, the sum of $1,080.

For three hundred pieces hewn white oak, 12″×12″×25′, the sum of $1,350.

For forty thousand feet, board measure, three-inch pine plank, six inches wide, the sum of $480.

For four thousand pounds 1½-inch bolt iron, the sum of $200.

For two hundred and fifty cords good hard stone, for crib ballast, the sum of $2,500.

It is further agreed and contracted that this contract shall not be assigned or transferred by the contractors to any other person or persons without special permission, in writing, first obtained from the War Department, and that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any portion of the benefits to arise therefrom.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have signed and sealed this contract in triplicate—the party of the first part at Washington city, the eighth day of March, 1853, and the parties of the second part at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, the —— day of March, 1853.

J. J. ABERT, [L. S.]
Col. Corps Top. Engineers.

Signed and sealed by J. J. Abert, in presence of—
GEORGE THOMSON.
J. R. DORSEY.

ALANSON SWEET. [L. S.]
STEPHEN W. IVES. [L. S.]
ABEL HAWLEY. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed by A. Sweet, S. W. Ives, and A. Hawley, in presence of—
CHARLES JAMES, for Alanson Sweet.
A. R. GRAY, for S. W. Ives.
J. L. BARSTOW, for Abel Hawley.
H. F. COX, for Sweet, Ives & Hawley.

This agreement, made this 21st day of January, 1853, between J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the honorable Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, of the first part, and Calvin C. Parks, of Waukegan, State of Illinois, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said Calvin C. Parks does hereby agree and contract to furnish and deliver, at the harbor of Racine, Wisconsin, the following described materials, to wit:

Three hundred and sixty pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty-two feet long, twelve inches square.

Four hundred and fifty pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty feet long, twelve inches square.

Six hundred and forty pieces hewn white-oak timber, twenty-five feet long, twelve inches square.

Ninety thousand feet, board-measure, 3-inch plank, six inches wide, the usual length of flooring plank.

Nine thousand pounds 1½-inch best quality bolt iron, in pieces twelve and fifteen feet long.

Three hundred and fifty cords good hard stone for crib ballast, each cord to measure one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

To be delivered as follows:

One-third of the timber, plank, and iron by the 31st day of March next; one-third by the 30th day of April next; one-third by the 31st day of May next.

One-third of the stone by the 30th day of April next; one-third by the 31st day of May next; one-third by the 30th day of June next.

The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by the officer or agent in charge of the construction of said harbor; and if approved and received, to be paid for at the prices hereinafter stated, less ten per centum thereof; which per centum will be retained from the contractor until the contract shall have been fully executed, when the amount so retained will be paid to him; and in case of a failure to complete the contract, the amount of the retained per centum will be forfeited to the United States, in addition to, and irrespective of, any other penalty which may attach to the non-fulfilment of this contract.

The aforesaid Colonel J. J. Abert, acting as before stated, contracts and engages to pay, or cause to be paid, to the party of the second part, the following prices, viz:

For three hundred and sixty pieces hewn white oak, 12″ × 12″ × 32′, the sum of $1,382 40.

For four hundred and fifty pieces hewn white oak, 12″ × 12″ × 30′, the sum of $1.620.

For six hundred and forty pieces hewn white oak, 12″ × 12″ × 25′, the sum of $1,920.

For ninety thousand feet, board-measure, 3-inch plank, six inches wide, the sum of $1,080.

For nine thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt iron, the sum of $540.

For three hundred and fifty cords good hard stone for crib ballast, the sum of $2,537 50.

It is further agreed and contracted, that this contract shall not be assigned or transferred by the contractor to any other person or persons without special permission, in writing, first obtained from the War Department; and that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any portion of the benefits to arise therefrom.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have signed and sealed this contract in triplicate—the party of the first part at Washington, the 21st day of January, 1853, and the party of the second part at Waukegan, Illinois, the 18th day of March, 1853.

JOHN J. ABERT, [L. S.]
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Signed and sealed by J. J. Abert, in presence of—
GEO. THOMSON.
J. R. DORSEY.

CALVIN C. PARKS. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed by Calvin C. Parks, in presence of—
J. D. WEBSTER.
WM. GAMBLE.

This agreement, made this 21st day of January, 1853, between J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the Hon. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, of the first part, and Calvin C. Parks, of Waukegan, State of Illinois, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said Calvin C. Parks does hereby agree and contract to furnish and deliver at the harbor of Kenosha, (formerly Southport,) Wisconsin, the following described materials, to wit:

Three hundred and sixty pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty-two feet long, twelve inches square.

Four hundred and fifty pieces ditto, thirty feet long, twelve inches square.

Six hundred and forty pieces ditto, twenty-five feet long, twelve inches square.

Ninety thousand feet, board measure, 3-inch pine plank, six inches wide—the usual length of flooring plank.

Nine thousand pounds 1½-inch best quality bolt-iron, in pieces twelve and fifteen feet long.

Three hundred and twenty-five cords hard stone for crib ballast, each cord to measure one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

To be delivered as follows:

One-third of the timber, plank, and iron, by the 31st day of March next, one-third by the 30th day of April next, and one-third by the 31st day of May next. One-third of the stone by the 30th day of April next, one-third by the 31st day of May next, and one-third by the 30th day of June next.

The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by the officer or agent in charge of the con-

struction of said harbor; and if approved and received, to be paid for at the prices hereinafter stated, less 10 per centum thereof; which per centum will be retained from the contractor until the contract shall have been fully executed, when the amount so retained will be paid to him; and in case of a failure to complete the contract, the amount of the retained per centum will be forfeited to the United States, in addition to, and irrespective of, any other penalty which may attach to the non-fulfilment of this contract.

The aforesaid Colonel J. J. Abert, acting as before stated, contracts and engages to pay, or cause to be paid, to the party of the second part, the following prices, viz:

For three hundred and sixty pieces hewn white oak, 12″×12″×32′, the sum of $1,382 40.

For four hundred and fifty pieces ditto, 12″×12″×30′, the sum of $1,620.

For six hundred and forty pieces ditto, 12″×12″×25′, the sum of $1,920.

For ninety thousand feet, board measure, 3-inch pine plank, six inches wide, the sum of $1,080.

For nine thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt-iron, the sum of $540.

For three hundred and twenty-five cords good hard stone for crib ballast, the sum of $2,437 50.

It is further agreed and contracted, that this contract shall not be assigned or transferred by the contractor to any other person or persons without special permission, in writing, first obtained from the War Department, and that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any portion of the benefit to arise therefrom.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have signed and sealed this contract in triplicate—the party of the first part at Washington city, the 21st day of January, 1853, and the party of the second part at Waukegan, Illinois, the 18th day of March, 1853.

J. J. ABERT, [L. S.]
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Signed and sealed by J. J. Abert, in presence of—
GEO. THOMSON.
J. R. DORSEY.

CALVIN C. PARKS. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed by Calvin C. Parks, in presence of—
J. D. WEBSTER.
WM. GAMBLE.

This agreement, made this eighth day of March, 1853, between J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the Hon. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, of the first part, and Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, of Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, do hereby agree and contract to furnish and deliver, at the harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, at such points as may be designated by the officer or agent superintending the construction of the harbor at that place, the following described materials, to wit:

Two hundred and forty pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty-two feet long, twelve inches square.

Three hundred pieces hewn white oak, thirty feet long, twelve inches square.

Four hundred and twenty pieces hewn white-oak, twenty-five feet long, twelve inches square.

Sixty thousand feet, board-measure, 3-inch plank, six inches wide.

Six thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt iron, in pieces twelve and fifteen feet long.

Four hundred cords good hard stone for crib ballast, each cord to measure one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

To be delivered as follows:

One-third of the timber, plank, and iron by the 31st day of March, one-third by the 30th day of April, one-third by the 31st day of May, 1853.

One-third of the stone by the 30th day of April, one-third by the 31st day of May, one-third by the 30th day of June, 1853.

The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by the officer or agent in charge of the construction of said harbor; and if approved and received, to be paid for at the prices hereinafter stated, less ten per centum thereof; which per centum will be retained from the contractor until the contract shall have been fully executed, when the amount so retained will be paid to him; and in case of a failure to complete the contract, the amount of the retained per centum will be forfeited to the United States, in addition to, and irrespective of, any other penalty which may attach to the non-fulfilment of this contract.

The aforesaid Colonel J. J. Abert, acting as before stated, contracts and engages to pay, or cause to be paid, to the party of the second part, the following prices, viz:

For two hundred and forty pieces hewn white-oak timber, 12″ × 12″ × 32′, the sum of $1,382 40.

For three hundred pieces hewn white-oak timber, 12″ × 12″ × 30′, the sum of $1,620.

For four hundred and twenty pieces hewn white-oak timber, 12″ × 12″ × 25′, the sum of $1,890.

For sixty thousand feet, board-measure, 3-inch pine plank, six inches wide, the sum of $840.

For six thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt iron, the sum of $300.

For four hundred cords good hard stone for crib ballast, the sum of $4,000.

It is further agreed and contracted, that this contract shall not be assigned or transferred by the contractors to any other person or persons without special permission, in writing, first obtained from the War Department; and that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any

share or part of this contract, or to any portion of the benefit to arise therefrom.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have signed and sealed this contract in triplicate—the party of the first part at Washington city, the 8th day of March, 1853, and the party of the second part at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, the —— day of ———, 1853.

J. J. ABERT. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed by J. J. Abert, in presence of—

GEO. THOMPSON.
J. R. DORSEY.

ALANSON SWEET. [L. S.]
STEPHEN W. IVES. [L. S.]
ABEL HAWLEY. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed by Messrs. Sweet, Ives & Hawley, in presence of—

CHAS. JAMES, for Alanson Sweet.
A. R. GRAY, for S. W. Ives.
J. L. BARSTOW, for Abel Hawley.
W. H. COX, for Sweet, Ives & Hawley.

This agreement, made this 8th day of March, 1853, between J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the Hon. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, of the first part, and Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, of Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, do hereby agree and contract to furnish and deliver at the harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, the following described materials, to wit:

Two hundred pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty-two feet long, twelve inches square.

Three hundred pieces hewn white-oak timber, thirty feet long, twelve inches square.

Four hundred pieces hewn white-oak timber, twenty-five feet long, twelve inches square.

Sixty thousand feet, board measure, 3-inch pine plank, six inches wide.

Six thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt-iron, in pieces twelve and fifteen feet long.

Three hundred cords good hard stone for crib ballast, each cord to measure one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

To be delivered as follows:

One-third of the timber, plank, and iron, by the 31st day of March, one-third by the 30th day of April, and one-third by the 31st day of May, 1853. One-third of the stone by the 30th day of April, one-third by the 31st day of May, and one-third by the 30th day of June, 1853.

The articles, as delivered on these specified days, to be measured and inspected by the officer or agent in charge of the construction of said harbor; and if approved and received, to be paid for at the prices hereinafter stated, less 10 per centum thereof; which per centum will

be retained from the contractor until the contract shall have been fully executed, when the amount so retained will be paid to him; and in case of a failure to complete the contract, the amount of the retained per centum will be forfeited to the United States, in addition to, and irrespective of, any other penalty which may attach to the non-fulfilment of this contract.

The aforesaid Colonel J. J. Abert, acting as before stated, contracts and engages to pay, or cause to be paid, to the party of the second part, the following prices, viz:

For two hundred pieces hewn white oak, 32′×12″×12″, the sum of $1,152.

For three hundred pieces hewn white oak, 36′×12″×12″, the sum of $1,620.

For four hundred pieces hewn white oak, 25′×12″×12″, the sum of $1,800.

For sixty thousand feet, board measure, 3-inch pine plank, six inches wide, the sum of $720.

For six thousand pounds 1½-inch best bolt-iron, the sum of $300.

For three hundred cords good hard stone for crib ballast, the sum of $3,000.

It is further agreed and contracted, that this contract shall not be assigned or transferred by the contractors to any other person or persons, without special permission, in writing, first obtained by the War Department, and that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any portion of the benefit to arise therefrom.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have signed and sealed this contract in triplicate; the party of the first part at Washington city, the 8th day of March, 1853, and the parties of the second part at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, the —— day of March, 1853.

J. J. ABERT, [L. S.]
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Signed and sealed by J. J. Abert, in presence of—
GEORGE THOMSON.
J. R. DORSEY.

ALANSON SWEET. [L. S.]
STEPHEN W. IVES. [L. S.]
ABEL HAWLEY. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed by Alanson Sweet, Stephen W. Ives, and Abel Hawley, in presence of—
CHAS. JAMES, for Alanson Sweet.
A. R. GRAY, for S. W. Ives.
J. L. BARSTOW, for Abel Hawley.
W. H. COX, for Sweet, Ives and Hawley.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 19, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your direction to report upon a letter from Levi Blossom, esq., attorney of Sweet, Ives & Hawley,

contractors, asking payment for materials delivered at the harbors of Milwaukie, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Waukegan, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, by said Sweet, Ives & Hawley, namely:

At Milwaukie—327 cords stone, contract price $10	$3,270 00
6,000 lbs. round bolt iron, contract price 5 cents	300 00
	3,570 00
At Sheboygan—6,000 lbs. iron, contract price 5 cents.....	300 00
At Manitowoc—4,000 lbs. iron, contract price 5 cents.....	200 00
At Waukegan—6,000 lbs. iron, contract price 5 cents.....	300 00
Total.....	4,370 00

These materials are said to have been tendered on the 1st July, 1853, but were not then received by the agents for want of authority.

The Milwaukie materials are certified to as having been delivered on the 6th day of August; but, for the other places, Mr. B. has not with him certificates of delivery.

By the records of this office the following facts appear, namely:

Manitowoc—agent, Temple Clark, esq.—By letter from the agent, dated December 17, 1853, it appears "that there are no materials* at that place ready for delivery under the Sweet, Ives & Hawley contract." Certain sub-contractors have materials on hand and for sale, which at contract prices would amount to $1,420. The owners or sub-contractors will sell these materials for $970. The materials consist of 70 cords of stone and 4,000 feet of lumber.

The agent reports that the above enumerated materials are in the possession of the sub-contractors, who will not deliver them on account of Messrs. Sweet, Ives & Hawley.

Sheboygan—agent, D. Newland, esq.—By letter from the agent, dated December 19, 1853, it appears that, "I am not aware of there being any materials ready for delivery at this place, under the Sweet, Ives & Hawley contract, except the following:

6,000 lbs. of 1½-inch bolt iron	$300 00
20,000 feet pine plank.....	240 00

received as per report for July."

Milwaukie—agent, H. W. Gunnison, esq.—By letter dated December 15, 1853, it appears that there is "the following list of materials now ready for delivery under said contract, and the contract prices thereof:"

6,000 lbs. 1½-inch bolt iron	$300 00
327 cords stone, for crib-ballast.....	3,270 00
Total.....	3,570 00

Waukegan—agent, Wm. Gamble.—By letter dated December 15, 1853, it appears that "all materials ready for delivery" at that place, under the Sweet, Ives & Hawley contract, consist of—

* Mr. Blossom states that the agent is in error; and, to his personal knowledge, iron was shipped to Manitowoc on account of contractors, and is in store there.

29 cords of ballast stone	$348 00
5,980 lbs. 1½-inch round common Pittsburg iron, (contract requires best bolt iron)	299 00

The agent also reports outstanding claims against the above, amounting to $26 42.

Total value of above articles as reported	$4,699 00
Deduct claims reported by Waukegan agent	26 42
	4,672 58

The proposition of Mr. Blossom is to the following effect: that although these were not delivered, technically, under the decision of the honorable Secretary of the 11th July, 1853, yet, being ready soon after that time, and actually there now, that they be now received and paid for at contract prices—that is, that they be purchased at those prices; then all future claims, of any kind or nature whatsoever, by said contractors, under any equitable considerations of their contracts, or of the decisions of the War Department, be considered as closed and abandoned, so that this settlement would be a final and conclusive settlement.

Mr. Blossom does not contend that the deliveries of his statement are contract deliveries, or that they were delivered under a rigid construction of the decision of the honorable Secretary; but he contends that they were fair deliveries, under the equitable considerations of said decision, as they had to be ready to meet "wants of the works." These wants had to be anticipated, to meet the contingencies of the War Department decision. But, unfortunately for the contractors, the wants of the works did not at the time require these, and they are therefore yet on the hands of the contractors, agent, and attorney. The materials will, however, be wanted if the works progress, and are of that kind which cannot be obtained at short notice.

It is therefore recommended—

1. That materials actually on hand, as reported by agents, be bought and paid for.

2. That no more be paid for the materials reported at Manitowoc, than what the agent reports the sub-contractors as willing to sell for.

3. That before paying for these materials at any place, all liens and claims upon the same be adjusted, so that said materials, when delivered to the United States, shall be delivered free of all costs and charges, except the charges of the bill of sale.

4. That the attorney of the contractors give his written consent to this arrangement, and abandon, in writing, all further claims in law or equity in reference to said contracts, and in reference to any decisions of the War Department in reference thereto.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Top. Engineers.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 72.

PENITENTIARY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

The annual report for the District Penitentiary.

March 3, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the annual report of the board of inspectors of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

March 3, 1854.

Office of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia,
Washington, January 16, 1854.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The board of inspectors of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1829, respectfully submit to Congress their twenty-fifth annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1853, together with the accompanying documents, containing the reports of the warden, clerk, physician, and chaplain. It will be seen that at the close of the last year the indebtedness of the institution amounted to the sum of $12,175 66.

From the statement of the warden, it appears that this debt has been accruing and accumulating for years. The inspectors respectfully urge the necessity of Congress making an appropriation to liquidate this debt, especially as the greater portion is due to one individual.

The board would respectfully ask the favorable consideration of Congress to the suggestions made by the warden for the more efficient government and economy of the penitentiary; among which are the appointment of a matron to superintend the female department; of an assistant physician, whose duty it shall be to prepare the medicines, and

have charge of the dispensary; of heating the prison by other means than the inadequate and very expensive mode now in use; of alarm bell; of additional guards; and for repairs to the wharf belonging to the penitentiary.

The board approve highly of the vigilant and careful supervision exercised by the warden, and are satisfied that all his propositions for the more efficient organization of the penitentiary ought to be carried into effect; but they unanimously urge upon Congress the reform herein particularly referred to, as essential to the welfare and good government of the institution under his charge.

We cannot submit this report without calling your attention to the totally inadequate salary now paid the members of this board, in consideration of the greatly enhanced cost of living in this city, every article being much higher than some years ago when the salaries were fixed; as the duties and responsibilities are also much increased, there being double the number of prisoners than were at that time.

We cannot conclude without recommending, as a matter of justice, an increase of pay to the officers generally. In the case of the inspectors, from what little experience we have had, we are fully convinced that, if the duties are properly executed, the place is now no sinecure.

We would respectfully ask that their pay, as established in 1831, ($250 per annum,) which was reduced through some mistake or unauthorized interference, may be restored at least.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. JONES,
H. LINDSLEY,
S. PUMPHREY.

Warden's report.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY,
District of Columbia, January 1, 1854.

To the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to usage, I herewith lay before you a statement of the affairs appertaining to this institution, for the year ending December 31, 1853, although nearly half the year had expired before I entered upon duty.

From the report of the clerk, which has been prepared with great care and attention, and to which I beg leave to refer you, will be seen the number of convicts confined, the manner in which they are employed, the state of the finances, and other useful information, as taken from the record; from all of which it appears that the institution was indebted, on the 31st ultimo, as near as can be ascertained, for material and tools supplied for its use, $12,175 66; and that there was owing to it, from sundry persons, on note and open account, for manufactured articles sold on time, the sum of $12,265 07. Of the amount reported as owing to the institution, it may be proper for me to state that a considerable portion of it is made up of accounts due by persons

unknown to the present officers, which have been standing unsettled for years, and which, in my opinion, it is reasonable to doubt the final collection of. The amount thus unavailable is estimated at $5,227 80. Of the indebtedness which has been accruing and accumulating for years, the greater portion—$7,211 47—is due to an individual in this city, who has been supplying material on the good faith of the government, and who is now urgently demanding a settlement and the liquidation of his claim. To discharge the debt of this institution in any reasonable time, from the collection of moneys owing and the earnings of the convicts, I regret to say I can see but small probability of, without incurring a somewhat similar debt for the purchase of material and tools for current use, and therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked for from Congress for liquidating the debts now due. This done, it would possibly enable the institution, by collection of debts due, to wield an available fund sufficient to *purchase material for cash;* and yet, however advantageous it may be to capitalists to purchase for cash, I apprehend, in a place limited in trade as this District is, that it will prove difficult to *dispose* of manufactured articles *for cash*, unless considerably below current prices. The trade of this District being chiefly with eastern factories, on time, consequently, to dispose of articles manufactured here for cash must necessarily be at reduced prices. However, if intended to compete with eastern factories, a commission-house, located in some desirable position, as well as machinery (of which we have none) adapted to the times, should be provided. The propriety of bringing convict-labor in competition with honest industry is a mooted question, of which it does not become me, in my present position, to speak; nevertheless, I cannot refrain from saying, that if the government anticipates that this institution shall maintain itself and compete with other manufacturing establishments, a cash capital, as well as machinery, should be furnished. In connexion with this subject, it is worthy of consideration whether the government would not be benefited by requiring the boots and shoes manufactured at this place to be worn in the navy and army.

Several inquiries have been made in relation to "farming out" the convict labor, but not in such form as demanded official action. Any further information on this subject worthy of your attention that I can obtain, I shall immediately place before you.

Although fully aware of the importance of endeavoring to make the institution profitable to the government, or at least to yield a sufficiency from the labor of the convicts to maintain itself, yet I do not flatter myself that, under present circumstances, their labor will prove adequate. The convicts generally are composed of the most reckless in society, many of whom are unacquainted with the use of tools; consequently, we are compelled to enter as apprentices persons of mature age, no ways disposed to aid my desire to economise.

The term of service for which many of them are sentenced expires about the time when their labor becomes valuable. Their places to be filled by others equally inexperienced, also tends to anything but the prosperity of the institution. Nevertheless, I shall lose no opportuuity to economise and otherwise promote its interests, so far as in my power to do it.

Agreeably to a resolution passed by your board, August 3, 1853, I caused to be sold the stock of manufactured articles then on hand from the carpenters' shop and broom factory as were not of ready sale, which articles, I regret to say, fell far short of their invoiced value—the article of brooms alone falling short of their estimated value, as per last year's report, $17 02. No brooms have been made here during the past year. The greatly increased price of provisions, combined with the increased number of convicts, amounting at one time to 102, also tends to exhibit the institution at this time in its most unfavorable aspect.

The health of the prisoners is now good, although during the past fall chills and fevers and other diseases prevailed to a considerable extent, which, I am happy to say, through the physician's skill and attention, passed off without serious result. His prompt attention when called upon, both by day and night, is highly creditable to his head and heart. The chaplains, both the former and present one, have been very attentive and earnest in their endeavors to impress upon the convicts the necessity of religion and reform, and I sincerely trust their labors may prove "as seed cast upon good ground."

The steaming apparatus for cooking is worn out, and a new one is indispensable for the prompt preparation of meals at fixed hours.

The prison is heated by ordinary stoves. This mode of heating not only consumes large quantities of fuel, but gives a varied degree of heat as the fuel in the several stoves is being consumed. A furnace adapted to the building would not only produce a more regular heat, but require less fuel and fewer hands to attend this department.

Agreeably to a resolution of the former board of inspectors, the prison is being lighted for a few hours every night, the better to enable the prisoners, when confined in their cells, to improve their minds by reading, for which purpose they are furnished with well-selected books.

It is a matter worthy of consideration whether the prison could not be lighted with gas at a cheaper rate than with oil, the article now being consumed.

The wharf appertaining to the institution is dilapidated and unfit for use, being unsafe to be walked on; it demands your attention, there being no funds at my command to repair it.

The female convicts are 12: whites, 3; colored, 9; all of whom are employed in binding shoes, or in making, mending, and washing clothes. They are confined in a part of the prison allotted for the purpose, where, it is to be regretted, they have ample time to devise modes for escape, as well as for general conversation.

In consequence of other *more important duties* demanding the attention of the guards, the female convicts are seldom seen, except when visited by strangers at meal hours, or hours allotted for locking and unlocking their cell doors. Their general deportment, however, is good, chiefly to be attributed to the interest manifested towards them by the chaplain, aided by many visiters, of whom a lady of this city is pre-eminent in her endeavors to instruct them in lessons of morality and scriptural truths.

If there was a competent salary appropriated for the pay of a matron, whose duty it should be to remain with them and instruct them, I firmly

believe the government would soon be reimbursed the amount from profits accruing from their increased labor. The constant presence of such a person would aid materially towards their safe keeping, as well as prevent a thoughtless and careless destruction of goods when placed in their charge to be repaired or washed; therefore, I respectfully urge that an application be made to Congress for such amount as will secure the services of a competent superintendent or matron. who would receive aid from the guards on duty when required.

Presuming that the first and main object for which institutions of this description are established is that of keeping off society the notoriously depraved, hence it becomes of the highest import that there should be at all times a sufficiency of guards to restrain those whom the law has doomed to confinement and labor.

Few persons employed by the government have more arduous and responsible duties to discharge than the guards attached to this institution; they are required to be on duty from the rising to the setting of the sun each day, and have each but one Sunday in three which they can call their own; they are also required to perform night duty, and are each once a week, or oftener, in case of sickness or accident befalling any of their associates, compelled to serve thirty-six consecutive hours on duty.

Large quantities of provisions, clothing, material and tools for manufacturing purposes, are under their charge; they are also required, agreeably to their peculiar knowledge in mechanism, to cut out and direct to completion articles being manufactured.

In consequence of there being no residences suitable for the guards and their families near to the building, all employed (except two, who reside on the premises) reside as near as circumstances admit, yet the nearest is fully three quarters of a mile from the building, and, consequently, in case of sudden outbreak, could not be present to suppress it.

The construction of the prison is such that the yard prisoners, cooks, bakers, &c., are necessarily brought in contact with the guards, the latter having to eat their meals in the prison proper. This fact, despite all prudent precaution. enables the convicts to acquire a knowledge of what is passing without the prison walls; it also tends to produce a familiarity, being an every-day occurrence, which by no means conduces to the security of the prison. An appropriation to provide suitable residences convenient to the prison, would not only tend to the safe-keeping of the convicts, and the security of the public property in case of fire, but also would add materially to a promptness in turning out the convicts to work, and, consequently, an increased product from their labor. There are several out-buildings adjoining the prison proper, which, posssibly, for a small sum of money, might be converted into suitable residences for the accommodation of the guards. An alarm-bell attached to the prison would, in my opinion, tend greatly to intimidate the convicts from an attempt to revolt, and I therefore respectfully recommend that you order one to be purchased. I beg leave to call your attention to an important fact, at which I am not a little surprised, that there is not an engine or other apparatus for extinguishing fire about the establishment, and respectfully urge the necessity of asking an appropriation to obtain one.

On referring to the books of the institution, I find that when there were but forty convicts in the prison, there were employed to guard them, including the messenger, nine persons, at an aggregate monthly salary of $441 65. At present there are ninety-three convicts confined—with a probability of the number being increased this term of court—to guard whom there are eight officers, including the messenger, at an aggregate monthly salary of $4(8 31. When I took charge of the prison, there were ninety-three convicts confined, and but seven guards employed, at an aggregate monthly salary of $345 82. That this latter number of guards were insufficient, appeared to me conclusive, from the fact that several prisoners were under punishment for an attempt at escape, under circumstances which showed that there was not a sufficiency of persons employed to guard the institution.

The number of persons, including the messenger, now employed is eight, two of whom are allotted to the superintending of the shoe factory; the greater portion of the time of the principal of these two is occupied in attending the sales-room, which is located without the prison gates—leaving but one officer to superintend some seventy convicts who are occupied in various ways in the shoe factory. The want of an additional officer in the factory compels the necessity of confiding over much to selected prisoners, who are employed in cutting leather, &c., preparatory to its being manufactured into shoes and boots. This necessity of selecting proves a never-ceasing cause of discontent on the part of convict applicants less fortunate, who, to gratify their vicious and disappointed feelings, too frequently injure and destroy property, at which they are occasionally detected. In my opinion there should be at all times two officers in the shoe factory; one to inspect and have charge of material and tools, the other to enforce discipline. The duties of the deputy warden are multifarious. Provisions, clothing, the discipline and cleanliness of the prison, not only demand his attention, but he also has charge of the dispensary, the female department, and the showing of visitors through the prison; which latter duty occupies a large portion of his time, and too frequently interferes with the prompt discharge of other duties more urgent. An additional guard attached to the shoe factory, would enable the salesman to aid the deputy warden in such branches of his duty as might be designated, and add much to the safety and enforcement of the discipline of the prison. Of the remaining guards, one has charge of the carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop; two are allotted for wall guards *by day;* one in charge of the principal gate; and the remaining one acts as a messenger by day and a guard by night. One additional guard I believe requisite for the execution of the *present required day duties* of the institution. To secure the energies and watchfulness of the officers having charge of the workshops by day, in which some of the most desperate and worthless known to our country are employed, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to relieve them from night duty, and thus enable them to exert all their physical powers in the discharge of the responsible duties assigned them for the day. At present three of the eight persons employed compose the night guard alternately, or nearly so, all of whom do duty within doors during the night—leaving the workshops, (containing all the material and tools for factory purposes,) which are located in the

yard, without a person on watch to give an alarm in case of fire or other accident. Thus, without relieving the present number employed from night duty, an additional guard is requisite to the safety of the prison, and to a *full* and *faithful* discharge of the several duties required, which are likely to increase as the city becomes more populous. If determined upon to relieve from night duty officers having responsible duties to perform by day, it will be necessary to employ three additional persons, who, with the wall guards now employed, can alternately relieve each other by day as well as by night.

The result of my limited experience tends to convince me that the most effectual mode of inducing the convicts to apply their minds to their labor, would be to give each convict an interest in his labor, by requiring from each a limited task. All over-work, *provided* their general conduct was good, to be paid them when discharged. For this purpose a debit and credit account would have to be opened with each convict, which would add but little or no labor to the present mode of keeping the books of the institution.

The great object being to reform the wicked, and send them hence a better people, it becomes necessary to review their usual manner of treatment when under confinement. One plan suggested is that of treating them so cruelly, as to intimidate them from a repetition of crime, lest they again be doomed to punishment; another, that of solitary confinement; a third, that of rendering them as comfortable as their unfortunate situation will justify.

Whilst in prison, the ever-active mind will necessarily awake many resolves; however praiseworthy these resolves may be, yet they can seldom be carried into execution, for when discharged from this place, the freed convict has little or no means to procure him lodgings, or to enable him to travel without the District limits; and such is public sentiment that few, if any, can obtain work *if known* to be "penitentiary birds." Under such circumstances, it appears palpable that were they allowed an interest in their labor, it would induce them to adhere more closely thereto, knowing that when discharged they would be possessed of some little means to be used by them, for good or evil, as they might select. Nor do I believe that the fact of giving them an interest in their labor would tend to lessen the pecuniary funds of the institution. On the contrary, I am impressed with the opinion, that being employed in part for their own benefit would cause them to acquire habits of industry and economy, as well as secure a general better deportment in prison, all of which would conduce to the economy of the institution.

In conclusion, allow me to express to you, gentlemen, my acknowledgements for the kind and courteous manner in which you have aided me in the discharge of my official duties, and tender you my warmest thanks. I must also return my thanks to the officers and guards attached to the institution, for the promptness, fidelity, and energy with which they have performed their arduous, responsible, and delicate duties, and say that, in my opinion, for such duties they deserve to be better compensated.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

THOMAS THORNLEY, *Warden.*

An estimate showing the amount requisite to discharge the indebtedness of the institution; to pay a matron and additional guards; as also to make sundry improvements suggested in the foregoing report.

Indebtedness	$12,175 66
Salary of a matron per annum	500 00
Salary of one assistant guard	550 00
Salary of three night guards, $550 each	1,650 00
For furnace and steaming apparatus	3,700 00
For repair of wharf	1,500 00
For fire-engine and apparatus	2,500 00
For alarm bell	300 00
Amount	22,875 66
For alterations and repairs of buildings, (it would be advisable to consult an architect,) say	10,000 00
Total	32,875 66

Respectfully,

THOMAS THORNLEY, *Warden.*

OFFICE OF U. S. PENITENTIARY,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith the annual statements exhibiting the financial condition and operation of this institution for the year ending December 31, 1853; also a journal of convicts, showing the number in confinement at the commencement of the year; the number received and discharged during the year; and the number remaining in confinement at the end of the year; their age, sex, color, employment, &c.

Also, a statement showing the indebtedness of the institution, as far as I am able to ascertain; also the amount standing upon the books of the institution for the different years not collected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN KING, of William,
Clerk Penitentiary, D. C.

The BOARD OF INSPECTORS
of the Penitentiary, D. C.

Dr. *United States Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, in account-current with the United States.* **Cr.**

To balance in hands of warden, and unpaid, December 31, 1852	$627 80	By amount paid for clothing and bedding	$80 93
To balance in the United States treasury, and undrawn, December 31, 1852	4,210 00	By amount paid for tools and materials for carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop	259 63
To amount of appropriation by act of Congress, approved July 1, 1853, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854	8,890 00	By amount paid for tools and materials for shoe factory	1,268 62
To amount received on outstanding accounts, and for articles manufactured and sold at the penitentiary during the year 1853	12,843 44	By amount paid for provisions	2,135 74
To amount deposited in the hands of the warden by sundry convicts, on their reception, during the year 1853	4 35	By amount paid for incidental expenses, including books, stationery, postage, &c	211 29
		By amount paid for salaries of officers	8,010 83
		By amount paid for prison dues and clothing for discharged convicts	159 87
		By amount paid for improvement and repairs	32 20
		By amount paid for hospital expenses, medicines, &c	116 17
		By amount paid for repairs to carryall and cart, horse feed, horse shoeing, &c	96 60
		By amount paid for fuel and lights	790 26
		By balance due the treasury in warden's hands December 31, 1853	1,058 56
		By amount refunded to sundry convicts on their discharge	14 21
		By amount paid on outstanding accounts prior to January 1, 1853	7,831 15
		By balance in the United States treasury, and undrawn December 31, 1853	4,500 00
		By error in former report	9 53
	26,575 59		26,575 59
Balance in United States treasury December 31, 1853	4,500 00		
Balance in hands of warden December 31, 1853	1,058 56		
	5,558 56		

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts employed in the different work-shops, &c., during the year 1853.

Shoe factory.

By amount received and charged on the books of the penitentiary for boots and shoes sold during the year 1853		$12,501 00	
By stock on hand December 31, 1853—			
Boots and shoes, complete	$1,328 85		
Unfinished work	363 45		
Raw material	867 98		
		2,560 28	
			$15,061 28
To amount of stock on hand December 31, 1852		3,219 56	
To amount paid and owing for material, and boots and shoes returned during the year		9,658 98	
			12,878 54
			2,182 74

Carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop.

By amount received and charged on the books for sales and work done	2,421 48	
By amount of stock on hand December 31, 1853	858 59	
		3,280 07
To amount of stock on hand December 31, 1852	2,006 55	
To amount paid and owing for materials, &c., this year	1,216 90	
		3,223 45
		56 62

Oakum and hair.

By amount received for picking hair	27 19	
By amount of oakum and junk on hand December 31, 1853	257 39	
		284 58
To amount of oakum and junk on hand December 31, 1852		257 39
		27 19

Broom factory.

To amount of stock on hand December 31, 1852		173 99
By amount received and charged on the books for sales	85 29	
By amount of stock on hand December 31, 1853	71 68	
		156 97
		17 02

Female department.

By amount received and charged for washing, &c., exclusive of prison account.	38 99

Laborers.

By amount of 123½ days' labor on improvement and repairs, at 40 cents	49 40

A statement showing the amount of clothing issued to convicts, and the amount of provisions, hospital stores, fuel, and lights consumed during the year 1853.

Clothing.

To amount of clothing and bedding on hand December 31, 1852...	$247 22	
To amount paid and owing for clothing.....	620 22	
To shoe factory for shoes furnished convicts.....	282 51	
		$1,149 95
By amount of clothing on hand December 31, 1853.....		771 72
		378 23

Provisions.

To amount of provisions on hand December 31, 1852.....	55 32	
To amount paid for provisions this year.....	2,135 74	
To amount owing for provisions this year.....	841 86	
		3,032 92
By amount of provisions on hand December 31, 1853.....		120 46
		2,912 46

Hospital stores.

To amount of medicines and hospital stores on hand December 31, 1852.....	140 00	
To amount paid and owing for hospital stores.....	215 65	
		355 65
By amount of medicines, &c., on hand December 31, 1853.....		150 00
		205 65

Fuel and lights.

To amount of fuel and lights on hand December 31, 1852.....	190 62	
To amount paid and owing for fuel and lights.....	945 52	
		1,136 14
By amount of fuel and lights on hand December 31, 1853.....		338 75
		797 39

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts, and the ordinary expenditures for the support of the Penitentiary, for the year ending December 31, 1853.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount of provisions consumed by convicts during the year..	$2,912 46	By shoe factory, for	$2,182 74
To amount of clothing and bedding and shoes issued to convicts..	378 23	By carpenters' shop, for	56 62
To amount of fuel and lights consumed in the prison hospital, guard-room, and office	797 39	By oakum and hair, for	27 19
To amount paid and owing for repairs to carryall and cart, horse-feed, horse-shoeing, including a new carriage..	211 53	By female department, for	38 99
To amount paid and owing for incidental expenses, including stationery, postage, &c	557 94		2,305 54
To amount paid and owing for hospital expenses, medicines, &c., consumed	205 65	By balance, excess of expenditures over income	10,928 36
To amount paid discharged convicts their prison dues, and for clothing purchased for them	159 87		
To amount paid officers, their salaries	8,010 83		
	13,233 90		13,233 90

Journal of convicts.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.	Number of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged.
									Yrs.		
1	A. M. ..	June 4, 1844	Mulatto man...	Dist. of Columbia.	48	Alexandria	1	Burglary.....	14	Carpentry. ...	Pardoned June 25, 1853.
					39		1				
2	W. D...	Dec. 27, 1845	White man.....	Virginia.....	41	Washington.....	2	Burglary and larceny..	8¼	Infirm	Mar. 11, 1853.
3	J. L....	Mar. 15, 1847	.....do.....	France	40	.....do.....	1	Larceny	6	Baking, &c...	
4	D. W. D.	Mar. 22, 1847	Mulatto man...	Virginia.....	29	.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.	9	Labor.....	July 11, 1853.
5	J. W....	July 11, 1849	White man....	Switzerland	24	.....do.....	1	Perjury.....	4	Shoemaking ..	Dec. 27, 1853.
6	J. W....	Dec. 27, 1849	Black man.....	Dist. of Columbia..	36	.....do.....	4	Burglary	4	.....do.....	
7	W. C. ..	Jan. 11, 1850	Mulatto man...	Virginia.....	30	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	4	.....do.....	Mar. 18, 1853.
8	G. E....	Mar. 18, 1850	Black man.....	.....do.....	41	.....do.....	1	....do.....	3	.....do.....	
9	J. McM.	Mar. 22, 1850	White man....	Ireland		.....do.....		Counterfeiting U. S. coin	4	.....do.....	
10	B. S.....	Dec. 16, 1850	Black man.....	Virginia.....	27	.....do.....	1	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	3	.....do.....	Dec. 16, 1853.
11	T. H....	Dec. 28, 1850	White man....	Dist. of Columbia..	27	.....do.....	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	6	Labor	
12	H. Y....	Dec. 31, 1850	.....do.....	.....do.....	43	.....do.....	1	Larceny	3	Shoemaking ..	Dec. 31, 1853.
13	E. L....	Jan. 2, 1851	Black woman ..	Maryland.....	38	.....do.....	3	....do.....	6	.....	
14	S. H....	Jan. 7, 1851	White man....	Dist. of Columbia..	20	.....do.....	1	Forgery	3	Shoemaking ..	
15	J. P.....	.....do.....	Mulatto woman.	.....do.....	29	.....do.....	1	Larceny	2	.....	Jan. 7, 1853.
16	F. R....	Jan. 9, 1851	White man....	Germany.....	41	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	Carpentry. ...	Jan. 9, 1853.
17	S. S.....	.....do.....	Mulatto man...	Maryland	45	.....do.....	4	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	8	Shoemaking ..	
18	T. T....	.....do.....	Black man.....	.....do.....	46	.....do.....	2	Larceny	3	Carpentry. ...	
19	J. A.....	Jan. 17, 1851	White man....	Louisiana.....	41	.....do.....	1	....do.....	10	.....do.....	
20	J. B.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Maryland.....	25	.....do.....	1	....do.....	10	Shoemaking ..	

Journal of convicts—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.	Number of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged.
									Yrs.		
21	F. C.	Jan. 27, 1851	White man	Maryland	25	Washington	1	Manslaughter	8	Carpentry	
22	W. T.	Jan. 31, 1851	Black man	do	32	do	3	Larceny	3	Cooking	
23	M. L.	Feb. 15, 1851	White woman	Virginia	28	do	1	Perjury	4		
24	P. R.	Mar. 15, 1851	White man	do	22	do	1	Arson	2	Shoemaking	Mar 11, 1853.
25	R. B.	Mar. 18, 1851	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	46	do	3	Larceny	3	Picking oakum	
26	A. B.	do	White man	Maryland	53	do	2	do	3	Shoemaking	
27	J. R.	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	29	do	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	6	Blacksmith	
28	C. W.	April 1, 1851	do	Germany	23	do	1	Perjury	4	Shoemaking	
29	C. B.	do	do	do	30	do	1	do	4	Carpentry	
30	A. H.	do	do	do	36	do	1	do	4	Shoemaking	
31	W. A.	June 23, 1851	Mulatto man	Maryland	46	do	2	Larceny	3	do	
32	J. M.	June 24, 1851	White man	Switzerland	34	do	1	Forgery	4	do	
33	H. B.	July 5, 1851	do	Germany	32	do	1	Perjury	4	do	
34	A. B.	do	White boy	Dist. of Columbia	19	do	1	Larceny	3	Carpentry	
35	A. H. B.	July 7, 1851	White man	New York	34	do	1	Obtaining money under false pretences.	1½	Shoemaking	Jan. 7, 1853.
36	J. R.	July 18, 1851	do	Virginia	68	do	1	Larceny	2	Labor	July 18, 1853.
37	E. J. M.	July 21, 1851	do	do	51	do	1	Bigamy	3	Picking oakum	
38	N. W. L.	Aug. 13, 1851	do	South Carolina	25	do	1	Larceny	3	Barber	
39	J. D.	Dec. 5, 1851	Black man	Maryland	41	do	6	do	3	Shoemaking	
40	G. L.	Dec. 11, 1851	do	Virginia	22	do	1	do	2	do	Dec. 11, 1853.
41	G. R.	Dec. 19, 1851	Mulatto boy	Dist. of Columbia	19	do	1	do	2	Blacksmith	Dec. 19, 1853.
42	E. M.	Dec. 20, 1851	Mulatto man	Maryland	21	do	1	do	2½	Shoemaking	
43	W. U.	Dec. 27, 1851	White boy	Dist. of Columbia	16	do	1	do	2	do	Dec. 27, 1353.
44	A. T.	Jan. 10, 1852	Black man	do	27	do	4	do	6	do	

45	R. D....	Jan. 15, 1852	White man....	New York.....	34	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2½	.....do.....	
46	L. Z....	Jan. 17, 1852	White boy.....	Germany.....	16	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	.....do.....	Pardoned Dec. 31, 1853.
					25		1				
47	W. L...	Jan. 27, 1852	Black man.....	Virginia.....	28	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1⅔	.....do.....	Sept. 27, 1853.
48	F. A....	Mar. 17, 1852	White man....	Canada.....	24	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	.....do.....	
49	C. F....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Germany.....	21	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	.....do.....	
50	C. C....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Virginia.....	30	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1½	Picking oakum	Sept. 17, 1853.
51	N. B....	.....do.....	Black man.....	Maryland	19	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1	Shoemaking ..	Mar. 17, 1853.
52	W. K...	Mar. 27, 1852	White boy.....	Pennsylvania	23	.....do.....	2	....do.....	2	.....do.....	
53	M. McP.	April 2, 1852	Black woman..	Maryland		.....do.....		Assault and battery with intent to kill.	4	.....	
					30		1				
54	W. W ..	April 23, 1852	White man....	.....do.....	39	.....do.....	1	Murder	Life	Shoemaking ..	
55	H. A. N.	May 25, 1852	.....do.....	New York.....		.....do.....		Forgery on U. States government.	4	.....do.....	
					60		2				
56	G. K....	.....do.....	Mulatto man...	Virginia.....	19	.....do.....	1	Larceny	2	Picking oakum	Pardoned Dec. 26, 1853.
57	W. H. H.	May 29, 1852	White man....	.....do.....		Staunton, Va....		Robbing U. States mail.	10	Shoemaking ..	
58	W. W...	June 28, 1852	.....do.....	Pennsylvania.....	21	Washington.....	1	Larceny.....	2	.....do.....	
59	J. D	July 23, 1852	.....do.....	Dist. of Columbia..	24	.....do.....	1	Manslaughter.....	8	Carpentry....	
60	R. S....	Aug. 3, 1852	Black man.....	Maryland.....	40	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	1½	Picking oakum	
61	G. W. L.	.....do.....	Mulatto man...	Dist. of Colnmbia..	23	.....do.....	1	Received stolen goods..	5	Shoemaking ..	
62	C. C....	.....do.....	Mulatto boy. ..	.....do.....	15	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	1½	Carpentry....	
63	W. P...	.....do.....	Mulatto man...	.....do.....	21	.....do.....	2	....do.....	3	Shoemaking ..	
64	M. D ...	Aug. 5, 1852	White woman..	Virginia.....	17	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	.....	
65	H. W...	Aug. 14, 1852	Black woman..	Dist. of Columbia..	25	.....do.....	1	....do.....	3	.....	
66	G. W...	.....do.....	Black man.....	.....do.....	20	.....do.....	2	....do.....	2	Shoemaking ..	
67	J. H....	.....do.....	Mulatto man...	.....do.....	21	.....do.....	1	....do.....	4	.....do.....	
68	T. H....	Aug. 16, 1852	Black man.....	.....do.....	39	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	Picking oakum	
69	J. F....	.....do.....	Black boy.....	.....do.....	18	.....do.....	1	....do.....	3½	Shoemaking ..	
70	H. M...	Aug. 23, 1852	Black woman..	Maryland.....	50	.....do.....	1	....do.....	7½	.....	
71	S. D....	.....do.....	Mulatto man...	Virginia.....	53	.....do.....	1	....do.....	3	Picking oakum	
72	P. K....	Aug. 24, 1852	White man....	Ireland.....	45	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1½	.....do.....	
73	W. E...	Oct. 4, 1852	.....do.....	Illinois.....	27	Wythe C. H., Va.	1	Robbing United States mail.	10	Shoemaking ..	
74	N. K. G.	Oct. 16, 1852	.....do.....	Virginia.....	21	Staunton, Va. ..	1	.....do.....	2	.....do.....	
75	J. McC..	Dec. 11, 1852	.....do.....	South Carolina....	29	Washington.....	1	Larceny.....	3	.....do.....	
76	E. S.....	Dec. 18, 1852	White woman..	Ireland.....	19	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1½	.....	
77	M. G ...	Dec. 21, 1852	White man....	Dist. of Columbia..	19	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	Shoemaking ..	
78	C. R....	Dec. 26, 1852	.....do.....	France.....	50	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1½	Picking oakum	
79	W. N...	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dist. of Columbia..	32	.....do.....	3	....do.....	2	Shoemaking ..	

Journal of convicts—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.	Number of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged.
									Yrs.		
80	G. D....	Dec. 29, 1852	Mulatto man ..	Dist. of Columbia..	28	Washington.....	1	Larceny.....	1½	Shoemaking ..	
81	J. S.....	Jan. 6, 1853	White man....	Ireland.....	27	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1½	.....do.....	
82	N. S....	Jan. 10, 1853	Black man.....	Dist. of Columbia..	41	.....do.....	5	....do.....	2	.....do.....	
83	G. W...	Jan. 13, 1853	White man....	Pennsylvania	41	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1	.....do.....	
84	D. L....	.....do.....	Black man.....	Dist. of Columbia..	26	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1½	.....do.....	
85	L. G....	Jan. 14, 1853	Black woman ..	.....do.....	23	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1	.....	
86	G. H....	Jan. 19, 1853	White man....	At sea.....	21	.....do.....	1	Arson.....	5	Shoemaking ..	
87	A. L....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dist. of Columbia..	21	.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.	3	Carpentry....	
88	S. T....	Jan. 20, 1853	.....do.....	Maryland.....	55	.....do.....	1	Bigamy.....	2	Shoemaking ..	Pardoned Mar. 2, 1853.
89	J. B....	Jan. 30, 1853	Black boy.....	Dist. of Columbia..	17	.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	3	.....do.....	
90	J. W. M.	Feb. 1, 1853	White man....	North Carolina....	35	.....do.....	1	Forgery.....	6	.....do.....	
91	T. H....	Feb. 2, 1853	.....do.....	Dist. of Columbia..	20	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	1½	.....do.....	
92	W. J. S.	Feb. 3, 1853	White boy.....	.....do.....	20	.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	4	.....do.....	
93	F. P....	Feb. 14, 1853	Mulatto girl ...	.....do.....	14	.....do.....	2	Larceny.....	2	.....	
94	E. J....	Feb. 18, 1853	White man....	England.....	25	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	Picking oakum	
95	J. W ...	Feb. 19, 1853	.....do.....	Pennsylvania.....	27	.....do.....	1	Attempting to pass forged bank notes.	2½	Shoemaking ..	
96	E. M ...	.....do.....	.....do.....	Maryland.....	19	.....do.....	1	Robbing the mail.....	10	.....do.....	
97	A. H. G.	Mar. 1, 1853	Black boy.....	Dist. of Columbia..	13	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	4	.....do.....	
98	J. P....	.....do.....	Mulatto boy. ..	.....do.....	15	.....do.....	1	....do.....	4	.....do.....	
99	J. P....	May 13, 1853	Mulatto woman.	Virginia.....	38	.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.	2	.....	
100	W. C...	May 24, 1853	Mulatto man...	Dist. of Columbia..	19	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	1½	Shoemaking ..	
101	G. H....	June 23, 1853	Black boy.....	.....do.....	19	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1	.....do.....	

102	R. A....	June 27, 1853	White man....	.....do.....	39	.....do.....	1	....do.....	5	.....do.....
103	A. L....	.....do.....	Mulatto man...	.....do.....	22	.....do.....	1	Burglary.....	4½	.....do.....
104	W. B ...	June 29, 1853	.....do.....	Virginia	20	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	1	.....do.....
105	C. G....	July 9, 1853	White man....	Ireland.....	47	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	Picking oakum
106	V. O....	July 11, 1853	Mulatto man...	Havana, Cuba.....	24	.....do.....	1	....do.....	2	Shoemaking ..
107	E. S....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dist. of Columbia..	22	.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	3	.....do.....
108	M. G....	July 13, 1853	Mulatto girl....	.....do.....	14	.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	1	.....
109	C. A. B..	July 15, 1853	Black woman..	.....do.....	25	.....do.....	2	....do.....	3	.....
110	J. R....	July 26, 1853	Mulatto man...	.....do.....	36	.....do.....	1	....do.....	1	Shoemaking ..
111	J. S.....	Aug. 2, 1853	.....do.....	Maryland.....	18	.....do.....	1	Arson.....	12	Carpentry....
112	J F. W.	Aug. 16, 1853	White man....	Dist. of Columbia..	19	.....do.....	2	....do.....	12	Shoemaking ..
113	J. T....	Aug. 19, 1853	Black man.....	.....do.....	22	.....do.....	1	False pretences.....	2	.....do.....
114	W. M...	Dec. 16, 1853	White man....	Germany.....	34	.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.	2½	.....do.....

RECAPITULATION.

Number of convicts in the penitentiary December 31, 1852....		80
Number of convicts received in all the year 1853.....		34
Total in all the year 1853.....		114
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	17	
Number pardoned.....	4	
	—	21
Remaining in the penitentiary December 31, 1853.....		93

Who are apportioned to labor as follows:

Infirm	1
Shoemaking.....	56
Carpentry, &c.....	8
Blacksmithing.....	1
Tailoring, shoe-binding, &c.....	12
Picking oakum	10
Labor	2
Barber	1
Cooking	1
Baking	1
	93

A statement showing the balances due the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia for the different years:

For the year 1842.....	$345 52
" 1843.....	14 90
" 1844.....	33 50
" 1845.....	1,466 43
" 1846.....	286 26
" 1847.....	588 06
" 1848.....	228 63
" 1849.....	48 72
" 1850.....	92 54
" 1851.....	172 52
" 1852.....	620 49
" 1853.....	5,044 41
	8,941 98
Notes on hand and not paid.....	3,323 09
Total amount of notes and accounts.....	12,265 07

Of the above there is—

Unavailable accounts	$3,363 19	
Unavailable notes	1,864 61	
		$5,227 80
Total amount of available funds		7,037 27
The total amount of indebtedness of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia up to December 31, 1853		12,175 66
From which deduct the amount of available funds		7,037 27
The total amount of indebtedness over available funds		5,138 39

No. 4.

U. S. PENITENTIARY, D. C., *January* 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the law requiring of the physician to this institution an annual report, I have the honor to submit the following statement relative to the operations and condition of the department under my charge:

By reference to the medical records for the first six months of the past year, antecedent to my connexion with this establishment, notwithstanding a considerable accession to the number of inmates for that period, I find no corresponding increase of sick over the same period for the year preceding. During the latter half of the past year, commencing about the 1st of June, at which date I assumed the professional charge of this department, the number of sick has been materially augmented, owing however to no specific local or *intramural* influence, but due chiefly to extraneous and general morbific agencies, entirely independent of, and beyond the control of, the most judicious sanitary regulations adopted for the government of this institution. Notwithstanding, therefore, the isolated position of those confined within this establishment, together with the uniform mode of life pursued by them, both with respect to occupation, habit, and regimen, it would seem that they can claim no exemption from the epidemic or endemic causes of disease which visit or are incident to that locality. Thus, during the months of June, July, and August, the usual period for the prevalence of intestinal diseases throughout the limits of our city, these affections were found to exist to a considerable extent among the prisoners, augmenting very perceptibly for that period the number of sick, and proving, in many instances, both obstinate and dangerous. The same truth was more strikingly illustrated during the autumnal months of September, October, and November, by the unusual prevalence of malarious diseases—upwards of seventy cases of intermittent and remittent fever having occurred among the inmates during those three months, dependent upon the same miasmatic influence existing in a correspondingly active degree beyond the limits of the penitentiary walls, and having its origin in some external and remote source.

Taking into consideration the well-established fact, founded upon the

observations of medical men, as well as those of others, namely, that the exhalations emanating from paludal or miasmatic localities are capable of being arrested in their diffusion by the foliage of trees, I was not prepared to find the high wall which surrounds this establishment offer so ineffectual a barrier to the invasion of this pathogenic and subtile agent—no portion of the building having escaped its pervading influence.

Owing to the limited stock of medicine on hand, added to the increase of sick above indicated, I was compelled, for the first two or three months after entering upon the duties of this department, to make such additions to the dispensary, as regards medicines, surgical appliances, and furniture, as in my judgment the necessities of the case absolutely demanded—departing somewhat, in this particular, I am aware, from that parsimoniously rigid system of economy which has heretofore characterized the administration of every branch of this institution. I deem it proper, in this connexion, respectfully to call your attention to the necessity which in my judgment exists for the appointment of an apothecary, or hospital steward, whose special vocation it shall be to compound and faithfully administer the medicines prescribed by the physician for the sick, together with such other secondary duties as the warden may see fit to prescribe. I am induced to offer this suggestion, in consequence of the great difficulty which has been experienced in having the sick properly cared for, and the medicines faithfully exhibited, during the absence of the physician—owing, I am aware, to no voluntary neglect on the part of the individual to whom this duty has been assigned. In justice to that officer, (the deputy warden,) I feel constrained here to say, that organized as the government of this institution is at present, with a force so obviously inadequate to an efficient performance of its onerous and increasing duties, which must necessarily impose upon him such multifarious and important official responsibilities, I am satisfied of his utter inability to discharge with more fidelity and satisfaction the incidental one of hospital steward. It is consequently hoped that you will feel the importance of acquiescing in this recommendation for an increase of the official *personnelle* to this establishment, in justice to the invalid prisoners themselves, and to those under whose guardianship they are placed, as well as for the security and tranquillity of society at large.

During the past month the health of the institution has been unusually good, the hospital reports having exhibited for that period a gratifying decrease in the number of sick. At present we have in hospital but four cases of disease, two of which are of a chronic character, and have been under medical treatment, more or less, for the last ten months; one of acute disease requiring no special notice, and one of partial insanity. With regard to the latter of these, I feel that I should be recreant to the obligations imposed by the relation which I hold to this establishment, as well as to the dictates of my own conscience, were I to pass by as unworthy of notice that class of cases to which this unfortunate individual belongs. The obvious difficulties which must be encountered in the treatment of affections of this nature in such an institution as this, cannot fail to suggest themselves to your minds, when it is remembered that according to the present most approved and

successful system of treatment adopted by those institutions established for the specific purpose, the unfortunate subjects of such maladies are required to be surrounded by circumstances and conditions calculated to remove from their minds all impressions of an unpleasant and disagreeable character. Especially does it enforce the necessity of avoiding the semblance of imprisonment and the practice of coercion; the former system of rigorous and cruel compulsion having given place to the more effectual, benign, and humane one of persuasive and educational means. In view, therefore, of these insuperable obstacles which militate against the successful treatment of these cases under the circumstances by which they are here surrounded, it has occurred to me that it might not be inconsistent with propriety and a discriminating sense of justice, to suggest that in all such cases of clear unequivocal mental disease occurring within this institution, and apparently of an incurable character, the subjects of such cases be removed to some insane hospital. It is presumed that, inasmuch as the pardoning power is vested in the President of the United States, no doubt can be entertained of his authority to carry into effect this suggestion when duly satisfied of its justice and propriety.

In conclusion, I avail myself of this occasion to testify to the zeal, efficiency, and judicious discrimination exhibited by the warden in the discharge of his official duty, as well as the industry and fidelity manifested by the other officers of the institution holding subordinate positions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.,
Physician of the Penitentiary.

To the INSPECTORS OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, *D. C.*

No. 5.

Report of the Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, *January* 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: As I have but just entered upon the discharge of my duties as chaplain to the United States penitentiary, you will not expect me to make an extended report.

Though the appointment was unsolicited on my part, it was received with a high degree of satisfaction. Providentially prevented from laboring as heretofore in the ministry, I am grateful that God has opened to me a field of usefulness in which I can labor as my impaired health may allow. I say a field of *usefulness*, for I have strong hopes of rendering myself useful even in a prison; for God has said "My word shall not return unto me void, but shall accomplish that which I please, and shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

The prisoners, so far as I can judge, hail the return of the Sabbath with delight, and seem eager to listen to the word of God. This, together with their marked kindness and respect thus far manifested towards the chaplain, leads me to believe that God will give the word

success. Besides the public preaching of the word, the Sabbath school is still continued with increasing interest. Though in the male department there is great need of a few benevolent persons to volunteer as teachers, yet the little time the chaplain can devote to this work promises to result in great good, both by way of advancing those who are learning to read, and communicating a better knowledge of the Scriptures, which are "able to make wise unto salvation." In the female department we have a most competent teacher in the person of the self-sacrificing, energetic, and devoted Miss Martha Lincoln, whose benevolence leads her to walk the distance of two miles twice every Sabbath, that she may point those unfortunate females to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

A library of some seven hundred volumes has been procured, to which those prisoners who can read have access; and the halls of the prison have been so lighted as to enable them to read in their cells till nine o'clock in the evening.

Nothing seems to be left undone that could consistently be done by the warden and his aids for the comfort and improvement of the prisoners.

I beg leave, respectfully, to call your attention to the importance of an increase of the warden's aids. I learn he has but seven in all. Both convenience and safety require that the number be augmented. Permit me to say, in conclusion, that a short acquaintance with the gentlemanly warden and his assistants leads me to believe that every reasonable effort will be made by them to facilitate the plans of the chaplain.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. RICHARDS, *Chaplain.*

To the INSPECTORS OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, *D. C.*

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 73.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A plan for the modification and enlargement of the judicial system.

March 3, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, a report of the Attorney General, in answer to the resolutions of the House of the 22d of December, requesting me to communicate to the House the plan for the modification and enlargement of the judicial system of the United States, recommended in my annual message to Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, *March* 1, 1854.

Attorney General's Office,
February 4, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, herewith, suggestions regarding the judicial system of the United States, in compliance with resolutions of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, referred to me for this purpose.

The Constitution, with its amendments, contains the following provisions, necessary to be borne in mind, as the basis of all satisfactory consideration of the subject matter.

1. The Constitution.

"Art. III, Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

"The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

"Art. III, Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made under their author-

ity; to all cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where such crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed."

2. Amendment to the Constitution.

"ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb: nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

"ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

"ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

"ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be considered to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Such is the outline of the judicial system of the United States as defined by the Constitution. But these provisions do not designate the number of the judges of the Supreme Court, nor prescribe the organization of the inferior courts, nor the forms and limits, either of place or function, within which their various powers are to be exercised, nor the appointment and authority of the ministerial officers of the law, nor

many other things essential to the practical completeness of the system, the means of doing all which are to be sought in other provisions of the Constitution as follows:

"ART. I, Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power * * * * *

"To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; * * *

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

"ART. II, Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. * * * * * *

"ART. II, Sec. 2. * * * He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, or in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

In executing the powers which the Constitution has thus conferred on Congress, to provide by legislation for the details of the organization of the courts of the United States, that body has enacted numerous laws, which, while modifying the judicial system in important particulars at different periods, have invariably, from the beginning to the present time, assumed the following great elements of the system, namely:

1. A Supreme Court, consisting of a chief justice and associate justices, sitting periodically at the seat of government, with unity of constitutional power and jurisdiction, and exercised in definite forms prescribed by law throughout the United States.

2. The subdivision of the United States into judicial districts, each district consisting of a State or a defined part of a State, with a single district judge for each district, such judge being invested with admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; jurisdiction in certain seizures on land and suits for penalties and forfeitures; jurisdiction in certain suits by aliens, by the United States, and by and against consuls; jurisdiction to grant injunctions in equity, writs of *habeas corpus*, and to perform some other acts of miscellaneous judicial power; and jurisdiction of all crimes and offences, not capital, which are cognizable under the authority of the United States. Some of these powers are exclusive, some not.

3. The distribution of the judicial districts into a less number of judicial circuits, with circuit courts sitting periodically in each district, and consisting of a plurality of judges, the district judge of the district being one, which circuit courts have original jurisdiction, in some cases exclusive, in others concurrent only, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds a certain defined sum, and an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State; original jurisdiction in cases of equity of a certain amount where the United States are petitioners, and of all suits at common law

where the United States, or any officer thereof, shall sue under the authority of any act of Congress; original jurisdiction of crimes and offences against the United States; original jurisdiction in certain suits removed from the courts of a State, and in sundry miscellaneous matters of special provision under the patent, post office, and other laws; and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases by writ of error to, or direct appeal from, the district courts.

The general system, thus cursorily sketched, has now stood the test of the controversies and criticism of two generations; its practical working has become familiar to the whole community; the adjudications of a long succession of eminent judges have regulated its forms and imparted precision to its action; and no other theory of judicial system presents itself, which promises any advantages commensurate with the experimental uncertainties which a radical change of organization would introduce into the administration of justice throughout the Union. The district courts, with jurisdiction limited by the boundaries of the respective States; the circuit courts, with concurrent jurisdiction, or with original, superior, and appellate jurisdiction; and the Supreme Court, with its constitutional power, seem together to constitute a judicial system of inherent adaptation to the federative political system of the United States.

Accordingly, while Congress has in its wisdom seen fit, as occasion seemed to require, to make changes in secondary matters, such as the number of the judges of the Supreme Court, or the number and limits of the several circuits, or the personality of the circuit courts, or the quality or degrees of the relative or absolute jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts,—it has left the great monumental parts of the system as they were constructed by the same wise men who framed the Constitution.

Modifications of the judicial system, within the limits indicated, especially when the number of States is more than twice what it was at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and the organization of the government under it, and when the interests of our society have outstripped, in the ratio of their exigencies, even the vastly augmented territorial extent of the country,—are imperatively demanded, not merely to give to the system completeness according to the present number of States, but to enable it, though but partially, yet at all, to discharge its appropriate functions.

At the very foundation of the government, with but thirteen States in the Union, and comparatively small subject territory, the Supreme Court was made to consist of a chief justice and five associate justices. The number has been at successive periods increased by the addition of three other justices. If the duties of these judges did not go beyond their function as members of the Supreme Court, the present number would undoubtely suffice, nay, is more than the public interest requires, because, in proportion to the increase of the number of judges constituting a court, is its tendency to lose its proper judicial, and to acquire instead a deliberative, character.

But the great difficulty in this respect is in the present organization of the circuit and the district courts in their relation to the Supreme Court.

By the law as it now stands, the districts, with exceptions hereafter indicated, are distributed into nine circuits, and the circuit court sits, according to the theory of the law, in each district, periodically, and is composed of the district judge of that district and of one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

I say, according to the theory of the law; for, in the existing magnitude of the country, it becomes physically impossible for the judges of the Supreme Court, compatibly with their proper constitutional duties, to transact the circuit business of all the districts of the United States. Thus it happens that the entire States of California, Florida, Iowa, Texas, and Wisconsin, and districts of some other sub-divided States, remain wholly outside of the system, the entire circuit duty there being performed by a district judge. It needs no argument to show that this anomalous condition of things is in plain violation of the true spirit of the Constitution, which pre-supposes absolute equality of political right, of government and of its advantages, among all the sovereign members of the Union.

Besides which, in some of the districts, which are, by law, within the system, the amount of circuit business exceeds the powers of a single judge of the Supreme Court, and thus the contemplated and theoretical benefits of the system are but imperfectly enjoyed even there.

It seems to be self-evident that there ought to be such a reformation of the circuits as to have them embrace all the States.

To accomplish this indispensable object, the exigency for which disturbs the interests of society more seriously, perhaps, than any other federal question of mere government organization, several plans have been considered.

One is, to provide an additional number of judges of the Supreme Court; a part of them to transact the business in bank, at the seat of government, and a part to be detailed for circuit duty. But as all the justices, so appointed, would possess an equality of right as such, and as the power of the Supreme Court is a constitutional power, it is not easy to see how a distinctive classification could be established by law, so as to exclude any of them from the regular business of the Supreme Court. And, if such a classification could be permanently enacted, or any means of compulsory self-classification provided, the result would be a fluctuating tribunal, and all the evils of unsettled decision. Besides which, if such a plan were adopted and found impracticable, it would be impossible to recede from it without leaving an excessive number of judges of the Supreme Court; because those judges are not removeable by legislation. But the constitutional objection to this plan seems insuperable. Congress may, undoubtedly, enact a quorum of the court, of any number, however small; but it cannot exclude a member of it from participation in its action under the Constitution.

Another plan is to relieve the judges of the Supreme Court of their circuit duty; to reduce the number of the judges of that court as vacancies occur; to re-arrange all the districts of the United States in proper circuits; and to appoint a circuit judge for each circuit.

This plan has the advantages of simplicity and of involving little or no change in the forms of legal business, and the times and places in which it is to be conducted.

This plan is, undoubtedly, also more conformable than the present arrangement to the spirit and theory of the Constitution; because the Supreme Court is created by the Constitution, while the circuit courts are of those "inferior courts" which Congress has the power to ordain and establish; for which reason it has been much questioned whether the two things be not constitutionally incompatible; and the judges of the Supreme Court are only appointed and commissioned as such.

On the other hand, it is forcibly urged that contemporaneous exposition of the Constitution, the practice under it, and long acquiescence in that practice, have served to sanction the existing law in this respect; that *nisi prius* duty is valuable as mental discipline to a judge; and that it is exceedingly inconvenient, in a political sense, to separate the judges from immediate intercourse with the people of the respective States.

Another plan has, therefore, been proposed, which is to re-arrange the circuits so as to comprehend all the districts in all the States; to enlarge the jurisdiction of the district courts relatively to the circuit courts, and that of the circuit courts relatively to the Supreme Court; to have a circuit court holden at one place only, in each circuit, for all the districts composing it; and to constitute that circuit court of one judge of the Supreme Court and all the district judges within it.

This plan supposes, moreover, that all the original civil jurisdiction of the circuit courts, whether concurrent or exclusive, be taken away from them, and vested in the respective district courts; and thus all the criminal business be confined to the district courts, because of the provisions of the Constitution, which require the trial of crimes to be in the State and district where the crime shall have been committed.

To this idea it is objected that it will greatly increase the expenses of litigation in all the States, except those few in which the court is holden; that it will, as to many of the circuits, give rise to insoluble controversy concerning which State shall be the seat of the circuit court; that the judges of the district courts have not been appointed as for the unaided exercise of all the present original jurisdiction of the circuit courts; that the proper performance by them of the proposed new duties will, especially in the maritime States, interfere with their appropriate admiralty and other district duties; and that, in other respects, the plan will disturb the interests, and affect, inconveniently, the sensibilities of the different States.

A fourth plan is, after re-arranging the circuits, to leave the circuit courts to be holden as at present in each district with a justice of the Supreme Court as a member by law of the circuit court, devolving the whole of the original business of that court, whether civil or criminal, upon the district judge as in the third plan, and all the appellate business in equity and fact, and requiring only writs of error, exceptions and appeals in matter of law to be heard in presence of the justice of the Supreme Court.

This plan is subject, in a still greater degree, to one class of the objections to the preceding one, namely, that of augmenting unduly the labor and responsibility of the district judges, who were not appointed in view of such large and exclusive functions.

Besides which, each of these two last named plans, while enlarging the geographical range of the circuit duty of the judges of the Supreme

Court, would not in reality give them correspondent relief in other respects, which the public interest requires, in order that they may have time for the discharge of the higher inevitable duties of the Supreme Court.

This consideration acquires additional weight from the fact that the new territories, which the United States have acquired by treaty with foreign powers, devolve, of late years, a vast amount of special duty on the Supreme Court, in the adjudication of land claims from the former provinces of Louisiana and Florida, and especially from California.

In regard to California, and the three other States at least, which are soon to exist on the Pacific side of the Union, it is difficult to see how any plan is to be carried into effect, requiring judges of the Supreme Court to hold circuit courts there; and very grave objections arise to the maintenance of a peculiar and anomalous organization of the courts in the Pacific States, and the continued exclusion of them from the general judicial system of the Union.

In this relation, there is another important class of considerations.

When Congress came to perform, as regards the judicial system, the legislative duty devolved upon it by the Constitution, it established proper subdivisions of the system, and organized them fitly upon the subsisting facts, but did not so arrange the details as to be fully capable of adaptation to successive changes in the amount of judicial business and in the number of the States.

At first, two judges of the Supreme Court were to attend each circuit court. But this arrangement was very soon found to be impracticable, and only one justice of the Supreme Court was required to attend. This also proving inconvenient, circuit judges were appointed; but that plan failed, by reason, in part, of the new judges being appointed in the last moments of an expiring administration; and the preexisting arrangement was restored. But in doing this, Congress felt itself compelled to provide that either of the judges, namely, the justice of the Supreme Court alone, or the district judge alone, might hold the circuit court; but, if held by the district judge alone, he could not decide a case of writ of error or appeal from the district court; and all such cases have had to go over until another term and the attendance of a justice of the Supreme Court. Here, therefore, the system began to lose its unity and symmetry of proportions, even before the occurrence of any considerable augmentation of the number of States. But, when these began to increase, the system broke down altogether; and it became necessary to erect district after district, excluded altogether from the circuit organization. Thus we have the complicated evil, first of many circuit courts which are so in name only and not in truth, consisting of the district judge sitting alone in the absence of a justice of the Supreme Court; and of many districts in which there is no circuit court proper. This anomaly must grow more grievous every day in presence of the great expansion recently impressed on the Union.

On the other hand, if circuit judges be appointed, then the adaptation of the system to new States becomes an easy and an ordinary fact. As each new State comes in, it has only to be adjoined to a circuit; or

where a group of new States shall have been formed it may be readily constituted into a new circuit. Thus the judicial system would expand itself naturally with the increase of the number of the States, without leaving any of the present gaps or breaks in the system, or producing the slightest disturbance of interests in any other part of the Union.

The present elements of organization, maintained in their present proportions, are incapable of adaptation to the old States, in which the augmentation of business, acting both on the Supreme Court and on the circuit courts, renders it materially impossible that the present duty of both should be performed by the present justices of the Supreme Court. Thus comes necessary violation in fact of the legal theory as to the relative jurisdiction of both circuit and district courts, the aggregate amount of that violation increasing daily with the population and wealth of the old States.

The same elements are also incapable of adaptation to the new States even as they now are, and that incapacity of adaptation becomes more flagrant every day as these States grow in population and wealth, and it is aggravated with each accession to the Union of an additional new State.

The consequence is, the gradual but sure development of two distinct judicial systems in the country, with a broad line of demarcation between them: one, in which a justice of the Supreme Court intervenes, either actually or nominally, in the business of the circuits, and the circuit courts dispose of more or less of the appeals from the district courts; and another, in which no justice of the Supreme Court appears on the circuit, either by the letter of law or in fact, and appeals go directly from the district courts to the Supreme Court, swelling of course the amount of business in the latter. These consequences are mischievous in practice, besides marring the hypothetical excellence of the system in its political relation to the States.

To avoid these evils, and to provide for the equal administration of justice in all parts of the Union, and to have the circuit business everywhere, both in fact and in law, in the present or in any other form of organization, performed by justices of the Supreme Court unaided and alone, and to expand the system from time to time as the Union expands by the aggregation of new States, to effect all these combined results, continual additions must be made to the number of the justices of the Supreme Court, which thus becomes transformed irresistibly from a court into a senate.

On these premises, the considerations of public welfare, and of regard for the equal rights of the States, involved in the question of so modifying the details of the judicial system of the United States as to give it universality of application, and uniformity and efficaciousness in all parts of the Union, far outweigh any possible objections to such modification.

Undoubtedly it is desirable, so far as it is materially possible, to have the justices of the Supreme Court continue to be radicated, by local residence and by official relation, in the respective States. The general sense of this it is which has obstructed the introduction of proper improvements in the judicial system, It seems to me that the

time has arrived to meet the question frankly, rather than to continue an organization of the circuits which goes on by temporary expedients, imperfectly applied to the newly arising wants of the public service; an organization in which the circuit courts are, by theory but not by law, required to be held by some person other than the district judge, or in which though the presence of some judge other than the district judge is contemplated by law, it is of course imperfectly had, in consequence of the increased amount of that portion of public business which must by constitutional necessity be discharged by the Supreme Court.

A change is felt on all hands to be desirable, if not necessary. And there is a form of experimental change which can easily be made, and easily returned from if it fail to receive the public confidence on trial; which, in my judgment, unites most of the advantages, and avoids the disadvantages of either of the other plans; which does not involve any complex legislation; and which is respectfully proposed as a solution of the problem.

It is to have, at present, nine, and prospectively, ten circuits; to rearrange the existing nine circuits, so as to comprehend within them all the judicial districts except those of California; to appoint nine assistant circuit judges, one for each circuit; to preserve unimpaired the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, in all the districts, as well those now within the circuits as those without; to withdraw the circuit powers from the district judges, and revest them in the proper circuit court exclusively; to have the ordinary circuit court holden as it is in each judicial district, and composed of the justice of the Supreme Court residing in the circuit, as now, but to associate with him an assistant circuit judge, so that the court shall be holden by a justice of the Supreme Court and the assistant circuit judge, or either of them, instead of the district judge, the latter being left to his proper district duties, and there being a real and effective circuit court even in case of the necessary occasional absence of the justice of the Supreme Conrt.

This plan furnishes the additional personal force requisite for the prompt dispatch of the enlarged judicial business of the country. It does not, so far as the suitors, and the public at large, are concerned, derange any of the relations of judicial business. It calls for no present enlargement of the number of judges of the Supreme Court. It secures unity of system by giving a proper circuit court to all the districts. It retains untouched the place of business of the circuit courts and of the district courts, each to be holden, as now, within their appropriate States. It makes competent provision to have the circuit business performed in fact, as well as in theory, by a circuit judge, and thus effectually cures the great defect of the existing organization. It continues the justices of the Supreme Court in the practice of immediate contact with the people of the States, but relieves them by law from the disagreeable necessity of seeing themselves constrained, from time to time, either to leave much of the circuit business unperformed or performed only by the district judge, or else to fail in the complete discharge of the proper duties of the Supreme Court.

This plan leaves California only with a mere district organization, and assumes that at a day not distant a tenth circuit shall be constituted of Pacific States.

The innovation proposed is the least possible; beyond the restoration as far as may be of the normal functions of the respective courts, which is reparation rather than change, it consists of nothing but the provision of more persons to do the work necessary to be done, by the appointment of assistant circuit judges to divide the circuit business with the judges of the Supreme Court.

Permit me, in conclusion, in order to corroborate the opinion that some change should be attempted, to call to mind the trite, but not less cogent, consideration, that the general interests of society at large, in time of peace, are but indirectly or lightly affected by the political action of government; while its judicial action is vital, actually or contingently, to the interests of all men. Their property, their honor, their lives, are constantly dependent on the wisdom and the virtue of the courts of justice. To guard and preserve these our dearest rights, we need, not only a magistracy of competent character, but also one of competent organization. And certain it is, that the existing judicial organization is altogether insufficient for the obvious necessities of the people even of the present United States.

I have abstained from remark as to the courts of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, which are established under other clauses of the Constitution than those herein considered, and which are not presumed to be within the purview of the resolutions of the two houses. It may, however, be not improper to say here, that the legal condition of the District of Columbia, still regulated by the laws of Maryland as they stood half a century ago, without material legislative improvement during that period of time, and with recognized defects in its judicial organization, calls loudly for some action on the part of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CUSHING.

To the PRESIDENT.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 74.

TARIFF.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Copy of circular letter, and replies thereto, in reference to the tariff.

March 8, 1854.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Treasury Department, *March* 7, 1854.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to furnish, at as early a day as practicable, a copy of the circular addressed by him to persons engaged in manufacturing and commercial pursuits, soliciting their views upon the best mode of adjusting the tariff, so as to bring it within the revenue standard, together with the replies received from all such persons," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of the circular referred to, and various letters and documents thereby elicited, numbered from one to one hundred and fifty, inclusive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, *September* —, 1853.

Sir: The increasing revenue and accumulating amount of money in the treasury render it most probable that the tariff will be made a prominent subject of discussion and examination, with a view to reduction, during the approaching session of Congress. In the mean time, and at as early a day as may be, I am desirous to obtain, from the most reliable sources, the best information of the working of the present rates of duty upon the leading branches of industry of the country, and of the effect to be expected from proposed modifications.

Understanding that you take an interest in this subject, and have given some attention to it, and perhaps have been in situations to place within your reach very valuable information, you will much oblige me by communicating to this department your views thereon, and by furnishing lists of articles now subject to duty, which, according to such views, should be duty free, and of such other articles on which the present duty should be reduced.

The existing tariff having been designed, generally and substantially, for revenue and for a fair and equal operation, both as between the various sections of the country and the various branches of industry, the same objects should undoubtedly be kept in view, and the reductions, if any shall be made, should be so arranged as to afford an equal participation in the benefit to every interest and to every section. Articles which enter into our manufactures, and those which do not come into competition with American products, are those about which there will doubtless be the least question.

Besides these objects in the proposed reduction of the tariff, of such an arrangement as will afford proportional benefits and relief to every portion and interest of the country, there is another, which ought by no means to be disregarded—I mean, to abridge the labors of the custom-houses. This object will be consulted by adding to the free-list articles of general consumption, and articles paying little duty, which, but for this consideration, might properly be made subjects of revenue.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To ——— ———, Esq.

No. 1.

PARA, BRAZIL, *January* 17, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Your presence here, authorized by the government of the United States of America, among other purposes, for information respecting the resources of the Amazon in a commercial point of view, and the present state of its commerce, leads me to call your attention to a matter of importance, which is injuriously affecting our trade to a serious extent, as the following results will plainly indicate:

India rubber, the chief product of export from this to the United States, and without which our trade to this port must decline 50 to 60 per cent., or even more, is a raw article, being manufactured after it enters the United States; but to a disadvantage there, compared with England, which is the chief importer and manufacturer after the United States, from the fact that while rubber enters England free of duty, it pays 10 per cent. duty in our own country, thus increasing its cost to our manufacturers over that to English.

The export of rubber from this to England, increasing in a greater proportion than that to our own country, proves in a measure the bad effects of increasing its cost to our manufacturers over that to the English.

The present favorable position of the finances of our government, as exhibited by the Secretary of the Treasury's recent report, will conduce towards a material change and reduction in the tariff; and no article could, with more reason, be admitted free of duty than India rubber, which, as a raw material not produced in our own country, does not in any way compete with her productions.

The manufacture and consumption of rubber, now in its infancy, is destined to be very extensive and of great importance, and the more its manufacture is increased with us, which can be materially done by reducing the cost to manufacturers, the more will our trade to this quarter increase and augment in importance, giving rubber as a basis from which to branch out and speculate in articles of produce, now little known, as rubber was a few years since, but which may in their turn be introduced into our markets to the extension of commerce and benefit of mankind.

The following are the exports of rubber from this since 1846, excepting for 1849, for which I have no returns:

Years.	U. S. of America.	England.	Other ports.	Total.
	*Arrobas.	Arrobas.	Arrobas.	Arrobas.
1847...	25,581	6,479	2,469	34,529
1848...	19,070	7,248	5,231	31,551
1850...	50,059	17,273	7,067	74,408
1851...	51,669	26,854	11,317	89,840
1851...	48,185	51,556	11,503	111,244

*Arrobas of 32 pounds each.

The export to the United States the past three years has remained about stationary, while to England it is increasing with rapid strides, and it is well known that in England, India rubber rules from 5 to 10 cents per pound lower than in the United States.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SPARHAWK.

LARDNER GIBBON,
United States Navy.

No. 2.

[From the "Union" of July 10, 1853.]

The new British tariff.

The following goods are now admissible free of duty on importation into Great Britain from foreign parts, under the resolution of the House of Commons, on the usual (nominal) condition of the parties abiding the ultimate decision of Parliament:

Agates or cornelians, cut or manufactured; albumen; amber, manufactures of, not enumerated; anchovies; aquafortis; bandstring twist; barytes, sulphate of, ground; bast ropes, twines, and strands; blacking; books, being of editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound; bran; brass, powder of; bricks and clinkers; Dutch and other sorts; bronze powder; brushes, paint; buttons, of metal and other sorts; cables, not of iron, new and old, tarred and untarred; cameos, not set; camphor, refined; cantharides; carmine; carriages of all sorts; casks, empty carlings; chalk, prepared or manufactured, and not otherwise enumerated; cider; citron, preserved in salt; cobalt, oxide of; coir rope, twine and strands; copper, ore of; regulus of; old, fit only to be manufactured; unwrought, viz: in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper; part wrought, viz: bars, rods, or ingots, hammered or raised; in plates and copper coin, or brass wire; cordage, tarred or untarred, including standing or running rigging; corks, fishermen's; crayons; crystal, cut or manufactured; cucumbers preserved in salt; elder-flower water; extract of chestnut bark and wood; quercitron bark, logwood and safflower; fish, viz: eels, turbots of foreign taking, oysters, salmon, soles, turtles, fresh not otherwise enumerated, and cured not otherwise enumerated; frames for pictures, prints, drawings, or mirrors; furniture wood, excepting ash; beech, birch, elm, oak wainscott; gauze of thread; glass—all plate glass, cast or rolled, of whatever thickness, however small each pane, plate or sheet, whether silvered, polished, or rough, painted or otherwise ornamented; all white flint-glass bottles, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, and beads and bugles of glass; wine-glasses, tumblers, and all other white flint-glass goods, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented; bottles of glass covered with wicker, (not being cut-glass,) or of green or common glass, articles of green or common glass; manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, and old broken glass, fit only to be manufactured; gold, leaves of; gunpowder; hair, manufactures of hair or goats' wool, and any other material not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty; hams of all kinds; harp strings or lute strings, silvered; honey; ink, Indian; iron wire; iron, rough-castings; isinglass; latten wire; lead, pig and sheet; linen, or linen and cotton, viz: cambrics and lawns, commonly called French lawns, whether plain or bordered; lawns of any sort, not French; damasks and damask diaper; sails of all sorts; mats and matting; mead, or metheglin; meat, preserved in any other manner than salted; mercury, prepared; metal leaf; naphtha; oil of rosin; olives; orange flower water; orsidew; painters' colors, manufactured; pencils of slate and not of slate; perry; phosphorus; pickles, and vegetables preserved in salt; pictures; pollard; pomegranates; pots, viz: melting pots for goldsmiths, and of stone; poultry and game, alive or dead; rose-water; saccharum saturni; sausages or puddings; seeds, viz: canary, carrot, clover, grass of all sorts, leek, lucern, mustard, onion, trefoil, and other sorts not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty; silkworm gut; skins, articles manufactured of skins or furs; smalts; spectacles; spelter or zinc, viz: rods, and oxide of, stone and slate, hewn; marble, sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured; tamarinds; titles; tin, in blocks, ingots, bars or slabs; tobacco pipes of

clay; tongues; truffles; turpentine, of greater value than 15s. per cwt., and oil or spirit of; twine; vannelloes; varnish, not otherwise described; verdigris; verjuice; wafers; wax, sealing; whipcord; wire, viz: gilt, plated, silver, and brass; waste-wood, viz: billetwood or brushwood, used for the purpose of stowage; yarn, of silk and worsted, spun together and not dyed, and raw worsted yarn not dyed, or only partially dyed, and not being fit or proper for embroidering or other fancy purposes, and cable yarn.

No. 3.

BOSTON, *September* 15, 1853.

SIR: I respectfully reply to your letter of the 13th instant, as follows:

Perhaps the best method to arrive at the objects sought for, viz: the reduction of the revenue, with a due regard to all the various interests of the country, will be to take the present tariff, which has become familiar to the public, and to the officers, and reduce the duty on the schedules, thus preserving the relative proportions and doing the least injury to any of the interests which may have grown up under the present law. Upon this basis, I suggest schedules A and B to remain as they are; schedules C and D to be reduced to the same duty as schedule E—say 20 per cent.; this would simplify the labor both of merchants and of the custom-house, and prevent the misunderstandings constantly arising as to the rightful duty upon articles manufactured of mixed materials; schedules F, G, and H to be free, same as schedule I, which would be advantageous to manufacturers.

In addition, I suggest that all articles for ship-stores be taken out of bond free by vessels clearing for foreign ports, as Great Britain, our greatest competitor in navigation, allows this advantage.

It has been suggested to me that low wools, costing under ten cents per pound, should come in free; but my experience leads me to believe that such exceptions, like all minimums, tend to frauds and disputes, with much additional labor.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY HOMER.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 4.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,
September 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I am a plain farmer, and would respectfully beg leave to suggest a few thoughts respecting the tariff. You know the general government has for a long series of years nursed the manufactures. The people have been taxed heavily for their benefit, and what returns

have they ever made to the government or people for the favors they have received? They have on several occasions attempted to cheat the government out of the duty on imported wool, and some of the wool was seized by the custom-house officers in New York some years since; and this very season an eastern manufacturer by the name of James came to this State to purchase wool. He finally went to Canada, as his brother, Enoch James, who resides here, told me, and purchased there all the wool he wanted, and report says he forgot to pay the duty. When in Detroit a few days since, curiosity induced me to call at the custom-house to see whether he had paid the duty; but the deputy collector could find nothing of it on the books. The deputy told me he is acquainted with James. Again, the manufacturers are constantly committing frauds upon the lower class of people by working up the cast-off rags of foreign paupers in cheap cloth, to cheat the poor laboring men of our country. These rags were formerly used for manure; and now they are worked up into new cloth, and they bring in eastern markets from five to seven cents per pound. The truth is, there is as little dependence to be placed upon the word or honor of manufacturers as any other class of men in the country.

When in Detroit I called upon my trusty friend General Cass. With regard to the tariff, the General says it brings to the government too much money, and the duties should be reduced. He says there is no use in taxing the people in this way. Reducing the duty to fifteen per cent., would save to the pockets of the people some ten millions of dollars. This sum scattered among the laboring masses would be felt in their pockets, and relieve them from an unnecessary burden, and enable them to improve their condition and add to the advancement of the whole country.

President Fillmore, in both of his last messages, recommended to Congress to reduce the duty on raw materials, to benefit manufacturers at the expense of the rest of the people. This was a singular way of attempting to make the people prosperous. Fortunately, Congress paid no attention to him, but showed a disposition just the reverse. Mr. Fillmore committed an error by recommending such a measure, as the great masses of the people were decidedly opposed to it; but he was besieged by the manufacturers to recommend it; and if they could get the duty on wool and dyestuffs taken off and retain the present duty on imported goods, it is just what they want, to put money in their pockets and take it out of the people's. Farmers would never consent to such a game as that. All the protection farmers have, or can have, is on wool; and as we ask nothing for ourselves that we are not willing to grant to others, we are all willing that the duty on wool be reduced as much as the duty on foreign goods, but no more. All we ask is equal rights. There are other people in the country besides manufacturers, and quite as useful to the prosperity of the country, either in peace or war, and we think their interests should be guarded against the frauds of bloated corporations. The people and the country would be more prosperous with direct taxation and no tariff. As it is, the poor of our country—that is, the laboring classes—have to bear the greatest part of the burden of taxation, and surely

they should be compelled to pay only their part, according to their property. The present tariff compels me to pay, for articles necessary for my farm and family, from fifty to sixty dollars annually of duties on goods of different kinds. This is hardly thought of by those in power. They think farmers and laboring people can stand any taxation, while the Galphins plunder the treasury.

Every farmer purchases annually iron and other goods, from one hundred to four hundred dollars, for himself and laboring people. Now, look at the amount of taxes we are obliged to pay; and if we could be relieved of this burden, we are all willing to be taxed for the support of the government according to the value of our property. Now, if I were taxed, say ten dollars, as my quota for the support of the general government, the balance I have to pay out annually as duty on goods would be a snug little sum saved. I read the Semi-weekly Union, and pay some attention to those things.

About the time the tariff of 1840 was being repealed, the democrats complained of high duties, and leading whigs would tell us we had no reason to complain, as we had a duty on wheat. Now, that duty on wheat was put there to catch gudgeons. It is a mockery, and of no use to us farmers, and I hope you will recommend its repeal.

I have spun this out so long, I fear your patience will be taxed to read it.

I am, dear sir, your friend and fellow-citizen,

WM. ANDERSON.

President PIERCE.

No. 5.

BOSTON, *September* 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Since receiving your kind note of the 2d, I have received a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I replied, substantially, that perhaps the simplest method of altering the tariff would be to take the law of 1846 as a basis, and reduce the duty by schedules—say C and D to same duty as E, which is twenty per cent.; F, G, and H to be free, same as schedule I now is, and ship-stores to be taken from bond free of duty.

Personally unknown to the Secretary, I did not feel at liberty to take up his time by details very fully, and here subjoin some reasons, which, if of any importance, can be given to him.

The reductions here proposed will simplify the tariff, and can be brought into practice with few instructions, and will be easily understood by merchants and officers. They will occasion little inconvenience to any interest, as the reduction on any one article is offset by advantages. For instance, woolens carpets, and articles in schedule C, will be reduced from thirty to twenty per cent.; but this will be compensated by reduction on wool, and many articles which manufacturers use.

Cottons, silks, and other articles in schedule D, reduced from twenty-

five to twenty per cent.; but this will hardly be felt, and will not lead to the import of any additional goods.

The tariff of 1846, as amended by this plan, would be very plain and simple in detail, and stand as follows:

Schedule A.—Spirits, &c., now 100 per cent. Schedule B.—Wines, &c., now 40 per cent.	Or it would be perhaps better to reduce A to 40 per cent., same as B; for so high a duty as 100 per cent. is always evaded in *some* way.
Schedule C.—Now 30 per cent. Schedule D.—Now 25 per cent. Schedule E.—Now 20 per cent.	Embracing most descriptions of manufactured goods, and most raw materials grown in this country.—One uniform duty of 20 per cent.; thus saving all questions as to fabrics of mixed materials.
Schedule F.—Now 15 per cent. Schedule G.—Now 10 per cent. Schedule H.—Now 5 per cent. Schedule I.—Now free.	Comprising many articles used by manufacturers, and other articles upon which the duty does not pay for collecting, and articles not grown or made in this country.—All free of duty.

Perhaps some articles might be taken from schedules C, D, and E, and put into the free list; but this would be hazardous, as the tariff of 1846 was carefully prepared, and all interests consulted.

Should the revenue be yet found too large, this change of articles from twenty per cent. to the free list could be easily made; but it is best to keep on the right side, as another year may bring some commercial revulsion, which, by restricting credits, would materially lessen the amount of imports.

The reduction of duty on wool and iron from thirty to twenty per cent., will be compensated by the reductions in duty on many articles which the producers of these staples consume, but *far more* by the increased price of labor in foreign countries, and consequent enhanced cost of production abroad. This is an important consideration in estimating the effect of reduced duties.

There will probably be no increased quantity of wool or iron imported, and these interests will be as prosperous as now; but it is of the greatest importance to our builders of ships and ocean steamers, who have to come in direct competition with England and our manufacturers, who have to compete in all exports to foreign countries, that they procure these great staples on the best terms.

It is thought by some that iron used for ocean steamers should be free of duty; but such exceptions are false in principle, and in practice lead to evasions and frauds. A moderate duty is far better for all interests.

Ad valorem duties are preferable to any other mode, as they are in

reality taking duty in kind, while specific duties are unelastic, making no allowance for variations in quality, or changes in currency, or cost of production. What is twenty per cent. at one time, may be ten or thirty per cent. at another. Minimums are clumsy to every one, and leads to evasions and restrictions.

Moderate uniform duties are of great assistance to the shipping and commercial interests, as they allow merchants full range of foreign markets to make up return cargoes, and thus induce *exports* of our own productions. Commerce, to be advantageous, must have the two sides of outward and inward cargo; one leads to the other. The experience of England proves this, and twenty per cent., with charges of impost, is protection enough for any interest.

The first of May would be a good time for such a change to take effect, as it allows the whole spring season for the sale of goods now ordered or on hand, and the bonded warehouse allows importers to leave goods there to await the change.

My desire to see our tariff laws placed upon a simple and equitable basis, must be my apology for this letter.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

SIDNEY HOMER.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING,
Washington, D. C.

No. 6.

NEW YORK, *September* 26, 1853.

SIR: I learned, since my return to New York, that the Secretary of the Treasury is disposed to recommend to Congress an increase of the list of free articles. It occurs to me that to exempt the products of Cuba from duty would do much to promote the democratic policy in regard to that island. It would enhance the feelings of hope and attachment with which the native population of Cuba regards the United States, and the commercial intimacy to which it would give rise would accustom all parties to consider a political union inevitable, and so assuage the reluctance with which England and France, as well as Spain, contemplate such a contingency. The sugar interest of Louisiana would doubtless oppose such a measure; but the slave interest of the South would more than countervail that opposition, to say nothing of the formidable objection to monopoly which prevails throughout the country. But if it should be found expedient to compromise with protection in the matter of sugar, no interest is opposed to the free admission of tobacco and cigars.

Whether cigars are exempted from duty or are subjected to specific duty, the honest importer is equally relieved; and this is the reason why I make free to call your attention to the subject. Besides, I am encouraged by the polite and intelligent attention which you bestowed on the affairs with which I engaged you lately in Washington. I do not address the suggestion to the Secretary of the Treasury, because I have no pretension to intrude myself on the department as a political

counsellor, nor to occupy its attention except in cases in which my personal interest directly entitles me to do so.

I forward to-day to the department one of the invoices referred to in our late interview, which has become subject to a penalty from which my firm claims to be relieved. Permit me to recommend the matter to your attention.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT E. KELLY & CO.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 7.

NEW YORK, *September* 26, 1853.

SIR: I was pleased to see the circular which you ordered to be promulgated, being occupied in a business which for nearly twenty years has brought me in contact with our various tariffs. I am a wine and spirit importer, and I will venture to say, without any contradiction, that the present tariff is the most obnoxious one we have ever had. I only speak as a wine and spirit importer. I do not wish to be considered an *egotist*, when I say that no man in our country imports as much high-cost wines as myself. It is not the quantity, but the quality, that my business consists of. I have not the smallest country custom; neither do I import for the trade, *i. e.* for our city grocers, who generally sell wines to country merchants. My customers are our wealthy citizens, and those of Philadelphia, Boston, &c., of every kind of wines, brandies, rums, gins, whiskeys, &c.

My first and greatest objection is to an ad valorem tariff, which is almost death to the American importer, which I will in a few word explain. All wines, when coming from the vessel, show *sea-sickness*—a term generally used by wine men. I never show my wines until they have been in store ten or twenty days, and have become a little composed or quieted down. Now, for an appraiser to give the true value of wine when landing, is all nonsense. He can, I will admit, tell the difference between good and poor wines, but he cannot tell the difference between £50 or £60. Now, here lies the difficulty with us American importers. The foreign wine man from whom we import will send his wine to this country and consign it to some respectable commission house, invoicing it say £10 lower than he charges me for the same wine. For example, his £60 wine (which is his price) he will send at £50, saying that is the actual cost. You perceive at once our situation, which is £10 or $50: the forty per cent. upon $50 is $20. This much they will undersell the American importer; and this is the case with all wines and all kinds of spirits. I have frequently stated those facts to the late Mr. Clay, and he said he saw the difficulty an *ad valorem* tariff would raise with spirits and wines; but said it appeared the most equitable mode of collecting our duties. So it is, if all men were honest. I had several interviews with Mr. Walker when this present tariff was reported, and he thought on all wines and spirits a

specific tariff was best. I have been an importer for twenty-five years, and I think that upon all articles that can be *weighed*, *gauged*, and *measured*, a specific tariff is decidedly the best; but I know but little about fabrics of any description, whether a specific or *ad valorem* is best; but they differ from wines, for all kinds of fabrics look best when taken from the vessel—wines, the opposite. Then some said it might cause a difficulty in regard to existing treaties with Portugal and other wine-growing countries. However, this is all moonshine. I believe Judge Bibb, when head of the Treasury Department, was rather taken in by the Portuguese chargé d'affaires here, in this manner: The Chevalier Figanière said that our treaty with Portugal permitted all their wines to come at the lowest duties of wine of any other nation. Well, what was the consequence? It admitted *Madeira* and *Port* at seven cents the gallon, because we admitted the common red wines of France and Italy at the same rate of duty. Well, I read the treaty, and as far as I understood it, it ran as follows: "The wines of Portugal and her colonies were to be admitted at the same rate of duties as *similar* wines of the most favored nations." Now, the word similar means the same quality. Now, the three standard wines are as follows: *Madeiras*, *Ports*, and *Sherries*. Consequently, Madeiras, Sherries, and Ports, should always pay the same duty, for the cost is about the same in their respective countries. I feel persuaded that I can suggest a tariff for wines and all spirits that will meet with entire satisfaction, although a few yet cling to *ad valorem* duties, and particularly our appraisers of wines and spirits; for every mark they draw a sample, and from every case of different mark take a bottle. Some of my wines cost on the other side from $25 to $30 a dozen, and they never return the bottle. This inspection is worth four times their pay. To take from the importer a bottle from each of his various marks, worth to him $3, is no small item. If the government officers take it, the government should pay the owner the cost. There can be amendments to our present tariff, most beneficial to the nation, if Congress will act honestly and throw politics out of the question. If I had only two hours' interview with the Secretary, I could so arrange a tariff upon the articles of my trade perfectly satisfactory, as a slight memorandum of what I would suggest would be this:

Wines of Spain.—All *Sherries* and *St. Lucars* shall pay 20, 30 and 40 cents per gallon; and all other wines of that kingdom, 10, 15 and 20 cents per gallon.

Wines of Portugal.—All *Madeiras* and *Ports* pay 20, 30 and 40 cents per gallon; all other wines of Portugal, 10, 15 and 20 cents per gallon.

Wines of France.—All *Champagnes* and *Burgundies*, either *still* or *sparkling*, 20, 30 and 40 cents; all other wines of France, 10, 15 and 20 cents.

Wines of Germany.—All Hocks, either *still* or *sparkling*, 20, 30 and 40 cents; and all others, 10, 15 and 20 cents per gallon.

All *Sicily Madeiras*, *Pico*, *Fayal*, *Canary*, and *Teneriffe*, pay 20 cents per gallon. Then all wines not enumerated, such as *Italian*, *Greek*, and various other common cheap wines, from 8 to 15 cents per gallon; but all wines in glass, the duty to be paid upon the bottles.

Rums.—Upon all rums, 5th proof, 70 cents; 4th proof, 65 cents; 3d proof, 50 cents; and 1st proof, 40 cents.

Brandies, 5th proof, 75 cents; 4th proof, 60 cents; and 3d proof, 50 cents.

Whiskey, 5th proof, 60 cents; 4th proof, 50 cents; and 3d proof, 45 cents.

Gin, 1st proof, 30 cents.

I have, in my memorandum, stated the duties rather high for wines; at low prices, it would do much for the temperance cause.

Most respectfully yours,

GILBERT DAVIS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 8.

[From the New York Herald, September 26, 1853.]

The proposed alteration in the tariff—Mr. Guthrie's visit to New York.

Some few of our readers are probably aware that Mr. Guthrie arrived in town last Saturday. It is not unreasonable to suppose that his visit is connected in part with the subject of the proposed alteration in the tariff, and that he will endeavor to obtain, by personal inquiry, valuable information on the points referred to in his circular of 20th inst. Want of space prevented our alluding to that document at the time we published it. Now, however, that its tenor will be a topic of general conversation in mercantile circles, a few remarks on the subject of the tariff may not be out of place. Its merits will be more thoroughly discussed in these columns at a future period when Congress is in session, and there may be a chance of suggestions or strictures bearing practical fruit; but, meanwhile, we can hardly err in directing the attention of thinking men to a matter of such grave moment.

It is fortunate that the landmarks from which we start in a discussion of this nature are clear and well-defined. Nothing is better known than the practical working of the tariff of 1846—a tariff which, though less grievous to be borne than the law of 1842, will still rank among the high protective tariffs of the commercial world. Under its operation the people of this country have paid to the State an average tax of 15 to 20 per cent. on all the foreign produce and manufactures imported into the United States. In spite of this heavy impost, our imports have increased at a fabulous rate. Taking New York as a fair criterion for the whole Union, and comparing the first eight months of this year with the corresponding periods of 1851 and 1852, we find the duties collected at this port as follows:

	Duties collected.
1851	$23,445,829
1852	21,375,395
1853	30,554,094

Our total foreign imports at New York during the months of July and August, exceed those of the same months last year by twelve millions of dollars. Such being the state of our foreign trade, it is not a matter of wonder that the treasury should overflow with specie, and that Mr. Guthrie should be at his wits' end to discover a mode of getting rid of the twenty-eight or thirty millions of dollars which have accumulated in the national coffers.

Here, then, we have three tangible facts. First, the people of this country are enduring a heavy tax on the necessaries of life; secondly, that tax is not operating to discourage foreign importation, which is increasing in direct ratio to the increased wants, enterprise, and development of the country; and thirdly, the proceeds of that tax are not only not needed to carry on the government, but are actually a serious inconvenience—a bait to lure office-seekers to Washington—a temptation to corrupt statesmen—and a serious obstacle to legitimate financial operations. The withdrawal of thirty millions of specie from the natural channels of trade cramps business and raises the price of money; and thus every increase in our foreign commerce that is suggested by the enterprise of our merchants actually militates to their ultimate injury.

These glaring facts suggest their own remedy so clearly, that the most obtuse intellect cannot fail to discern it. The tariff must be altered so as to relieve the people from onerous and unnecessary taxes, and the treasury from the fatal burden of an injurious surplus. On this point we believe that all parties are of one mind. The only point on which diversity of opinion may be anticipated, and which now calls for the calm consideration of reflective and practical minds, is: How are alterations to be effected? What dutiable articles are to be admitted free? On what articles is the present customs tax to be diminished or removed altogether?

We shall not be running much risk of contradiction if we assert that, as a general rule, Congress will undertake the solution of these problems on a broad free trade basis. By the frank confession of the protectionists themselves, protection has ceased to be a plank of any platform in this country. It is dead, buried, and forgotten. Nobody speaks or hears of it. The manufacturers themselves have ceased to groan on the subject, and though a special case may be not unfairly made out on behalf of the iron-workers, who, from peculiar circumstances, deserve, perhaps, more consideration than any other class of manufacturers, we doubt whether any party pretending to influence would, at this moment, oppose a fair reduction of the duties on foreign manufactures. Mr. Guthrie very prudently remarks in his circular, that "articles which enter into our manufactures and those which do not come into competition with American products are those about which there will doubtless be the least question." But while we cannot question the truth of his surmise, we have every reason to believe that many other articles, which do not enter into our manufactures and which do come into a certain competition with our products, will likewise participate in the changes which it will be the duty of an enlightened Congress to bring about. Those changes, in point of fact, ought to be, and we are sure will be, based on a proper regard for the interests of the whole country;

and, with the possible exception we have mentioned, will be carried out in defiance of the sectional murmurs of any individual class of men. Whatever articles are in general demand here, and can be produced elsewhere more cheaply than in this country, should be admitted at as low a rate as is consistent with the absolute wants of the government. On no other principle than this can a change in our customs duties be expected to produce substantial and abiding benefit; and we are happy to add that, so far as we can judge, by no other principle will the administration be guided in the measures it will propose.

It is impossible to enter into any minute examination of the tariff in our present limits. Each separate item deserves a particular inquiry, and shall have it in due season. Thirty per cent. on wool, whether only carded or manufactured, is a very heavy tax, especially when it is borne in mind that $18,518,981 worth was entered for consumption at this port alone from the 1st of January to the 1st of September inst. A like duty on sugar is a terrible impost on the poor man. Twenty per cent. on timber greatly increases the cost of building, and our imports of this article from Canada are increasing very rapidly. So with paints, glass, hardware, and other articles, which now pay from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Our silk duties also require attention. Raw silk now pays fifteen per cent., though we produce none; silk manufactures, twenty-five and thirty per cent. Our imports of the latter at New York, from the 1st of January to the 1st of September instant, amounted to nearly twenty-five millions of dollars, on which the State levied about seven millions. We may either reduce the duty on manufactured silk to ten or twelve per cent., or remove that on raw silk altogether, so as to give our manufacturers a chance. This is a matter for future discussion.

As Mr. Guthrie's inquiries progress, opportunities of examining these questions in detail will frequently occur.

No. 9.

[From the New York "Courier and Enquirer."]

If Secretary Guthrie's inquiries into the operations of the present tariff are conducted in the spirit of his recent circular, little complaint need be apprehended from any quarter. The tariff of 1846 requires material alteration—alteration in principle and alteration in details. It was framed under the influence of party spirit, without anything like systematic and impartial study. A great number of incongruous amendments were forced upon it after it came from the hands of the committee, and the final shape in which it became a law was full of inequalities and anomalies. Primarily it was a tariff to increase revenue; the proposed tariff of the Secretary of the Treasury is to *prevent* the increase of revenue. It was then the aim to reduce the free list; it will now be the aim to augment it: then to extend the *ad valorem* principle; now

to curtail it, or change it altogether into the specific. Had, in fact, the tariff of 1846 been ever so perfect, ever so well adapted to the wants of the country at that time, it would at this period require extensive alteration. The circumstances of the country—its internal condition and its foreign relations—have vastly changed. An immense accession has been made to capital: a new era has taken place in trade. Most important foreign markets have been opened—means of communication between the interior and the sea-board have been wonderfully multiplied and improved—foreign tariffs have been modified—the difference between the price of manufacturing labor in England and in this country has been materially diminished on account of emigration, the parliamentary restrictions upon the employment of children, and other causes—the balance of trade is more strongly against us—our revenues have become redundant; and, in short, all the elements which went to determine the shape of a tariff seven years ago, have materially changed. Few, if any, intelligent men in any section of the country, will deny that a modification of the present tariff is necessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury has done well in thus early recognising this necessity, and taking measures "to obtain, from the most reliable sources, the best information of the working of the present rates of duty upon the leading branches of industry of the country, and of the effect to be expected from the proposed modifications." A change of the revenue system must needs have a great bearing, direct and indirect, upon important interests, personal, sectional, and national. It cannot be undertaken with too much diligence in the collection of reliable materials, or too much care in the formation of correct conclusions. The Secretary, if we are to judge by his language, has no idea of finishing the business by the summary application of a sweeping theory or an arbitrary rule. He is no free-trader; he is no believer in a blind horizontal tariff; he is willing, indeed anxious, to discriminate and adapt in accordance with circumstances. He pays no foolish regard to party precedent, and invites particular attention to that unfortunate provision in the present tariff which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures, than upon the manufactured article itself—a provision of which the last whig administration made complaint in its communications to Congress, but which the democratic majorities left unremedied. The revenue question in its present shape has legitimately nothing to do with the party politics of the country. Nobody now contends for either free trade and direct taxation, or for a high protective tariff. We are among those who believe that the protective policy has in times past wrought great national benefits in facilitating and stimulating the establishment of manufactories; but the vantage which it gave them at the outset over their foreign rivals is no longer needed. With increased capital, more enlarged experience, better directed skill, new and improved inventions, the augmented price of production in England,—almost every branch of our manufacturing industry is now able to sustain itself and thrive, under a tariff adapted for revenue purposes. No organized party grudges it incidental protection; for that to a certain extent is accorded by free-trade England to her manufacturers. The free-trade and the

protective principles, then, being no longer at issue—no *political* principle of any kind being now involved—there is no reason why party influence should have the slightest part in settling the modifications of the present system. It is all an affair of independent individual judgment, aiming—to use the fit words of Secretary Guthrie—"to afford proportional benefit and relief to every portion and interest of the country."

The Secretary's purpose to "abridge the labor of the custom-house," is laudable; and certainly there is no more obvious mode of gaining this object than by substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties. Weight or measure is determinable with far less trouble than value; and the Secretary has thus given his sanction to at least one of the old arguments in favor of specific duties. But if the valuation principle is to be retained, we trust that too much consequence will not be given to mere labor-saving considerations. If there is to be a valuation, let it be done at home, and not abroad. The frauds which have been practised under the present system are flagrant and notorious. They are practised in a great variety of shapes, and to an almost incalculable extent. They have operated, and still operate, most prejudicially upon honest commerce, giving in effect a direct premium to the unscrupulous trader, who has no respect for law or the obligations of an oath. Experience has clearly proved that it is impossible to prevent these abuses under any system of *ad valorem* duties levied upon foreign cost or value; and, in the interests of both justice and law, a change to home valuation or specific duties is indispensable.

A re-adjustment of the tariff is confessedly necessary, and yet it must be admitted that the present is not in all respects the most opportune time for it. The tariff of 1846 has never yet been regularly worked out, and consequently effects may be imputed to it which justly belong to other causes. The immense influx of gold from California has modified its consequences prodigiously. The tariff has caused over-trading, just as it was said it would—over-trading, too, to an extent such as was never before known in the history of the country, gradually rising from year to year, so that in the first six months of the present year the difference between our foreign exports and imports at this port amounted to the unheard of sum of ninety-one millions, which was forty-three millions more than during the corresponding period last year. California gold alone has averted the effect of this, for there is no law in political economy more incontestable than the ruinous tendency of a continued excess of importations over exportations. England has experienced the same influence. For five years past her imports have exceeded her exports from thirty to forty millions sterling annually, and the extraordinary gold supplies from Australia to California have alone enabled her to meet the balance. Whether these extraordinary products of gold will continue or not is altogether a matter of uncertainty. It certainly would not be safe to base any permanent act of legislation upon the temporary effects of temporary causes. The only wise course in the construction of any tariff is to favor, as far as possible, an equilibrium of trade, in the ordinary course of commerce, without reference to any merely transient and adventitious advantages. If we are to reckon upon an annual sixty million gold product in California, it ought to affect the adjustment of our tariff just as does the fact that we have

a staple cotton crop or tobacco crop or wheat crop for export. But the time certainly has not yet arrived for putting this down among the permanent data of our tariff calculations, and on that account the present is not so favorable a period as there might be, for an extensive modification of the existing system. Therefore, if it be undertaken, the need of the wider information and the greater discretion.

No. 10.

BUFFALO, *September* 28, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I find in a newspaper your circular of September 20. I am as much interested in it as if it had been addressed to me, and therefore answer it in part.

You say: "Besides these objects in the proposed reduction of the tariff of such an arrangement as will afford proportional benefit and relief to every portion and interest of the country, there is another which ought by no means to be disregarded—I mean, to abridge the labors of the custom-houses. This object will be consulted by adding to the free list articles of general consumption and articles paying little duty, which, but for this consideration, might properly be made subjects of revenue."

You will "abridge the labors of the custom-houses" by substituting *specific* duties in place of *ad valorem*, more effectually and to a greater extent than by any other possible process. Levy your duties upon the length and the weight, where practicable. Clap the yard-stick to all the products of the loom, and put iron, steel, salt, coal, &c., into the scales, and ascertain the number of gallons in the wine, and not its value. This *valuation*, besides making an army of underlings at a custom-house, gives occasion for a world of perjury and swindling—aye, and bribery too.

The "free list" should be extended to articles of foreign product which enter into our *manufactures*.

If the reduction of the duty on iron should be followed by a reduction of the price, so as to discourage manufactures, the State of Pennsylvania will simply be lost to the next democratic candidate for the presidency.

* * * * * * * *

If you would like a business man's views on the *ad valorem* principle in our tariff, I would be pleased to give them to you at length.

SAML. WILKESON.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Though your circular does not request it, I will take the liberty of suggesting that any modification of the tariff must have reference to the chances of war in Europe, and *its effects upon the American market.* There will be war, and the United States, as the best market in the

world, will be *flooded* with English, French, and German goods. A low tariff on woolens, cottons, and iron, will work a great deal of mischief.

S. WILKESON.

No. 11.

91 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,
September 30, 1853.

SIR: Availing myself of the privilege held out by your circular inviting information in regard to articles upon which a reduction of duty may be made, or which may be admitted free, I beg leave to call your attention to the article of steel. Under the present tariff it pays a duty of 15 per cent. on bar steel, and 20 per cent. on sheet steel and blister. Steel is an article of prime necessity, and of late years the consumption has been rapidly increasing in this country, as may be seen by the largely increased importations. It enters largely into the manufacture of all kinds of edge-tools; saws are wholly made of it; and as those goods are nearly all made in this country, and the manufacture rapidly increasing, it bears hard on the manufacturer to pay from 15 to 20 per cent. on the raw material, when the very goods that come into competition with him are admitted at a duty of 30 per cent. Steel being subject to an *ad valorem* duty, is another point requiring the careful consideration of your department. Would it not be better to make it a specific duty, if not free? It would simplify the operation of entering and passing through the custom-house, the duty would be uniform, and the fair and honorable importer protected against those who might be disposed to pass it at an under-valuation. So far as any domestic interest is concerned, (if the revenue would admit of it,) it might safely be added to the list of free goods; but a duty of say one dollar per cwt.. equal to about 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, would not affect materially the revenue, and would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the manufacturers who consume the article in this country.

It will no doubt be represented to you that a heavier duty is necessary to encourage the manufacture of steel in this country and by our own citizens. Sundry attempts have of late been made to make steel both in the neighborhood of this city and elsewhere, but they have hitherto proved abortive, and at best they have only been able to produce a very inferior article. As the process of making steel can only be arrived at by years of patient experiment, no amount of protection can in any way facilitate the production of such steel as is wanted of the best quality; consequently, our manufacturers must necessarily be dependent for many years to come on a supply from abroad.

Believing that you are desirous of advancing the best interests of the country by doing justice to them all, I again repeat that a duty of one dollar per cwt. on all kinds of steel would be amply sufficient both for revenue and protection. Submitting these hurried and imperfect re-

marks for your candid consideration, with respect, I am, sir, your most obedient, &c.,

WM. BOYD,
Importer of Steel.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 12.

NEW YORK, *September* 30, 1853.

HONORABLE SIR: Your circular, calling for information to aid you in preparing a tariff to submit to Congress the coming session, framed more in accordance with existing exigencies of government and the general interest of the country, will be hailed as an omen for good by the manufacturing and industrial interests. The alarms created and the predictions of evil advocated, at so great a cost and with so much zeal, during the agitation to carry the present tariff through Congress, by one who then was, and is now, at the head of the largest cotton and woolen manufactories, are not yet forgotten. This very influential and much respected manufacturer and capitalist foretold then not only the stopping of all the cotton mills within eighteen months from the tariff of 1846 going into operation, but the suspension likewise of all the banking institutions—a prediction verifying the eastern aphorism, "Great men are not always wise." But how different are, and how much gratified must that gentleman be with, the present actually prosperous from the then anticipated ruinous results. And although we do not consider this present tariff the main instrument in producing the present general prosperity, (that has been brought about in spite of it, and more good would doubtless have resulted had it been less restrictive,) we do not err in saying that the manufacturers are every way infinitely better off, and have progressed more under it than under their own pet tariff of 1842. Opposed to what is abstractly called protection; believing that skill and practical knowledge require no government aid, far less to be put into nursing and leading-strings, and thrive and best develop themselves when left to their own innate self-guidance, and that tariffs have for the most part benefited the *individual* instead of the *aggregate commercial interest*—never having given the protection predicated—never fixed the price of anything, for that has always been fixed by these unerring regulators, forethought, ability to hold, supply and demand—they have always caused an intolerable amount of custom-house annoyance, litigation, and expense; lawyers making money from the numerously disputed appraised cases that have daily arisen on account of ambiguous legal phraseology, official constructions and interpretations, which ought not to be, but, strange to say, are passively submitted to, to this day, by importers and merchants. The word "tariff" has long since lost its radical signification; its modern political acceptation is an impost levied by government on the imports and exports of a country. In the United States this impost is confined, as

yet, to imports, and is, in reality, a direct federal government tax on imports, (tea and coffee excepted,) instead of a direct federal government tax on the people—a distinction and a difference that can only be explained by the people themselves. A considerable part of this tariff can easily be demonstrated to be adverse, if not oppressive, to the manufacturing interest, and I give two examples: 1st. What protection can the woolen manufacturers have, who, to protect the home wool interest, have to pay the same amount of duty, 30 per cent., on foreign wool, as importers of foreign manufactured woolens do? and be it remembered, the proportion of foreign wool used by the American manufacturer is very considerable; and he is also subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. on his dyestuffs, which cannot be said to be produced here, and from which the foreign manufacturer, his competitor here, is entirely exempt. 2d. What protection does the silk manufacturer receive, who, to protect also what is most fallaciously called the home raw silk interest, pays 15 per cent. duty on foreign raw silk, and 20 per cent. duty on dyestuffs, and is entirely dependent on foreign supply, the yearly production of raw silk throughout the entire Union not being equal to a week's necessary supply for one of our largest silk throwsters?—a worse case even than the previous one. We could cite other parallel cases, but for the present forbear; enough is stated to show the necessity for an immediate revision and thorough modification of the entire government fiscal system. Your duties will be both arduous and perplexing, from the many conflicting individual interests to be satisfied; but I doubt not you will lay before Congress a comprehensive (without respect or preference to any one individual interest or interests) and equitable tariff, based upon free-trade principles—the greatest good to the greatest number—brief in the number of articles to be tariffed—disincumbered of all ambiguous legal verbiage, custom-house oaths and penalties—having no reference to any previous act of Congress—doing away with the charge of 2½ per cent. commission on purchased foreign goods—a charge said to be instituted to carry out the "all-men-equal principle"—introducing a simple and expeditious system of custom-house forms—reducing the now illegally-charged fees to what they were previous to 1848, instead of the present dilatory, complicated, and inquisitorial system, unequalled in any other community, and which would not be tolelerated anywhere else. Put on the free list wool, raw silk, &c., and dyestuffs, and reduce the present excessively high duties on foreign manufactures and merchandise (10 per cent. would produce revenue and be protection enough) to an average duty not exceeding 15 per cent., and you would soon find the treasury full enough with means for you to carry on the government as well as you now do, and have a good surplus, with the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing the manufacturers prosperous, the people well employed and contented, the stability of the government strengthened, and the general material interests of the country advanced instead of being impaired. Commerce is the all-stirring and animating principle of the 19th century. It needs no assistance from the government but attending to the maintenance of peace. All artificial repressions and fictitious elevations in prices ought to be guarded against, as far as the government is concerned, and it ought to be as free as the religion each of us professes. Commerce is doubtless, in

the present day, the best regulator of the interests of the human family—the best keeper of the world's peace—the best patron of science, the mechanical and fine arts—well adapted to carry out the Creator's original command to be fruitful, multiply and replenish, and best enables man to subdue and till the earth.

FREE TRADER.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 13.

One of the good effects of the present panic is in its relation with free trade; for though few persons ask an absolute abolition of the tariff, the protest against duties on the prime necessities of life is all but universal. It appears, from late returns, that since 1846 Russia has modified her tariff in respect to sixty-two commodities; Norway in respect to six; Denmark, twenty; the Zoll-Verein, six; Holland, nine; Sardinia, forty-four; Turkey, twenty-five; Mexico, twenty-two; Switzerland, thirty-seven; while Belgium has reduced or abolished the duties on eight, and increased them on ten; Portugal has reduced on twenty, and increased on thirty; Spain has reduced on twelve, and increased on seven; Austria has reduced on twenty-five, and increased on seven, &c., &c. Thus the world goes on, and the over-taxed world is beginning to breathe a little more freely.

For the reduction of the number of articles in Great Britain, see "Porter on the British Empire."

J. D. B. DEBOW.

Hon. Mr. GUTHRIE.

No. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1, 1853.

SIR: Upon receiving your circular of September, 1853, I requested Messrs. Powers & Weightman, who are very extensive manufacturing chemists in the county of Philadelphia, to give me their views upon articles connected with their business. I have this evening received from them a letter, which I have the honor to enclose to you. It contains, I believe, useful practical information, whilst any views of my own would be merely theoretical.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN M. READ.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 14—*bis.*

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: We gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity offered, to explain the manner in which our branch of business is affected by the present tariff, more particularly as we may now hope to obtain some relief during the next session of Congress by an enlargement of the free list.

Most of the crude materials of which we make use are the products of foreign countries—the principal ones exclusively so. They are generally admitted into European countries free of duty, while under the tariff of 1846 they are subjected to duties nearly, and in some cases quite, equal to those levied upon the articles manufactured from them.

Of this kind, we would mention four in particular, viz:

Cinchona or Peruvian bark, which pays 15 per cent.

Crude brimstone, which pays 15 per cent.

East India saltpetre, (nitrate potassa) which pays 5 per cent.

South American saltpetre (nitrate soda) which pays 5 per cent.

The first named, Peruvian bark, is of great importance to us, and to our neighbors Messrs. Rosengarten and Denis. Each firm has had a capital of at least $100,000 invested in the manufacture of sulphate of quinia (from bark) for several years past. Under former tariffs, these barks were admitted duty free, and we were able to manufacture not only most of the sulphate quinia sold in this country, but also to sell for export to West Indies, South America, and Canada. The superior advantages possessed by European manufacturers in their purchases of bark, arising from a more extended intercourse with the South American ports from which bark is exported, than we enjoy, and its admission into their countries without any restriction either of duty or drug-law, more than counterbalances the small difference of duty, under the tariff of 1846, between bark and sulphate quinia; besides which, the first is a bulky article—the other just the contrary. As cinchona bark, as mentioned, is sent principally to Europe, American manufacturers are now obliged to procure at least one-half their supplies from England, and of course pay duty upon British prices and expenses. Thus, for some years past our sales for export have been entirely cut off; and not only so, but English manufacturers are able to send their article here at a trifle under our price. As a consequence, the sales of foreign brands increase as they become better known. With bark free, we could look forward to keeping our own market, and to sales to South America, West Indies and Canada, as formerly.

We could add much more, but trust that the propriety of putting Peruvian bark upon the free list will be sufficiently obvious. We would only mention that were it not for the stocks of bark and sulphate quinia held by American manufacturers, we are confident that there would be at times great suffering for want of the article, especially in sickly seasons.

The three other articles mentioned—brimstone, nitrate potassa, and nitrate soda—are of the utmost importance in all chemical operations, entering directly or indirectly into nearly all of them. They are the materials for the manufacture of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol,) that most

essential article in the arts, manufactures, and medicine, and so largely on the increase for agricultural purposes. The manufacture of this article would also be greatly promoted by the admission free of duty of platinum stills. They are made only in Paris, and, so far as we know, one establishment there supplies the world. Platinum cannot be worked in this country. These stills now pay a duty of 30 per cent. We have imported two within ten years, the latter in 1851, on which we paid more than $3,000 duty, and it cannot last much longer.

To the above list might be added the following articles:

Argols, or crude tartar, the preparations of which are largely used in medicine and the arts. It is not produced in this country; pays a duty of 5 per cent.; admitted into England free.

Bismuth, for which we are exclusively dependent upon foreign supply. Its preparations are of importance in medicine. Now pays 20 per cent.

Cubebs, the product of which is largely used in medicine. Produced only in foreign countries; 20 per cent.

Cloves, brought exclusively from the East Indies. They pay 40 per cent., while the oil is charged only 30 per cent.

Opium; is extensively used in the manufacture of morphia. It pays 20 per cent.

If desirable, we can furnish information in regard to articles of less importance, and will be happy to do so.

We remain, dear sir, truly and respectfully, your friends,

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

JOHN M. READ, Esq.

No. 15.

LEOMINSTER, MASS., *October* 1, 1853.

HONORABLE SIR: Noticing in the public prints that you had issued a circular in regard to the modification of the tariff, I would beg leave respectfully to present to your notice the article of horns, which pays a duty of five per cent., while the manufactured article of combs pays no duty; the effect, or one essential cause of which, has been to reduce the manufacture of combs (which was formerly quite extensive in the towns of this vicinity) more than one-half—we having this duty on stock, in addition to the higher wages here, to contend with in our competition with the foreigner.

Yours, respectfully,

N. C. ESTABROOK.

No. 16.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, BOSTON,
October 3, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the private circular of September ultimo, relating to the anticipated discussions in Congress concerning the reduction of the present tariff, I beg to reply—

That, in my view of the subject, such articles as lumber, fire-wood, timber, potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, cocoa, dye-woods of all kinds, crude brimstone, green or untanned hides of all kinds, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, and all green fruits, ginger root, and salt, may readily be placed in the free list.

Salt becoming free, the fees for measuring would be saved by dispensing with several officers now required, and the fishing bounties might be discontinued.

The articles of lumber, timber, fire-wood, potatoes, oats, barley, and wheat, becoming free, would also save a very great expense in the collection of the revenue at this port, and at the same time remove the great difficulty, now occurring, in consequence of the frequent attempts, under the provisions of the Ashburton treaty, to import lumber from St. John, N. B., purporting to be of American growth and manufacture, while it really is not entitled to said privilege.

The very great difficulty of separating the article of "blankets," schedule E, from "manufactures of wool," in schedule C, requires the earliest attention of Congress. While immense quantities of goods, purporting to be "blankets," are admitted into New York under schedule E, the same quality of manufactures have invariably been assessed, under schedule C, as "manufactures of wool," in Boston. A "blanket" is a manufacture of wool, as much so as a piece of broadcloth, and should undoubtedly be classified as such. If need be, compromise the rate by placing *all* manufactures of wool in schedule D.

I would recommend a reduction of duties on cigars, with the view of doing away, as much as possible, the inducement to defraud which now exists, in consequence of the high rate exacted, as well as their compactness and convenient size for smuggling. I have been struck with the circumstance of so few cigars appearing to be imported into the district of Portland, when considering the very large direct trade existing between that district and the island of Cuba. The year 1851–'52 gave an importation of only 131,000. This is very small, and can hardly be considered the true quantity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. EMERY.

Hon. James Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 17.

Richmond, Va., *October* 7, 1853.

Sir: For many years an advocate of *free trade* in the broadest acceptation of the term, I was extremely gratified with your circular of —— date, and I determined to give you my views, as a woolen manufacturer of more than twenty years. I believe I was the only extensive woolen manufacturer in the country who favored and advocated the tariff of 1846. I need hardly say that I received no little abuse at that time from the whig papers, and more particularly from the manufacturers generally. I have the satisfaction, however, now, of

knowing that in seven years the papers have become silent upon the subject of protection, and many of the most extensive manufacturers now admit that the protection afforded by the act of 1846 is ample. They will doubtless make a strong effort to prevent the duties from being reduced upon the manufactured article during the next Congress, and the old and silly arguments that protection to the *laborer* is absolutely necessary, in order to compete with foreign manufacturers, will be used with no little effect. Now, I assert, and challenge contradiction, that the labor on a yard of common broadcloth, upon most of the cassimeres, upon all flannels, blankets, and coarse cloths, is really *less in this country* than in Europe, while at the same time the laborer receives more *per week* in this country than in Europe, the difference being in the superiority of the machinery used here. I believe that a duty of 15 per cent. on manufactured articles generally, together with the cost of importations, will be more than the amount paid for the labor on a corresponding article manufactured here. Let me illustrate by the following example what I intend to convey:

The cost of a hundred yards of common flannel in England, would be—say at 20 cents per yard	$20 00
Duty at 15 per cent	3 00
Charges, commissions, &c., not less than 15 per cent	3 00
Total cost of a hundred yards in New York	26 00

Thus you will perceive that the duty and charges amount to six cents per yard. Now let me assure you that the *labor* on a corresponding article of flannel in this country would be, from the *wool in the bag* to the *flannel in the bale*, not over *three* cents per yard, so that an English manufacturer would pay as much in duties alone as the American manufacturer pays for the labor upon such articles; and I *believe* that the above will hold good upon all cottons made here, and I *know* it will upon all woolen goods. What, then, becomes of the argument of protection against pauper labor? I am unable to give you as much in detail upon this subject as I should like, being unaccustomed to writing; verbally, I would be able more fully to give you my entire views. I fear you will have some trouble on the subject of revenue if you should abolish the duties upon the raw materials without exception. I firmly believe that if wool were on the free list, there would be very few foreign cloths imported, and the revenue now obtained upon woolen goods would all, or very nearly all, be lost. The duty upon wool should not exceed 10 per cent., nor should the same be higher on woolen goods. I should regret to see the free list extended, on one account, namely: every time you put an article on that list you alienate those from us who are affected favorably by it, and by that means reduce the strength of the real free-trade party in the country. My own impressions are that a horizontal duty is the only just duty which can be levied; but I fear the country is not yet prepared for that system. I should be glad to see the work of the custom-houses reduced, by a total abolition of all duties—a hopeless wish for the present. I think it would be well to preserve the ad valorem system; our opponents will assail this by

every means in their power, but I trust without success. Whatever changes are made should, in my judgment, be made with a special view to the wants of the Treasury Department, and I most ardently hope that *protection* to any interest will be entirely discouraged, as it is high time that the "infant (gray-headed) manufacturers" should cease their clamor. If you entirely disregard the idea of *protection*, I believe the country will fully sustain you. There will be a strong effort made to abolish the duty on railroad iron. I hope it will be unsuccessful, as there should be *some* revenue derived from all iron imported as long as impost duties exist. In the adjustment of the tariff, I trust a duty will be laid on tea and coffee, and the only objection which now occurs to me in laying a duty on such articles as are now free, would be the additional labor in the custom-houses. This, however, seems to me trifling compared with the great benefit which the country will derive from a uniform system of duties *exclusively and entirely* for revenue, as I am convinced that the party in favor of unrestricted trade is very large, and is daily increasing. I am anxious to call your particular attention to one point, as it regards "protecting the American laborer against the pauper labor of other countries," whenever that question is raised for your consideration. If you will ascertain, without regard to cost of materials or capital invested, the exact amount paid for labor in manufacturing any article, I think you will generally discover that a duty of 15 per cent. and charges on a foreign article, will equal the amount paid for the labor on a corresponding domestic article. This *may* not be the case on all, but it will on nearly all, and to my mind is conclusive against the argument so much relied upon by the advocates of "protecting the American laborer against the pauper labor of Europe."

If I have given you a single suggestion worthy of your consideration, I am more than compensated for the little trouble I have taken. That the result of your labors and investigations will prove of the highest importance to the country, and redound to the honor of the administration, I have not a doubt. If not too much trouble, may I ask you to acknowledge the receipt of this, and much oblige your friend and obedient servant,

CALEB JONES.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 18.

NEW YORK, *October* 10, 1853.

SIR: I address you in reference to the warehousing system.

You are aware that the business of warehousing merchandise in bond is carried on at this port under two distinct systems—one known as the government system, the other the individual or free system. The first is conducted by the collector and his officers at a very heavy charge upon the treasury, the other by individuals having no further connexion with the government than being under bonds and paying the

custom-house officer in charge. There are several of these warehouses (besides numerous cellars) which collectively store a much greater quantity of merchandise than the government stores are capable of receiving, and for which service to the government, and accommodation to the merchant, there is not one cent's expense upon the treasury. There are other reasons why the government should rid itself of these stores. For the purpose of storing goods they are badly located, being on the centre line of the city, (I speak of the Broadway stores,) distant from the shipping of either river. They are governed by harassing and vexatious rules, annoying to the merchant, and insurance upon property placed in them frequently unattainable; or if obtained, more than double the rates charged on the private stores. For these and other reasons merchants seldom make use of them, unless forced to by the collector, who sometimes refuses his consent to the merchant wishing to store in the private warehouses. The honorable Secretary fully understands this subject, doubtless; and from conversation held with him when here during the summer, I judge it to be the intention of the government to make some change in this department, and if the object or intention is to lease the Broadway stores, the present is the time to move. During the months of January and February new firms are formed, and new stores taken. It would be desirable to take advantage of what is called the spring movement, and allow these stores to come into the market. For mercantile purposes great alterations must be made, requiring money and time; hence an early decision would be advisable. To save the government any trouble in the matter, I offer to take the leases, allowing what the government pay, and to give such security as may be required.

I will also, for the accommodation of what are known as general order or unclaimed goods, have two stores at different points, and all goods of this class landing on the North river side to be deposited in one, and those on the East river in the other, giving the required security, and with no other expense to the treasury than the government paying the officer in charge. This would put an end, at this port at least, to the government being any longer engaged in the storage business.

We have never yet had a collector of the port who would acknowledge that these stores were useless and unnecessary. Whether it was because they gave to them the appointment of fifty or one hundred men, I am not prepared to say; but I shrewdly suspect that if there were no patronage, no particular necessity would be found for the stores. They are now mostly used for storing "general order goods," as few merchants will bond their goods in them if they can help it. These general order or unclaimed goods are deemed and considered by collectors as quite a distinct class, and different from all others—must be taken possession of by the collector, and by no means allowed to be deposited in a private bonded store, though they are in nowise contaminated by being mixed up with regularly bonded goods in the government stores. Hence these stores must be retained for this class of merchandise. In truth, there is little or no distinction in the two classes; wherever one class are deposited, the other might be. They are alike held possession of by the collector until duty is paid, or re-

exported, and the same forms used to withdraw either. The fact is, the merchant in most instances allows his goods to go under general order, to save himself the trouble of going through the various forms of warehousing. When he wishes his goods he simply shows ownership, pays duty, and takes them away. And yet this is the class of merchandise that in the minds of some require separate places of deposite, and the bonded stores now leased by the government must be retained for that purpose. If separate stores are necessary, my offer to furnish them at the cost of an eight hundred dollar clerk to the government I trust will be acceptable.

I hope the honorable Secretary will take the subject referred to above into consideration, and allow me to hear from him in the matter as early as convenient.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. THOMSON,
13 *West Street, New York.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

It may be proper for me to add, that I am, and have been for some years, the proprietor of a bonded store, am perfectly familiar with the whole routine of business connected with it, and would refer you for any information respecting myself to the Hon. R. J. Walker, the Hon. C. W. Lawrence, and others.

G. F. T.

No. 19.

BOSTON, *October* 10, 1853.

SIR: A copy of the Treasury circular of the 20th ultimo has been placed in my hands by Mr. Peaslee, collector for this port, for my attention. I presume that, in making request for information, you do not desire speculative theories or general opinions, and I therefore shall confine myself to matters of personal observation or experience, and my suggestions to the few points which I have peculiar opportunities to appreciate as to their effect.

As a general rule, the effect of the tariff of 1846 has been beneficial to the great interests of New England; and the manufacturers, having recovered from the effect of the excessive competition which naturally followed the inflation of prices under the law of 1842, freely admit that the present revenue laws are, on the whole, favorable to them.

Any alterations of revenue laws, unsettling, as all changes must for a time, some of the habits of persons concerned in manufactures and trade, are looked upon with distrust, and frequently with fear as to their results, and the community very generally desire stability in such laws; but, apart from this objection, there are few among the interests of this portion of the country who would be seriously affected by reduc-

tions of duties; and I apprehend that, generally, a reduction of duties would hardly relieve a treasury from plethoric affections.

The abolition of duty on *coarse wools* would be very desirable to the manufacturers of carpeting and other fabrics in which they are used; and if wools, "the product of countries lying between the parallels of latitude 35° north and 35° south," also "wool waste, shoddy and Angora; goats' or camels' hair," were to be admitted free of duty, I do not imagine that any interest would suffer.

I would also suggest that dyestuffs and all materials used in coloring, bleaching, printing, and finishing any kind of textile fabrics, or in the preparation or improvement of those or other fabrics in the United States, may be placed among the free articles, unless such dyestuffs, &c., should be manufactured and prepared in this country.

The removal of all duty on silk unmanufactured, or in singles, tram, thrown, or organzine, or in any other condition not more advanced in manufacture than either of these, would have the effect to promote the manufacture of a great variety of goods of which silk is a component part, and without injury to any existing interest; and perhaps no use of tariff discrimination can be more effectual for good than such as will assist or encourage the undertaking of *new varieties* of manufacture, every such step being one towards giving our country a high and independent position, in view of the time, doubtlessly now not far off, when customs duties will be things that were.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

FRANK J. PARKER.

No. 20.

ATHENS, GA., *October* 10, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your circular addressed me, I would remark—

1. That books, charts, maps, philosophical instruments, and all things of this kind calculated to improve the mind, taste, and intelligence of the people, ought to be made free—not only French, &c., but English.

This is a small matter, but I hope it will not be forgotten.

2. I should regret to see any reduction of the duty on iron, even on railroad iron.

This production is very extensive—seven or eight hundred thousand tons for 1850, and as much for 1853. When the price abroad is high, it will be sure to be made here. When it falls very low, the ruin is complete and disastrous. It is not merely the loss of the product, but also the loss of all the capital invested. So complete a loss of the original investment will not be found in any other business.

The railroad interest is in so much danger of being overdone, that I do not think it needs encouragement. Perhaps it is impossible to resist the tendency to make railroad iron free. If so, I hope the reduction will not extend further.

I shall not trouble you with further views; but if I had time, and you

had, also, to read, I would press the reciprocity system with the British provinces—free trade, surely, in agriculture—even in coal.

Yours, sincerely,

C. F. McCAY,

Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Georgia.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 10, 1853.

RESPECTED SIR: We take the liberty to address your honor on a subject of considerable importance, and respectfully solicit your attention to it. The tariff of 1846 subjected the article of Peruvian bark to a duty of 15 per cent., while the same article is free of duty in England, France, and the continent of Europe. This enables the European manufacturer of sulphate of quinine to sell their quinine in this country at prices with which we are not enabled to compete, particularly as this country (New York) has ceased to be the depot for the sale of Bolivian barks, which, we are informed, was principally owing to the high duties on the article.

We are now obliged to make our purchases in London, and cannot do so at the same advantages as the manufacturers established there, who not only have the first selections as regards qualities, but save the commissions and expenses, besides the duties we have to pay on English prices and charges. We are credibly informed that, in case of the removal of the duties, the agency for the sale of Bolivian barks, with all its collateral advantages for our trade to the Pacific, will be again established in New York.

There are but two manufacturers of sulphate of quinine left in this country, owing to the failures of some, and others to avoid losses, and we are at this moment in doubt of our ability to continue the manufacture without subjecting ourselves to severe losses. We look with great anxiety for the course the next Congress will take on this subject, and beg your assistance to prevent the destruction of the great interest the country at large has in sustaining their chemical laboratories.

The article of ammonia is, at present, charged with ten per cent. duty, while the crude article, sulphate of ammonia, from which it is made, pays 20 per cent.; a great inconsistency, and certainly not within the meaning of the law, but of too small an interest to be brought before any court of justice.

The metal called bismuth, not mined here, is charged with a duty of 20 per cent.; so is opium, which is mostly used for the manufacture of morphia.

The high duty on pepper is very severe on the manufacturers of pipirine. There are a number of other crude materials which we can state, but we fear we have already trespassed on your patience.

Our principal dependence is on the manufacture of sulphate of quinine from Peruvian barks; and unless the change is made, we fear,

after being engaged extensively for upwards of 30 years in this city, we will have to withdraw from it, submitting with patience to the judgment of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSENGARTEN & DENIS,
Manufacturing Chemists.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 22.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, PORT OF BOSTON,
October 10, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the following suggestions, in reply to your circular of the 13th of September last:

The tariff act of 1846, in levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of the same material—such, for instance, as the manufactures of wool, the manufactures of worsted, the manufactures of cotton, the manufactures of wood—causes many doubts as to the proper classification of certain fabrics, increases very materially the duties of the officers of the customs, and leads the importer to protest against paying the higher rate of duty levied on most all of this description of goods, and is the constant cause of litigation.

Manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified by the present tariff, pay 30 per cent. duty; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material of *chief value*, 30 per cent. Notwithstanding this phraseology of the law, the department have instructed the collectors and other officers of the revenue to charge 30 per cent. where it is *not* the material of chief value, but only a component part, under the 20th section of the tariff act of 1842. Bockings, baizes, flannels, and floor-cloths (all wool) pay 25 per cent. duty.

If it be necessary or thought proper, in making a tariff for revenue, incidentally to protect our manufactures against the foreign articles which come in direct competition, I am clearly of the opinion that bockings, baizes, flannels, floor-cloths, and blankets should receive the same protection of broadcloths, for they are now being manufactured in this country very extensively. The same may be said of a great variety of worsted manufactures, as also of certain descriptions of linen goods.

By the present tariff, "all blankets" are made to pay only 20 per cent. duty: the consequence is, that, the duty being 10 per cent. less than on cloths, importers have ordered large quantities of pilot cloths, petershams or freeze cloths, duffils, &c., to be sent out in 4½-yard pieces, sufficient for two coats, and having them invoiced as pairs of blankets. The appraisers return said goods as manufactures of wool, liable to 30 per cent. duty. Against this decision the importers protest; and it is, and has been for years, the fruitful source of litigation. Importers of machine blankets claim the right to enter them at 20 per

cent., as the law specifies "all blankets." To remedy this defect in the law of 1846, blankets should be classed with all manufactures of wool. Manufactures of linen, hemp, jute, cotton, and worsted, liable to 25 per cent. duty, if manufactured so as to resemble carpets, and are used for similar purposes, are made to pay 30 per cent. under the very comprehensive 20th section of the tariff act of 1842.

Under the present tariff there are three rates of duty levied on trimming laces, viz: thread, 20 per cent.; cotton and silk, 25 per cent.; and embroidered, 30 per cent. The effect of this is to cause a vast amount of additional labor to the officers of the customs, which would be unnecessary if the duty were the same.

Cotton manufactures in general pay 25 per cent., but cotton gloves, shirts and drawers, and cotton velvets, 20 per cent.; velveteens, 25 per cent.; and cotton gimps, cords, galloons, and embroideries, 30 per cent. It is difficult to understand the motives which induced Congress to make these exceptions. Linen and cotton goods, when combined, not being specially provided for in the tariff act of 1846, are made to pay 25 per cent. under the 20th section of the tariff act of 1842. The importers protest against 25 per cent., on the ground that the tariff act of 1846, section 3d, levies a duty of 20 per cent. on all goods not specially provided for.

Since the passage of the present tariff an invention has been made in machinery, whereby laces are woven to imitate thread laces in material and figure, are invoiced thread laces, and the importer claims to enter them as such. But the government, taking the ground that the article was not known in commerce at the passage of the tariff act of 1846, charges 25 per cent., as manufactures of linen and cotton. This, too, has already been a subject of litigation in the United States circuit court in New York, the importer recovering the excess of duty on the ground that the article in question had "always been known in trade by the specific appellation of thread laces." The department would not, however, acquiesce in this decision.

It would appear to most minds that the language used in the present law relative to embroideries is clear, explicit, definite, and to the point, viz: "Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tambored in the loom, or otherwise by machinery or with the needle, or other process, thirty per cent." But the board of general appraisers, to whom the investigation of the subject of embroideries was assigned in 1851, reported to the department that the terms used in schedule C, "tambored or embroidered," can only be applied to those fabrics figured or ornamented by the employment of the needle, and all other embroidered or tambored goods in the piece, manufactured in the loom or by machinery, to pay according to the material of which they may be composed. The department approved of the report of the general appraisers, and issued instructions in conformity thereto. Of the correctness of this decision I most respectfully beg to differ.

A great diversity of practice prevails at the different ports in the assessment of duties under the present tariff, in consequence, no doubt, of the different constructions put upon the law and instructions, owing to different rates of duty being placed upon the same material, as well as

to the application given to the classification of certain kinds of goods embraced in that comprehensive 20th section of the tariff act of 1842. Numerous instances might be cited of differences of practice in this respect in years past, if necessary, which practice will continue so long as the present tariff is in force, notwithstanding the indefatigable labors of the general appraisers to produce uniformity.

The effect of levying different rates of duty upon manufactures of the same material, is injurious to the interests of the government as well as to the merchant. For instance, an importer has an invoice of laces; he enters the same at the lowest rate of duty, leaving the question to be determined by the appraisers whether they are thread, cotton, or embroidered. If he has ten cases, and but one is ordered for examination, the chance is that he may get his goods at 20 per cent., which in fact ought to have paid 25 or 30 per cent. On the other hand, the merchant is not unfrequently delayed for several days in consequence of the change in the duty, and the delay attendant thereon. This is the case with a great variety of goods; and to show that such is the fact, and constantly occurring, I will state, as a matter of record in this office, that the rate of duty was increased during the years 1851 and 1852, by the appraisers, in seven hundred and fifty-six instances.

After an experience of thirteen years as an appraiser of the customs, and in view of the facts above stated, I am of the opinion that a tariff bill can be framed which will do away with all the difficulties of the present tariff, operate equally on all branches of industry in the various sections of our country, give a sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government, and yet incidentally and equally protect all kinds of labor.

To effect a reduction of the revenue, and at the same time to afford an equal benefit to every interest, which is sound democratic doctrine, I would propose but two rates of duty, viz: 100 per cent. and 20 per cent.

To the articles enumerated in the present tariff schedlue A, paying 100 per centum, add the wines specified in schedule B, to pay 100 per cent. All the remaining articles enumerated in schedule B, to pay 20 per centum. All articles enumerated in schedule C, to pay 20 per cent., excepting medicinal preparations, which should be made free of duty. All articles enumerated in schedule D, to pay 20 per cent., excepting crude camphor, calomel, and all other mercurial preparations, which should be made free of duty. All articles enumerated in schedule E, to pay 20 per cent. duty, except the following, which should be made free of duty: "acids of every description used for chemical or medicinal purposes;" aniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrow-root; articles, not in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning; asafœtida; flowers and barks; cantharides; coculus indicus; copperas or green vitriol; cream of tartar; cubebs; extracts of logwood; extracts of indigo; extract of madder; felspar; fig blue; flour of sulphur; ipecacuanha; iridium; iris or orris-root; iron liquor; ivory or bone black; jalap; juniper berries; lac spirits; lac sulphur; lampblack; liquorice root; litharge; malt; manganese; manna; medicinal drugs, roots, and leaves; Prussian blue; rhubarb; brimstone; saffron; Epsom, glauber, and Rochelle salts; sarsaparilla; verdigris; sulphate of barytes; sulphate of quinine; and gutta percha. All articles enumerated in schedule F, to be made free, with the exception of

steel in bars, cast, shear, or German, which should be made to pay 20 per centum duty.

All articles enumerated in schedule G, to be made free of duty.

All articles enumerated in schedule H, to be made free of duty.

The articles enumerated in schedule I, to remain free of duty, to which should be added the exceptions above enumerated.

All non-enumerated articles to pay twenty per cent. duty.

Manufacturers of woolens may demur at the reduction of duty herein proposed, but the proposition to make free of duty various articles used in the manufacture of cloths, such as dyestuffs, bleaching powders, oils, &c., &c., will in a great measure compensate them for the reduction. Again, if those engaged in the manufacture of blankets in this country can successfully compete with the foreign article, with the protection of only twenty per cent. duty and the cost of importation, I can see no reason why the manufacturers of other woolens cannot do the same. The cost of importing heavy goods, like cloths, blankets, carpets, and floor-cloths, is equal to thirty per cent., to which add the proposed duty of twenty per cent., and the protection amounts to fifty per cent. As a general rule, on lighter descriptions of goods importers add twenty-five per cent. for cost of importation.

Statement intended to show the amount of revenue which will accrue under a tariff with the modifications and reductions herein set forth, taking as a basis the imports for 1852, and adding thereto the estimated increase for 1853. The imports for 1852, as a basis, are taken, as the statistics of imports, &c., for 1853, have not been officially published.

The foreign imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, amounted to the sum of	$212,945,442
Free of duty	29,692,934
Paying duties	183,252,508
Deduct actual amount of imports which now pay 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent., herein proposed to make free of duty, additional	21,137,460
	162,115,048
Deduct actual amount of imports, for spirits and wines, paying now, and proposed to pay, 100 per cent.	4,423,703
Dutiable amount of imports at 20 per cent.	157,691,345
Duty on $157,691,345 at 20 per cent.	$31,538,269
Duty on spirits and wines	4,423,703
	35,961,972
Add twenty per cent. for estimated increase of revenue on imports, as proposed, in the year 1853	7,192,394
Amount of revenue which will accrue under a tariff with the proposed modifications and reductions	43,154,366

In the event of our government adopting a system of reciprocity with Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, as a consideration for the advantages we may gain in obtaining the free navigation of the rivers St. John and St. Lawrence, it may be thought necessary, in order to obtain a sufficient revenue, to increase the rate of duty herein proposed on all articles specified, except spirits and wines, from 20 per cent. to the minimum rate of twenty-five per cent. Should this uniform rate of duty be adopted, then, in addition to the free list already proposed, and to the reciprocal free-trade list of the colonies, let there be included all fruits, pepper, and coarse wools, costing under eight cents per pound, articles which do not come into competition with any of our interests.

I presume it is known to the Treasury Department, that in all our great seaports there are individuals who make it a business to hunt up old claims against the government, wherein merchants have protested on appraisements, and on questions of doubt in regard to the proper duty—claims which have remained without prosecution for ten, fifteen and even twenty years; the importer agreeing to give the individual who undertakes the prosecution, one-half of his claim in case of recovery. This is of no benefit to the consumer, the rightful owner of the claim, as he, in the purchase, paid the importer the excess of duty, if excess there was.

These individuals are recommending merchants to protest against the payment of duties on commissions and inland carriage. Litigation will be prevented by adopting a uniform rate of duty, and still further prevented if Congress will fix a definite period of time, say two years, in which the importer shall prosecute his claim against the government for any excess of duty believed to be illegally exacted in the appraisement of merchandise; and by amending the tariff act of March 3, 1851, by adding after the words "except insurance," in the 1st section, the words, *including freight and inland carriage to the last port of shipment to the United States;* also by adding after the words "usual rates," in the same section, the words, *but in no case less than two and one-half per cent.; and from such value or price shall be deducted no discount, except on articles where it has been the uniform and established usage heretofore, and never more than the actual discount positively known to the United States appraisers; but in no case to be allowed unless it is exhibited on the face of the invoice.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. J. F. ALLEN, *Appraiser.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 23.

DOLPHIN MILL, PATERSON, N. J.,
October 11, 1853.

The following memoranda are respectfully submitted:

Jute, or jute hemp, as it is called, is an article of considerable importance to those engaged in the manufacture of certain description of

carpeting. Though classed as a hemp, it partakes more of the nature of a grass or sedge, having no boon or woody part, or stem, and being deficient in toughness. It is grown in British India exclusively, and admitted in America on a duty of 25 per cent., calculated on its value at last port of shipment, wherever that may be. This article has, for the last year more especially, been in a great degree monopolized by English speculators, who have acquired possession of nearly the whole stock both in India and England, and the price, consequently, has been enhanced about 75 per cent. over usual rates. The result is, that it cannot be procured in sufficient quantity from India direct, and the American manufacturer is necessitated either to go without or receive part of his supplies through England, paying the above-mentioned duty on its value at the English port of shipment, which value, of course, includes freight and charges between India and England, and the artificial price in the latter country. This causes a state of matters particularly onerous to the domestic manufacturer, who has to meet in competition English carpeting and yarns made from free material, and introduced in America at a duty which, on the carpeting, is little more than that paid on raw material, and on yarns at a rate actually less, jute yarns being invariably imported as flax yarns, on a duty of 20 per cent. The writer of this, who is conductor of an extensive establishment in New Jersey, erected for the purpose of manufacturing coarser descriptions of flax and hemp goods, has the pecuniary loss to meet, and the mortification to find that his machinery, which is of the most improved sort, for the most part remains only partially employed, on account of the high duties levied on the raw material of flax and jute—duties which, as yet, have had no effect in fostering the growth of American flax, and are therefore not only inoperative towards the purposes intended, but a complete prohibition on the successful pursuit of manufactures from that material.

In the event of a revision of the present tariff of duties on raw material, it is hoped that flax and jute will not pass unconsidered, as it is believed that the free importation of these staples would be not only of vast importance to the successful pursuit of domestic manufactures, but a great boon to home consumers.

J. B. MELDRUM,
Superintendent.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 24.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 12, 1853.

SIR: The experience of some years in the importation, to order, of books, emboldens us to make two suggestions in the event of a revisal of the existing tariff.

The repeal of the clause which provides, in certain cases, for the exemption of books from duty: This clause is so vaguely worded that opposite conclusions are arrived at by different readers. The privileges it confers are liable to abuse, and are, we suspect, abused,

though we cannot affirm this from positive evidence. By this abuse the interests of the factor are not affected, but those of his high-minded and honorable clients are. From this tax, institutions by which it would not be felt are exempted, whilst in many instances it bears heavily upon the resources of the individual student.

Our second suggestion is an imaginary passage, in some future page of our country's history. "Under Mr. Guthrie's financial ministration, the duty upon foreign books, this positive tax upon knowledge, was removed."

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. PENINGTON & SON.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 25.

NEW YORK, *October* 13, 1853.

SIR: In the Treasury circular issued by you on the 20th of September last, the wish is expressed to furnish to the department a list of articles, now subject to duty, which ought to be duty free, and of such other articles on which the present duties ought to be reduced.

Allow me to draw your attention to a few articles which I have been in the habit of importing in former years, and an article I still do import.

In the first place, I beg leave to draw your attention to the article of diamonds and other precious stones, including pearls not set, but imported for the use of the manufacturers of this country, and on which a duty of 10 per cent. is levied.

Twenty-two years ago, when I first arrived in this country, the house by whom I was employed dealt largely in these articles; then the duty was 12½ cents, which the house regularly paid. Little or no competition was then in that line, and the article proved a source of profit. By degrees other houses began to meddle with it, and with the view of underselling, and to obtain the custom, aided by the facility of smuggling an article of so small a bulk, they reduced the profits to nothing to those who continued paying duties, and we had to abandon the importation, not being willing to pursue the same course. Subsequently the duties were changed at a time to 20 per cent., then to 7½ per cent., and at last to 10 per cent., and the rate charged by the government operated in favor of the rogue, and ruined the honest man.

Though I know, from reliable sources, that the sales of diamonds in in this country are enormous, and increasing every year, I doubt very much whether the government is in any way benefited by it—a fact easy to be ascertained at the custom-house. In England and France I believe only a nominal duty is levied, and even that they do not get. In fact, if diamonds pay duty, eagles, sovereigns, Napoleons, and other coins, ought to be charged likewise. They are of so small a bulk that thousands and thousands of dollars can be smuggled in a man's pocket-book, the false bottom of a desk, by captains, stewards, friends, and in a thousand ways, which the cutest custom-house officer could not detect

The stones are neither cut nor polished here: Holland is the country where that is done; and as they do not interfere with the industry of this country, as they are no source of revenue to the government, and the duties now charged prevent the honest man from engaging in that kind of trade, and are an actual protection and source of profit to unscrupulous persons, the duty on this article, including precious stones of all kinds, and pearls not set, ought to be done away with.

The next articles I would draw your attention to are watches and watch movements. Of these I am still an importer. I have dealt in them every since I arrived here, now twenty-two years ago: at that time the duty was 12½ per cent., subsequently changed to 20 per cent., then 7½ per cent., and at last to the present rate of 10 per cent.

I do not complain of the present rate; it is low enough. Still, if it were 5 per cent., I do not doubt but that government would get in amount about as much as at the present rate, reasonable as it is; nevertheless, I am fully convinced that smuggling in high priced goods is still carried on. Smuggling costs something—say 5 per cent., besides the risk. I am convinced that a rate of 5 per cent. would do away with all smuggling; the government would be no loser in the end. Compel people to be honest, and protect the honest man.

As an act of justice, part of the duties ought to be returned to those houses who suffered by the 20 per cent. rate when smuggling was carried on at a great rate, and when it was impossible for the honest man to make a living alongside the unscrupulous.

Thirdly, I would mention the article of jewelry, on which 30 per cent. is charged. It is an article I do not import, on account of the rate of duty, which, by paying it honestly, prevents all chance of profit. The importation is large; but I have no doubt that a good part is smuggled, probably half, the article being bulkier and the risk greater: most likely it may cost from 10 to 15 per cent.

As jewelry is largely manufactured in this country, there ought to be a protection. By reducing the duties to half the present rate, most likely it would stop all smuggling, government derive the same revenue, the manufacturer have the same protection, the rogue be made an honest man, and the honest man put in a position to compete with the ci-devant rogue.

I should feel happy if my suggestions might contribute in effecting a favorable change, as far as these articles are concerned; and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. MINOT.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 26.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
October 13, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication addressed to you by Robert W. Kirkland, esq., of the firm of Kirkland,

Chase, & Co., importing merchants of this city, in response to your circular of the 13th ultimo, having reference to a probable modification of the present tariff.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Collector.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 26—*bis.*

BALTIMORE, *October* 12, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your circular of 13th ultimo, in regard to a modification of the present tariff for revenue, a copy of which I have had the honor to have addressed to me, I will state, that such suggestions as I shall venture to make are those which principally have resulted from my business experience; and whilst they doubtless will not embrace all articles of merchandise that to others may appear most to demand a change, they may yet commend themselves as worthy of consideration.

Books, now 10 to 20 per cent., (not blank or re-publications of American authors,) I think should be free of duty, as no tax should be laid on knowledge, but rather every facility to increase it, especially as I believe our own printers cannot fear competition from any country; and the more books are multiplied the greater will be the demand, and thus benefit our own printers.

Bay rum, or bay water, now 30 per cent., is an article not produced in this country, and is used principally in sickness, and hence should be free.

Cigars, now 40 per cent., should be a specific duty, as from the vast difference in price and quality it is impossible for the appraisers to detect frauds, which, under present law, are very extensive in this article, preventing the honest importer competing with the foreign manufacturer or shipper; our manufacturers generally making a cigar that needs but little protection, whilst the cigars manufactured here from foreign tobacco cannot compete with cigars under-invoiced. Under present duty the government is defrauded, our own merchants are injured, and the manufacturer is not sufficiently protected.

Charts, now 10 per cent., for the same reasons as given for books, should be free from duty.

Cocoa and cocoa shells, 10 per cent., not produced or producible in this country, used principally for the manufacture of chocolate and consumed principally by invalids, should, with tea and coffee, be free.

Cocoanuts, 20 per cent., not grown in this country, and principally used for manufacturing purposes, or as a green fruit, should, with all other foreign green fruits, be free.

Copper in pigs, or old, 5 per cent., is imported solely for manufacturing purposes, and no duty should be laid on articles necessary for our

mechanical interests, that are not produced in ample quantities in our own country.

Cow-hides, calf-skins, raw, salted, or undressed, 5 per cent., should be free from duty, as our manufacturers of leather use *vastly* more than can be produced in this country, and all have an interest in cheapening an article that enters so largely into universal wear.

Drugs, generally 20 per cent.; all that are not largely produced in the United States should be free from duties, as in sickness they are, in a measure, necessary for all, and the poor feel it particularly burdensome, and would appreciate the change. Abolishing the duties would also tend to the importation of the best and purest articles of the kind, as there would not be the inducement to lower the cost of invoice by adulteration.

Dyewoods and dyestuffs, 5 to 20 per cent., are, generally, not producible in this country, and should be free, as they are necessary for our manufacturers, and to enable them to compete with foreign manufacturers no duties should be levied on their raw materials.

Figs, 40 per cent., should be free, as they are not produced in this country, and are used principally medicinally, as an agreeable and mild aperient.

Fish, pickled and salted, generally 20 per cent., an article generally consumed by our poorer classes, and (our own fisheries falling off, as they undoubtedly are) might be made free, in effecting reciprocity with our neighbors of the provinces, and opening their fisheries to our countrymen, which would vastly increase our trade with them, to our mutual benefit.

Fustic, 5 per cent., should be free; covered by remarks on dyewoods.

Ginger root, 40 per cent., not produced in this country, and of universal use, should, with all spices, be free of duty.

Hair, horse and cow, unmanufactured, 10 per cent., not produced here in quantities sufficient for the wants of the people, should be free, as its use is common to all.

Hides, raw or salted, 5 per cent., should, of all descriptions, be free. See remarks on cow-hides and calf-skins.

Horns, 5 per cent., should be free, as they are not produced in quantities to meet the wants of our manufacturers.

Indigo, 10 per cent., not produced here, should be free. See remarks on dyestuffs.

Ipecac and *jalap*, 20 per cent.; drugs not produced here; should be free, with all foreign medicines. See remarks on drugs.

Lac dye, 5 per cent., should be free. See remarks on dyestuffs.

Lemons and *limes*, green, 20 per cent. Green fruits not produced here should be free, as their use is common to all, especially in sickness.

Logwood and *madder*, 5 per cent.; dyes not produced here; should be free. See remarks on dyestuffs.

Medicinal drugs, 20 per cent., should be free. See remarks on drugs.

Mahogany, 20 per cent., a foreign wood not produced in the United States, and imported solely for manufacturing; should be free. Our

exports of furniture, now considerable, might be largely increased if the duties were abolished on all foreign woods used in its construction.

Old brass, *copper*, *iron*, *pewter*, *lead*, and *tin*, fit only to be remanufactured, 5 to 30 per cent., might usefully be made free, as they give much trouble to our custom-house, and generally come solely from the West Indies from estates requiring new machinery, and have but little value there, and if admitted free would lead to many more orders for new machinery that now go to England, and thus benefit our mechanical and mercantile interests.

Oranges, 20 per cent., not produced largely in this country, and particularly grateful to the sick, should be made free, and rendered, if possible, within the means of the poor as well as the rich.

Pamphlets. 10 per cent., should be free. See remarks on books.

Nicaragua wood, 15 per cent., should be free. See remarks on dyewood.

Pepper, 30 per cent.; *pimento*, 40 per cent.; not producible in this country, and used by all classes; should be free.

Peruvian bark, 15 per cent., as a medicine, not produced here, should be free.

Pigs, *brass*, *copper*, and *tin*, 5 per cent., imported solely for manufacturing, should be free from duties.

Pineapples, 20 per cent., an exclusively foreign fruit, should be free.

Raisins, 40 per cent., are not prepared in this country, and an article that might with great propriety be reduced within the reach of the poorer classes of the community.

Raw skins, undressed, 5 per cent., should be free. See remarks on hides.

Rosewood, 20 per cent., a foreign wood not grown in the United States, should be free. See remarks on mahogany.

Salt, 20 per cent., an article of universal necessity, imported largely for sundry purposes, required very greatly in excess of domestic production, might, with great propriety, be made free.

Shells, tortoise and others, 5 per cent., might be made free.

Skins, all undressed, raw and unmanufactured, 5 per cent.; as they are imported solely for manufacturing, because not produced in sufficient quantities here, might be made free.

Stones, undressed, burr, paving, as ballast, not merchantable, 10 to 20 per cent., should be made free.

Sugar, 30 per cent. I think the duty on this article, in its raw, brown state, might be reduced; and if not contrary to the general principle of the government, would strongly recommend a specific duty on raw brown sugars, to prevent frauds on the government, and to do justice to our own honest importers, as I know that it is not uncommon for the planter and foreign shipper to under-invoice sugars a quarter to a half cent per pound; and such is the variety of quality and fluctuations of producing markets, that it can be done without detection, placing our own citizens at a disadvantage and defrauding the government. Raw brown sugars are now mostly imported for refining; and whilst a reduction of duties on these low-grade sugars to fifty and seventy cents per hundred would not injure the sugar interest of our own country, which is now well known to be in a most flourishing condition, such a change

would facilitate the labor of our custom-houses, increase our commerce, be but a just protection to our own honest merchants, and would materially advantage our Brazil and East India sugar trade, now growing to be of much interest, and to the benefit of our entire community, who are more than ever substituting refined for raw sugars in almost all purposes of domestic use.

Tapioca, 20 per cent., not produced here, and, as a diet for invalids, might be made free.

Tin bars and *banca*, 5 per cent.; *sheets*, 15 per cent.; imported solely for manufacturing purposes, and not produced here; might be made duty free.

Vegetables, green, 20 per cent., only imported in times of scarcity, or of descriptions not produced here, might be made free.

Vegetables used for dyeing, 5 per cent., as a dyestuff might be made free.

Woods, 5 to 20 per cent.—Brazil, dye, fustic, log, lignumvitæ, Brazilletto, Nicaragua, rose, red, sandal, satin, mahogany, jacaranda, quassia—all exclusively foreign woods, and, for reasons before given, should be made free.

Wool, unmanufactured, 30 per cent., being required in quantities and of qualities greater and superior to what is produced here to enable our manufacturers to flourish and compete successfully with those of Europe, should undoubtedly be made free; this would also tend to our commercial interests, particularly with the countries of South America, now attracting so largely the attention of our country, and where we come most in contact with purchasers for England; and if any articles should be free, those in a *raw state*, necessary *to be imported* for our various manufacturing interests, should be placed in this category.

Yams, 20 per cent., a foreign vegetable, might be made free.

Zinc, pigs, 5 per cent.; *sheets*, 15 per cent.; imported solely for manufacturing, and but scantily produced in our own country; should be made free.

I have thus, in response to your circular, given my reasons, as briefly as possible, for changing the present tariff on articles that have come under my own experience as an importer, many of which are articles on which the present duty is small, and such as appear to me to be alluded to in the circular; and whilst there are doubtless many other articles that will safely admit of modification, they are not such as have come within the scope of my experience, or are recalled to my mind, from the small consideration I have been enabled to give this most important subject; but such as I have given are the result of my best judgment, conscientiously exercised, which may be taken for what it is worth.

With great respect, I am your most obedient servant,

ROBT. R. KIRKLAND.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 14, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Will you permit an humble citizen in the walks of life to make a few suggestions? From the position you occupy, you have it in your power to aid in bringing about that which is most anxiously looked for by the moral and Christian people of this land. Our treasury is full almost to overflowing, and in the great and unexampled prosperity of our country, the country can well afford to submit to a reduction of the tariff. May I respectfully ask your consideration to the following: Would it not be advisable to put such a rate of duty upon foreign liquors as nearly, if not quite, to amount to a prohibition? The evils of the liquor traffic upon the people are causing a frightful destruction to our young men. I would wish to be distinctly understood that I have consulted no one, and no one knows of this communication. I am a democrat, and profess to have some regard for the generation growing up around me. Christian people are looking with earnest solicitude to your forthcoming report. My walk in life is that of an humble citizen, without influence or position; but, from what I see and have heard, my honest impression is that you have it in your power to make yourself one of the most useful men in the land, and to place yourself in such position that the American people would call you, as it were by acclamation, to preside over this glorious Union. My dear sir, may I ask your consideration upon the subject? The writer, in all probability, will never be known to you; he is respectable, but humble in life. May I ask your serious consideration of this subject? It is a subject upon which my heart is full. We want the temptation removed from our land. Who more fitted to set the ball in motion than yourself?

Respectfully and sincerely your friend,

ROBERT.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 28.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,
October 15, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Although I am a stranger to you, and a plain unlettered farmer, I would respectfully beg leave to suggest a thought for your consideration. The agricultural community of the West are glad to learn that the duties on imported goods are to be reduced the present or coming session of Congress. The laboring class of our country have had a heavy load of taxes to pay for a long series of years, through the working of high tariffs. They have paid more than their proportion of the government revenue, besides paying millions annually to fill the coffers of manufacturers. The general government has nursed these corporations, and the people have been taxed for their benefit. And what return have they made to the government or people for

favors received? They have attempted to commit frauds, and sometimes have been successful in depriving the government of a portion at least of the duty on imported wool; and they have for years, and are now engaged more than ever in committing the most extensive frauds ever practised upon a confiding people. The Galphin fraud was not a drop in the bucket when compared with this, viz: working up the lousy rags of foreign beggars, with a little low-priced foreign wool, in cloth, to sell to and cheat the American people, who are not aware of the trick. The poor laboring classes of the country are generally the purchasers, and they are least able to bear it. Rags were formerly used for manuring the land; but now they are become too valuable for that purpose. Notwithstanding the duty of five per cent. on imported rags, thousands of bales are imported and worked up in low-priced cloth and sattinets three-quarters wide. Rags all wool bring seven cents per pound in New York. Rags of cotton and wool bring a less price, as you will see by the price-current in the United States Economist. There is no occasion in this country for working up the cast off rags of foreign paupers, when manufacturers can get all the wool they want, provided they will pay a remunerating price to the wool-grower—which they have never done until the past season, and that was much against their will; and if wool is a little higher this season than usual, cloth has risen in proportion. I trust, sir, that you will recommend a prohibitory duty on rags, and put a stop to these shameless frauds practised upon the poor of our country.

If you wish any more information on this subject, write a private note to Thomas P. Kettell, editor of the Economist. He can give you the desired information. He is no friend of deception or frauds of any sort. I gave the manufacturers a rubbing down, in my rough and humble way, through the Economist; and the agricultural papers have touched this subject a little, and the Genesee Farmer, published at Rochester, New York, will be down upon this rag business the first of November, when the next number issues; so you will have plenty of help to put a clincher upon rag-cloth. Who, if he knew it, would wear a garment made up in part of the lousy rags of foreign beggars—an article only fit to fertilize the land?

Again, the manufacturers, I learn, intend besieging Congress to repeal the duty on wool. To this the farmer is decidedly opposed. The only protection the government can give to farmers, and poor people generally, is protection against these rag frauds; and as we ask only equal rights with other farmers, we will not object to the duty being reduced as much on wool as foreign dry-goods, but no more. The masses of the people will not allow themselves to be longer rode down by bloated corporations. Taxing the people for the benefit of the few is not the way to make the country prosperous and happy.

The government is in hands now, that we expect will take the lead in caring for the prosperity of the masses. They have been hewers of wood and drawers of water for our would-be masters long enough, and we will stand it no longer.

Governor Marcy's reply to Mr. Hulseman pleases the people here of all parties to admiration. If that paper had not been published when it was, the people would have felt much disappointed, and they were

beginning to conclude that the President truckled to foreign monarchs. Now they are relieved, and feel proud of our President, and will support him with their blood and treasures.

I am pleased to see the Washington Union take such a bold stand, and snub our enemies and renegades at home and abroad. If New York can but come right side up at the coming election, all will be right for years to come. I am a New Yorker myself, and feel great anxiety for the event.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. ANDERSON.

Mr. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 29.

BALTIMORE, *October* 15, 1853.

SIR: In answer to your printed letter of September —, 1853, asking my views in relation to a reduction of the tariff, I have to say that I am not, at this time, prepared to enter into *all* the details a careful consideration of the subject requires; but by way of giving a general idea of my views, I am prepared to say, that to the free schedule I would add, first, *all dyestuffs*, and other articles which are indispensable to the American manufacturers, *which are not produced in the United States*. All other articles of *prime necessity*, which may be produced in the United States, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, I think should be admitted at a very low rate of duty, or put upon the free list. In this connexion I include such as salt, raw hides, flaxseed oil, &c., &c.; the effect of which would be, *to cheapen goods to the mass of consumers*, without interfering materially with the interests of any, and would be certain to reduce the revenue.

The warehousing system.—This measure, under present regulations, has doubtless had the effect to increase the revenue by inducing excessive importations. The American importers and European manufacturers who are reckless of consequences, and aim at increasing their business, make this calculation, that in case their importations exceed all their efforts to sell the first season of sales, they can warehouse the surplus, at a trifling expense, for twelve months, without paying the duties. This has the effect to keep at all times a very large quantity of goods in the public warehouses, *intended* to be held over until there shall be a demand for them. A large portion of which, however, from various causes, are from time to time thrown upon an already overstocked market towards the close of seasons of sales, and sales forced at prices injurious to regular and prudent importers and dealers, and without benefit to the owners. If the time allowed for warehousing were limited to three or four months, it would, to a great extent, prevent excessive importations, and at the same time afford facilities to the importers, as far as prudence would seem to dictate, and consequently reduce the revenue.

Salt.—I would add salt to the *free list*, first and principally, because it is an article of *absolute and indispensable necessity*; and for this reason

alone it ought to be given to the people at the *lowest possible cost.* When the treasury is groaning under the weight of its overflowing coffers, why should the 25,000,000 of people be taxed with a duty on salt for the benefit of the *few individuals* who are interested in its manufacture in the United States? Upon a close and practical view of the case, it is questionable whether the abolition of the duty on salt would have the effect to reduce the price, to any serious extent, in the sections of country now supplied with American salt, because the inland freights from the seaboard would have the effect, in all probability, to leave the market, now supplied with American salt, free from foreign competition.

If this theory be correct—and I can see no good reason to doubt it—the American manufacturer of salt would not be injured, and the *American fishermen*, and all the inhabitants of the whole Atlantic border, would be benefited by the measure.

As the principal part of the salt imported into the United States comes from British ports, perhaps some reciprocal measure could be obtained from Great Britain for the free admission of British salt into the United States.

Dry goods.—The most difficult task in adjusting the tariff to a revenue standard, I apprehend, will be found in dry goods, because the qualities and values are so varied, and the *effect* of an *ad valorem* duty varying with the qualities.

The present duties approach nearly to prohibition on the whole range of *heavy cotton goods*, such as brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, osnaburgs, coarse pantaloon stuffs, tickings, baggings, sail duck, Canton flannel, &c., &c., including almost every article of cotton goods, of *every-day* consumption by the working classes; but not so with ginghams, prints, cambrics, handkerchiefs, &c.—all of which last mentioned, and similar articles, are imported to a very considerable extent, thus dividing the market with American manufacturers; and with me it is questionable whether a reduction of duty on *medium cotton goods* would not increase their importation to an extent that would *not* reduce the revenue from them; whilst a reduction of duty on all the finer articles of cotton goods would be certain to reduce the revenue from them, because they are not manufactured here to any extent, and the people already buy and consume all they need; therefore the quantity imported would not be materially increased.

These remarks upon cotton goods will apply to the common and medium woolens, but not to the *finer* fabrics of woolen goods, because *fine wool* is now grown in this country to a considerable extent, and our American manufacturers turn out a very respectable quantity of fine cloths, cassimeres, shawls, &c.; therefore a reduction of, say 10 per cent. on such goods as are made of our *full-blood merino wool*, would doubtless increase their importation, and probably to an extent that would not reduce the revenue from them.

It may be well to consider the propriety of making some nice discrimination in favor of medium cotton, and medium and fine woolen goods, so as to prevent an increase of importations to an extent that would fail to reduce the revenue, and at the same time protect the American manufacturer. With these views I am led to the opinion

that a reduction of five per cent. on the present rates of dry goods would be as much as would be advisable at present, excepting silk, linen, and worsted or *stuff* goods, which would bear a much greater reduction. Linen goods might be placed as low as five per cent., without a very great increase of importations of the fine qualities, because they are not manufactured at all in this country. A greater reduction than about five per cent. on the present duty on medium cotton, and medium and fine woolens, would operate injuriously to American manufacturers of these articles, to an extent that might have the effect to break many of them up, as their profits are now limited by foreign competition, to a point below which they could not prosper, if they could exist at all.

Iron.—Just after the publication of the last census returns, I took the pains to examine and compare the operations and profits of the three great and leading manufacturing interests of the country—cotton, woolen, and iron—which was published in the democratic paper of our city, [omitting, inadvertently, the table showing the operations of the woolen manufacturers.] By reference to this paper, which I herewith enclose, it will be seen that the profits of the producer of pig iron. for the year 1849, were very far below the profits of the manufacturers of cotton goods, and were in fact *far below the profits of all other branches of American manufactures.* At present prices, I have no doubt but the manufacturers of pig iron in the United States are doing a profitable business; but as it is of great importance, as I conceive, to have the resources of the country in the *indispensable* article of iron fully developed, I should hesitate to reduce the duty on pig iron, for some few years to come; manufactured or wrought iron of every description might bear a reduction of five per cent. Steel would bear a greater reduction than iron; and *cast steel,* not being manufactured in this country to any extent, if at all, might be put upon the free list, with advantage to the consumers of edge-tools, &c.; besides, it is used to a great extent in the manufacture of cotten, woolen, and various other kinds of machinery.

Tin.—This article I understand is not manufactured at all in this country—I mean tin in sheets, suitable for culinary articles, roofing, &c.; and I can see no good reason why it should not be admitted at a very low rate of duty, or put upon the free list.

Wines and liquors.—The people of this country will not, in my opinion, dispense with the use of wines and liquors; therefore it may be well to consider the propriety of letting in all light and common wines at a very *low* rate of duty, so as to give to our population the use of cheap wines. Is it not probable, that if our citizens generally could have the use of those light cheap wines of Europe at a low cost, they would gradually adopt them as a beverage, to a great extent, instead of spirituous liquors? and might not this have a most important influence upon their happiness and prosperity? From the impossibility of fixing a *specific* value to spirituous liquors, with any degree of certainty, I am pursuaded that a great portion of it is invoiced at prices below its value for the purpose of evading the high duty it now pays, *especially the fine qualities;* and although it may be considered sacrilege, in a political point of view, to advocate specific duties, I would respect-

fully suggest the consideration of a *high* specific duty on all spirituous liquors. This would exclude all *common* foreign liquors from our market, and leave the market to be supplied, in all common spirituous liquors, *from American products*, and reduce the revenue.

The *fine* wines might be made to pay, say 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Cigars.—The remarks upon spirituous liquors would apply, with great force, to all foreign manufactured cigars.

To the free list I would add all goods that now pay five per cent. duty.

By reducing all other goods not specially mentioned heretofore, five per cent. below their present rates of duty, with what I shall propose hereafter to add to the free list, or reduce more than five per cent., I should think the revenue would probably be reduced to a point as low as it would be prudent, at this time, to venture, as I presume it is not contemplated to take the risk of reducing it *below* the point of *present necessary* revenue.

Further details I shall have to reserve for a future communication. If you shall find in this a single ray of light, to guide you in the pursuit of your object of adjusting the tariff to a standard to benefit all the great interests of our country, I shall be highly gratified.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. GOSNELL.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 30.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE,
Collector's Office, October 18, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a letter from Lambert S. Gittings, esq.,* addressed to you, in response to your circular letter, having reference to a probable modification of the existing tariff.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Collector.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[* Letter not received.]

No. 31.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, BOSTON,
October 18, 1853.

SIR: With this you will receive a paper exhibiting the frame or general outline of a tariff for revenue, made in conformity to the sugges-

tions and propositions contained in my communication to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 10th instant, and which should be appended to that communication, explanatory of the same

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. J. F. ALLEN, *Appraiser.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 31 *bis.*

AN ACT reducing the duty on imports.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of ——— next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty—that is to say:

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, a duty of *one hundred* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule B, a duty of *twenty* per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of ——— next, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule C shall be exempt from duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of ——— next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, and not specially provided for in this act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares, and merchandise imported after the passage of this act, and which may be in the public stores on the second day of ——— next, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector, within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained; and to such value or price shall be added all costs and charges, except insurance, *including freight and inland charges to the last port of shipment to the United States,* and including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates, *but in no case less than two and one half per centum, and from such value or price shall be deducted no discount, except on articles*

where it has been the uniform and established usage heretofore, and never more than the actual discount positively known to the United States appraisers; but in no case to be allowed unless it is exhibited on the face of the invoice as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That no claim for the recovery of any alleged excess of duty paid, exacted on the appraisement of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States after the passage of this act, shall hold good, or be prosecuted in any of the United States courts, unless suit for the recovery of the same shall have been brought against the government within two years after the entry of the goods, wares, or merchandise on which the duties said to be illegally exacted were paid.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SCHEDULE A.—*To pay a duty of one hundred per centum ad valorem.*

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, curaçoa, kirschenwasser, liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character; wines, burgundy, champagne, claret, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE B.—*To pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.*

Articles manufactured of cotton, linen, silk, wool, worsted, hemp, flax, coir, jute, grass, fur, feathers, straw, willow, chip, the fibre of the cocoanut, palm-leaf, osier, hair, gut, whalebone, bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, vegetable ivory, brass, copper, iron, steel, lead, pewter, tin, platina, gold, silver, composition metal, German silver, glass, stone, earthy or mineral substances, leather, rags, paper, wood, India-rubber, gutta-percha, goat's hair, mohair, hog's hair, bristles, cow's hair, horse-hair, or of which one or more of those materials shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; all articles of clothing or wearing apparel, worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; articles the produce of foreign fisheries; cables and cordage, tarred or untarred; hemp, flax, grass, coir, and other vegetable substances unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; iron in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, sheets, pigs, rods, slabs, scraps, or other form; lead in pigs, bars, sheets, or other form; leather of all kinds; metals unmanufactured; marble in the rough, slab, or block; molasses; periodicals and other works in the course of printing and republication in the United States; sugar of all kinds; sirup of sugar; segars and all other manufactures of tobacco; skins of all kinds not otherwise provided for; steel of all kinds; tobacco unmanufactured; Thibet, and other goat's hair or mohair unmanufactured; twines and thread of whatever material composed; wood of all kinds unmanufactured not otherwise provided for; wool unmanufactured; wool on the

skin, mats and rugs; all articles, goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries, and not specially provided for in this act.

SCHEDULE C.—*Exempt from duty.*

Arsenic; ammonia; annatto; alcornoque; argol, or crude tartar; animals imported for breed; acids of every description used for chemical or medicinal purposes; anniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrowroot; articles not in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning; asafœtida; bark, Peruvian; bark, Quilla; bark, cork tree, unmanufactured; Brazil paste; brimstone; barilla; bleaching powders, or chloride of lime; books printed, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; building stones; burr stones, wrought or unwrought; bells, when old, or bell metal fit only to be remanufactured; berries, nuts, and vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; brass in pigs or bars; brass when old and fit only to be remanufactured; Brazil wood, and all other dye-wood in sticks; bristles, unmanufactured; bullion, gold, and silver; cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax; cork tree bark; cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof not set; chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof; cochineal; cocoa; cocoa shells; compositions of glass or paste, not set; cudbear; chalk; clay, unwrought; copper in pigs or bars; copper, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea; coins, gold, silver, and copper; copper ore; cotton; crude camphor; calomel; cantharides; coculus indicus; copperas or green vitriol; cream of tartar; cubebs; diamonds, glazier's, set or not set; dragon's blood; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when not set; engravings or plates, bound or unbound; extracts of logwood; extracts of indigo; extract of madder; epsom, glauber, and Rochelle salts; furs, hatter's, dressed or undressed, not on the skin; furs, undressed, when on the skin; fuller's earth; flints; felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels; felspar; fig blue; flour of sulphur; gold and silver leaf; goldbeater's skins; gum-arabic and gum senegal; gum tragacanth; gum Barbary; gum East India; gum Jedda; gum substitute, or burnt starch; grindstones, wrought or unwrought; goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported; guano; gutta-percha, unmanufactured; hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured; horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth unmanufactured; household effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; India rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured; indigo; ivory, unmanufactured; ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory; ipecacuanha; iridium; iris or orris root; iron liquor; ivory or bone black; junk, old; jalap; juniper berries; kermes; kelp; lemon and lime juice; lime; lastings; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, shown to be suitable for the manufacture of buttons,

duty charged upon them, or at all events so judiciously regulated as not materially to increase the same.

The first proposition it is idle to discuss. Any increase of the present *high* rates would not be tolerated by the people, be destruction to the ascendancy of any party proposing it, and it is believed could scarcely command twenty votes in both houses of Congress. Indeed, the greatest protectionist in the country, the most grasping manufacturer or producer, would hardly desire any increase of the present protection from duties—the result being inevitably to produce that increase of competition destructive to their present prosperous and profitable business.

The second proposition can, with great reason and propriety, accomplish much; and it is proposed to increase the list of articles now exempt from duty by adding thereto the following:

The whole of schedule H—*present rate, 5 per cent.*

Present rate, 10 *per cent.*

Ammonia; annatto, Rancon or Orleans.

Barilla; bleaching powders, or chloride of lime; books, printed, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, of all kinds; building-stones; burr-stones, wrought or unwrought.

Cochineal; cocoa, and cocoa shells; cudbear.

Engravings or plates, bound or unbound.

Fullers' earth; furs, undressed, on the skin.

Gold-beaters' skins; gum, Arabic, Senegal, Tragacanth, Barbary, East India, and Jeddo; gum substitute, or burnt starch.

Hair of all kinds, unmanufactured.

India rubber of all kinds, unmanufactured, or when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; indigo.

Kelp.

Lime; lemon and lemon juice.

Maps and charts, music and music paper with lines, bound or unbound.

Natron; nux vomica.

Oils, palm and cocoanut; orpiment.

Palmleaf, unmanufactured.

Rotten stone; polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones; rattans and reeds, unmanufactured.

Sal ammoniac; saltpetre or nitrate of soda, or potash, refined or partly refined; soda ash; sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol.

Tallow, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks, and soap stuffs; terra japonica, or catechu.

Woad or pastel.

Present rate, 15 *per cent.*

Arsenic.

Barks, Peruvian and Quillan; brimstone, crude; Brazil paste.

Cork tree bark, unmanufactured.

Dragon's blood.

Mineral kermes.
Raw silk.
Spelter.
Teutenegue; tin, in plates or sheets; terne tin plates; tin plates, galvanized; tin, unmanufactured.
Zinc.

Present rate, 20 per cent.

Acids of all descriptions, used for manufacturing, chemical, or medicinal purposes, or in the fine arts; aloes; alum; amber and ambergris; anniseed; animal carbons; antimony, crude and regulus; articles not in a crude state, but used exclusively in dyeing or tanning; arrowroot and sago.

Bananas; blue or Roman vitriol; bronze liquor and bronze powder.

Cassia buds; cedarwood, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood, unmanufactured; cocoanuts; copperas, or green vitriol, or sulphate of iron.

Coffee and tea from places other than place of growth.

Extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood, madder, and other dye-woods.

Fruit, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for.
Green turtle.
Ipecacuanha.
Jalap; juniper berries.
Liquorice root; leeches.
Mustard; marble in the rough, slab, or block, unmanufactured.
Manna; manganese.
Prussian blue.
Smalts.
All vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; sea-mattresses.
Animals imported expressly for exhibition.
Bismuth; buccha leaves.
Cantharides; cobalt; coculus indicus; cubebs.
Ether; tapioca.
Flaxseed and linseed.
Gamboge; gutta percha, unmanufactured.
Opium.
Squills; sulphate of quinine.
Vermillion.
White and red lead.

Marine coral, unmanufactured; medicinal drugs, roots, and leaves, in a crude state; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state.

Oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peal; osier and willow, unprepared, or prepared for basketmakers' use.

Paving stones, paving and roofing tiles, and bricks.
Quicksilver.
Rhubarb; Roman cement.

Sarsaparilla root; salt, and salts of all kinds; sponges; seeds, of all kinds now excluded from the free list by the proviso "not otherwise provided for."

Type metal and old types, fit only for remanufacture.
Verdigris.
White vitriol, or sulpate of zinc; whalebone.
Yams.

Present rate, 25 per cent.

Borax or tinctal.
Calomel and all other mercurial preparations; camphor, crude.

Present rate, 30 per cent.

Argentine; albata or German silver, unmanufactured.
Coal, and coke, and culm of coal.
Extracts; essences or tinctures, used exclusively for medicinal purposes.
Grapes.
Mineral waters; medicinal preparations of all kinds.
Ochres and ochrey earths used in the composition of painters' colors.
Pepper of all kinds; pimento; potatoes.
Wood, and wood unmanufactured, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for.

Present rate, 40 per cent.

Ginger root, dried or green.

If the foregoing addition to the free list be deemed too large, those articles can be struck out which would not operate as a tax of any moment on the consumer.

The proposed list of "exemption from duty" comprises chiefly—

1st. Raw materials for *manufacture*, not competing with articles of the growth or produce of the United States to any extent.

2d. Articles not produced to any extent in the United States of general and necessary use.

3d. Articles which enter into preparations as component or material parts for chemical, medicinal, manufacturing, and mechanical purposes.

4th. Articles of general use, not essentially necessary, but of large consumption, and not produced or manufactured in the United States.

In addition to the foregoing list of articles for exemption from duty, there are certain articles we have not specified *which may be added*, if deemed *wise* and *expedient*. The question is of too serious a nature to be even proposed without long and careful consideration and they are not, therefore, recommended. These articles are—

Present rate, 30 per cent.

Hemp unmanufactured.
Railroad and iron of all kinds unmanufactured.
Molasses.

Sugar and sugar sirups of all kinds.
Tobacco unmanufactured.
Jute, sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured.

Present rate, 15 per cent.

Flax unmanufactured.
Steel in bars, cast, shear, or German.

Present rate, 40 per cent.

Wines (below proof)—[not containing over 18 per cent. of alcohol, excepting mousseux or sparkling wines.]

The third proposition, of offering a bounty or drawback on articles manufactured from foreign raw materials, and exported within a certain time after the importation of the foreign material, equal to the amount of original duty, while it would offer great encouragement for labor in the United States, would aid materially in preventing a surplus revenue.

This proposition, however, would only be available in case of an indisposition to take off the duty on *raw materials.*

The fourth proposition is as follows:

The present schedule A, of 100 per cent., to remain as at present.

The present schedule B (excepting wines and segars, and manufactures of tobacco) to be reduced to 30 per cent.

Wines, segars, and manufactures of tobacco, to remain at 40 per cent.

Diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when *not* set, to be 5 per cent. Present rate 10 per cent. *Set*, 10 per cent. Present rate 30 per cent.

On all other articles now paying 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, the rate to be reduced to 27½ per cent. for one year, from the 1st July, 1854, (or the time agreed on for the modified tariff to go into operation;) and at the expiration of one year the rate to be further reduced to 25 per cent.; and at the expiration of two years to be further reduced to 22½ per cent.; and at the expiration of three years to be further reduced to 20 per cent., *ad valorem.*

On all other articles now paying 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, the rate, at the expiration of two years from the commencement of the operation of the modified tariff, to be 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*, and at the expiration of three years to be further reduced to 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

On all other articles now paying 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, (including articles non-enumerated,) and on all other articles now paying 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on all other articles now paying 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, to remain at the same rates.

It is also suggested whether it would not be good policy to have manufactures of wool in all its shapes, including worsted flannels, blankets, &c., at one uniform rate.

It must be carefully remembered, in any action based on the desire of merely reducing the revenue by reducing the rates of duty, that it is possible a too great reduction might be accomplished, arising from the fact that during the past year there has been *an unusually great advance in the prices of foreign merchandise, of large importation*, at the places of their production or manufacture; and hence it is that some calculation must be made as to the probability of a decline in foreign values for ensuing years.

The various statistics showing the amount heretofore collected on the articles now proposed to be added to the free list, as well as on the other articles proposed to be reduced, which are no doubt on file with you, will establish the effect likely to be produced by such action as may be adopted.

A very respectable importing house of this city has requested that, in connection with the proposed modification of the tariff, the propriety of a *home* valuation, in lieu of the present foreign valuation, may be presented for your consideration; and it is therefore mentioned, though we are not prepared to recommend the proposition. The reasons assigned in its favor are, the supposed greater facility of obtaining the correct market values; that, notwithstanding the numerous ports of entry, the values could be taken at all ports as at the principal markets of the United States, &c.; and a general abolition of all oaths by importers, consignees, or agents.

All of which is respectfully submitted; remaining your most obedient servants,

G. W. POMEROY,
ISAAC PHILLIPS,
SAML. J. WILLIS,
DANL. D. BRIGGS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 33.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 19, 1853.

SIR: At the request of the Commander de Figanière e Morão, minister resident of Portugal in the United States, I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed, a copy of a note, dated to-day, addressed by him to this department, together with the document which accompanied it, on the subject of the duties levied in the United States on Portuguese wine.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 33—2.

HER MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
Washington, October 19, 1853.

SIR: After a very lengthy and elaborate correspondence which arose between this legation and the Department of State, at the termination of the tariff law, commonly called "the compromise act," when that of the 11th September, 1841, was enacted, the legislative and executive branches of the federal government yielded to the conviction of the just and reasonable demand of Portugal, to equalize the duty on Portuguese wine with the lowest duty imposed upon any other foreign wine, according to the intent and interpretation of the subsisting treaty between Portugal and the United States, (vid: report No. 124 of 9th February, 1844, of Committee of Foreign Affairs of House of Representatives, and Treasury circular of 16th July, 1844.)

Unfortunately for the Portuguese wine trade and for the consumers in the United States of the genuine juice of the grape, this righteous decision was shortly after indirectly abrogated.

The tariff of 1846 was enacted, and wine, in common with every other dutiable article, was subjected to ad valorem duties.

Before its enactment, and after its passage and approval, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, I had the honor to lay before the American government the reasons which led my government to consider that mode of levying duty on the wine of Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores, in conflict with, and an infringement of, the treaty stipulations between our two countries. Now, in compliance with the general instructions of my government, I avail myself of the appearance in the public prints of the circular of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, of the 20th September last, addressed to collectors of the customs and to private individuals conversant with the matter, calling for and inviting information with reference to a reduction of the revenue and consequent alteration of the present tariff, to call the attention of the American government to the important question of a reduction of the duty on wine—an article "which does not come into competition with American products"—trusting that, under the circumstances which gave rise to these circulars, it may be deemed as just as it appears proper, not only to reduce the duty on that liquid, but "to abridge the labors of the custom-houses," and avoid the frequent disputes and litigation which often arise in respect to the invoice value of this foreign product; also to alter the said duty to the more practicable and certainly less objectionable specific form, if it should be determined to retain wine as a dutiable article and not include it in the list of free articles. The exemption of wine from imposts would be a highly desirable measure, it is presumed, greatly tending to promote the cause of temperance, so generally advocated throughout the United States. It is a notable fact, and statistics prove it, that as the consumption of wine increases, that of spirits decreases.

To this end I beg leave to request you may be pleased to draw the attention of your honorable colleague, the Secretary of the Treasury, to Executive documents, Nos. 41 and 224, of House of Representatives, 1st session 28th Congress; and 219, 1st session 29th Congress, which

embrace much of the correspondence had upon the subject, and to transmit to him, for his consideration, with a copy of this note, the enclosed copy of my communication to the Department of State, dated 28th February, 1850, with extracts, also enclosed, from the observations of 12th November and 26th December, 1845, submitted by me, with the consent of the Department of State, to the then Secretary of the Treasury, the honorable R. J. Walker, who, it may not be improper to state, when he had fully considered them, unhesitatingly assured me that if either House of Congress, before which the revenue bill then was, should deviate in respect to any one article from the general feature of ad valorem duties on imports, (it was then thought specific duties would be laid upon iron, coal, and sugar) he would recommend and exert all his influence to the end of extending the exception to wine, specific duties being preferable to ad valorem upon that article.

Accept, I pray you, the renewed assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

DE FIGANIERE E MORAO.

The Hon Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of State of the United States.

No. 33—3.

Her most faithful Majesty's Legation,
New York, October 27, 1853.

Dear Sir: Since I last had the pleasure to see you, I have received a letter from Messrs. J. & R. Osborn, of this city, in reply to certain verbal questions in respect to the operation of ad valorem duties on wine and the wine trade in general, in which they are extensively concerned, having a house at Oporto.

As the opinion of experienced practical merchants merit consideration, you will, no doubt, be pleased to receive herewith Messrs. Osborns' views upon the subject in question, which, you will perceive, so far as they go, coincide with those I had the honor to lay before your department.

I am, with much respect, dear sir, your obedient humble servant,

DE FIGANIERE E MORAO.

Hon. P. G. Washington,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 33—4.

New York, *October* 24, 1853.

Excellent Sir: In reply to your excellency's inquiries upon the subject, we will endeavor to describe the operation of ad valorem duties upon the importation of wines from Portugal, according to our own experience of that branch of commerce.

We will premise our statement by remarking that, as individuals, we are, and always have been, convinced of the wisdom and justice of the principles of "free trade," and that we look upon any legislation tending to diminish the commercial intercourse between the United

States and the rest of the world as being no less injurious to our industrial prosperity *and rights*, than any measure, if it were possible to put it into execution, which might interpose a barrier to internal commerce between the different States of the Union themselves.

We will further take the liberty of stating that, as merchants and importers, the amount of duty that may be levied upon any article is a matter of little consequence to us, as whatever the duties may be, the consumer, and not the importer, must eventually pay them, together with such profits upon the total outlay of capital as will remunerate those engaged in the trade with a satisfactory return for their investments for a shorter or longer period.

We are in favor of ad valorem duties generally, and in all cases in which the duties can be equally levied, and the foreign market value correctly ascertained, which may be easily done with such articles as sugar, molasses, hemp, salt, coal, and, in short, all descriptions of merchandise known in commerce under the denomination of "current articles," as well as most kinds of manufactured goods; but we shall be enabled to show sufficient reasons to prove that wines should be excepted from the general rule and be subjected to specific duties only.

As a high rate of duty diminishes, and a low rate increases, the consumption of any article, (no other causes intervening to prevent those results,) it may be supposed that merchants attach more importance to the establishment of a moderate tariff than almost any other matter; but such is not the fact, because they know by experience that every increase in any branch of business attracts new capital and new merchants into the arena, and the profits of the individual operator remain much the same as before the change; in short, increased activity on the part of others, and a little indolence on his own, may often suffice to deprive him of a portion of his ancient share of advantages.

It is, however, of the utmost importance to the merchant that he should pay no higher rate of duty upon any article than his fellow importers. What he and they may pay we have already shown is of no consequence to any one but the consumer only; but if two merchants pay different rates of duty upon an article selling at the same price in the United States markets, it becomes evident that one enjoys an advantage over the other which the legislature, in establishing ad valorem duties, never contemplated.

As we are the only American merchants in the United States who maintain a commercial establishment in Portugal, we can speak of the working of the present system with a knowledge of the subject that is not possessed by any other parties, and are enabled to prove the inequality of ad valorem duties upon port wine, as well as the impossibility of applying any remedy to the evil, except by the substitution of specific duties.

We will, in the first instance, state, that nearly all the port wine that is exported from Oporto to the United States is imported and sold in the latter country on foreign account, and is generally purchased of the wine farmers long previously to the period of shipment, (except in the case of new wines of the preceding year's vintage, which being sometimes purchased at time of shipment, their market value may be thus ascertained;) and with respect to old wines, the actual cost, perhaps,

many years back, even with interest and all other expenses added, does not at all indicate the market value at the time of exportation, as at one period such wines would sell for more, and at another for less, according to the demand for such qualities in foreign markets without reference to original cost; and as probably not one-fiftieth part of the port wines exported to the United States are actually purchased for that purpose at the time of shipment, the "market value," upon which duties are levied in the United States, becomes a mere matter of estimate to the exporting owner, who *assesses himself* for duties according to the elasticity of his conscience—one perhaps invoicing his wine at the rate at which he would be willing to sell the article for cash in Oporto, another for less; and as the different qualities of port wine are so very numerous that during the last year some have been sold under 30 reals per pipe, and others at all intervening prices up to 200 reals, it may be assumed as a certainty, with regard to all the various qualities except the very lowest, that no two individuals, however experienced, would be likely to estimate the market value of any given sample of wine within a difference of from 5 to 15 per cent. of each other; because although two different samples of wine might appear to the taster to be alike in value from equality in quality, the mere circumstance that one might be known to be the produce of a "crack" vineyard, and another of a less favorite one, would probably cause a difference in value in the Oporto market of 20 to 30 per cent., as the growth of some districts is supposed to improve rapidly with age, and of others to remain stationary or deteriorate.

We will now relate one or two occurrences which have taken place in our own business, to exhibit the mode of invoice valuation adopted by two foreign correspondents under different circumstances. The first affair happened during the existence of specific duties.

We received a parcel of wines from Oporto, consigned for sale and returns, invoiced at 120 reals per pipe, but accompanied with a letter of orders, requesting us to sell the goods for the best price in our power, whether at a loss or a profit, but expressing hopes that we might realize invoice cost. Shortly afterwards we received a letter from our own firm in Oporto, alluding to the circumstance that Mr. "John Nokes" had made us the above shipment of wine, *invoiced at* 120 *reals per pipe*, a sample of which they had accidentally tasted, and expressing the opinion that the said wine would not sell at the place of exportation for even one-half the amount of invoice; adding, that, as they understood the owner had ordered us to sell without specific limits, the over-valuation could be of no consequence to us, but only to the underwriters in the event of loss at sea. After the arrival of the vessel we sold the wine, and transmitted account of sale, netting a trifle above one-half the invoice amount; and the sale proved so satisfactory to the owner that he repeated the shipment by another vessel.

The next case happened shortly after the adoption of ad valorem duties.

We received from another party an invoice of port wine, consigned for sale and returns, made out at the rate of 30 reals per pipe, accompanied by a letter of orders, stating that, although the wine was quoted at that low figure, the owner would not be satisfied unless we netted

him at least double the money, as the invoice was merely intended to evade the duties upon a portion of the value, and that in making sales we were not to be governed by the invoice at all. We instantly wrote the owner by steamer, declining to take charge of the consignment, and refusing to have anything to do with any business of such a nature. The goods, upon arrival, were sent to the public store, no consignee claiming them; and, some time afterwards, another invoice, based upon actual value, was transmitted, the duties were paid, the wine sold, and our correspondent transferred his future business to some more pliant agent.

Another inequality with regard to ad valorem duties is, that a dealer, selling perhaps 10 or 12 pipes of port wine per annum, desiring to receive his wine direct from Oporto, orders out the quantity he may require through some of the agents of an Oporto shipping-house in the United States. He agrees to pay for the wine in six months after arrival, and the money is to be collected through the agent in this country. In this case the wine is invoiced in Oporto at a rate to cover loss of interest on money until paid, the risk of debt, possible loss on exchange in making return remittance, and the expense of collection, amounting, according to the estimated risk, from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the actual market value in Oporto; upon all which excess the poor importing dealer is assessed for the duties; whereas the richer merchant, who can afford to pay for his wine before it leaves the place of exportation, is only assessed for his duties upon the actual value at the port of shipment.

We have only further to remark, that if the exact market value for duties cannot, in the majority of cases, be *correctly* ascertained in Oporto, it cannot be done by the appraisers in the United States, in view of the turbid condition in which port wine is landed from the vessel, and in which it continues so long as it may remain in the public stores above ground during the continuance of the cold weather, which prevails in New York (the chief port of importation) during many months of the year.

We have the honor to remain your excellency's most obedient servants,

JOHN & ROBERT OSBORN.

His Excellency J. C. De Figaniere e Morao, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

No. 33—5.

Her most faithful Majesty's Legation,
Washington, *February* 28, 1850.

The undersigned, the Commandeur de Figanière e Moraõ of her most faithful Majesty's council, and minister resident of Portugal in the United States, has been directed by his government once more to call the attention of the government of the United States to the stipulations of the treaty of the 26th August, 1840, between the two countries, especially in reference to article 3d of that treaty, in connexion with the duties levied in the United States on wine of the natural growth and produce of the Portuguese soil.

The special object of that convention, as the proceedings of its negotiation prove, and the Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, will readily concede, was to admit in the United States the principal product, the wine of Portugal, upon an equality, in respect to duties, with the wine of any other foreign country. As an equivalent the American flag was admitted in Portugal on the same footing as the national flag; its products and manufactures as the most favored; and, moreover, the trade of the Portuguese ultra-marine provinces was thrown open to the United States—a concession not before granted, under similar circumstances, by any European power.

Prior to the passage of the last two tariff acts, when the so-called compromise act expired, a revenue bill was approved the 11th September, 1841, wherein ad valorem duties were imposed on wine. The undersigned was then directed by her Majesty's government to address the American government upon the subject, and in his note of the 18th November of that year, he adverted to the object the two governments had in view when they concluded, the year before, their treaty of commerce and navigation; which object could not be attained, in regard to the wine of Portugal, should an ad valorem duty continue to be levied upon that product.

The undersigned was aware that the act in question was but a temporary measure, and his government patiently awaited the expected change. It was, however, with much surprise that her Majesty's government perceived in the new revenue bill (afterwards approved the 30th August, 1842) that the stipulations of the treaty, in respect to Portuguese wine, were disregarded, a difference in duty being proposed on the various denominated wines of Portugal, and different also from, and higher than, those proposed on the wines of other countries; whereupon the undersigned was instructed to call the attention of the American government, as he did on the 25th day of August, 1842, to the expressive, clear, and positive stipulation of the 3d article of the treaty, that Portuguese wine, on its importation into the United States, can be subjected but to one duty alone, and that this duty shall not exceed the lowest which might be imposed on the wine of any other country; for the object of the stipulation, and the spirit which prompted the negotiators and their governments, were that the produce of their respective nations should pay no higher or other duties for the same quantity of the like article of the most favored nation; and that a duty, which was not uniform, and which might exceed the amount levied upon the same article of another country, would be a manifest violation of the treaty, and repugnant to the object and intention for which it was concluded.

These views were also communicated by her Majesty's government, on the 11th November, 1842, to the American legation in Lisbon, to be laid before the United States government.

Notwithstanding the communication of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the 10th January, 1843, who endeavored to show that neither in the instance of the act of 11th September, 1841, nor in the subsequent act of 30th August, 1842—the one imposing an ad valorem duty and the latter a discriminating specific duty on the wine of Portugal—its government had just cause of complaint. The Congress of

the United States, to whom was submitted all the correspondence on the subject (H. Doc. No. 202, 27th Congress, 3d session; Nos. 41 and 224, 28th Congress, 1st session) by its Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the 9th February, 1844, (H. Doc. No. 124, 28th Congress, 1st session,) sustaining the interpretation of the 3d article of the treaty as understood and insisted upon by the Portuguese government, and developed in the communications the undersigned had the honor to address to the Department of State on the 21st January, 1843, and 3d April, 1844; and said committee presented a bill, (No. 118,) in conformity thereto, "to carry into effect the treaty with Portugal," &c.

The then session of Congress having terminated without passing, for want of time, the said bill, the treaty was, nevertheless, carried into effect by treasury circular of 16th July, 1844, and the excess of duty which had been received from the date of the treaty was duly refunded to the parties who had paid it.

This state of things continued but for a short time. Portugal, that was beginning, only at the end of four years, to receive some of the reciprocity stipulated for the advantages accruing to the American trade by the treaty of 1840, soon perceived that the question which had long been pending, to the great injury of its commerce, and which it had reason to think determined, was to revive in full force, with the new measures then in contemplation, the heavy, almost prohibitory, ad valorem duty on the wine of Portugal.

The undersigned thought it his duty, as the Queen's minister in this country, to lay before the American government, with his note of 19th January, 1846, his views on the proposed measure, in reference—first, to the evident object of the treaty between the two countries, as bearing upon the subject; secondly, the prejudicial consequences of an *ad valorem* duty on the foreign or invoice cost of wine; and, thirdly, the impracticability of levying such a duty on the home price or value of that article; lastly, proving the injurious effect of encouraging the importation of imitations of genuine wine, as the bill before the House of Representatives expressly did.

Afterwards, in order to prevent the consummation of a measure which would injure the trade and might disturb the existing harmony between the two governments, the 24th June of that year the undersigned addressed another communication to the Department of State, reproducing at length the history and design of the treaty, as had been stated, on a former occasion, by the negotiator himself, the late lamented Hon. Ed. Kavanagh; again established the interpretation of its third article, with reference to wine; contended that a duty higher in amount, though not in form, was in effect a discriminating duty on the wine of Portugal, therefore a violation of the compact, which had been made expressly to exclude from the legislation of either country all and every discrimination whatever, whether arising from specific or from *ad valorem* duties.

The undersigned was gratified to perceive that the views entertained by him, with reference to *ad valorem* duties on the article wine, were afterwards generally sustained by the importers of, and traders in wine, in the different Atlantic ports of the Union, in their petitions to Con-

gress, showing that the *ad valorem* principle could not be safely or satisfactorily applied to that article.

Notwithstanding these multiplied remonstrances of the Portuguese government; the obvious meaning and conclusive arguments of the statesmanly and intelligent report of the House Committee on Foreign Relations; the decision of the executive power, as given in the treasury circular of 16th January, 1844; and the opinion of merchants trading in wine,—the bill in question was approved, imposing a high *ad valorem* duty upon wine, producing a discrimination against that of Portugal, as was shown in the tables accompanying the aforementioned communication of 24th June, 1846. The government of the undersigned, solicitous to preserve unaltered the subsisting amicable relations with the United States, was loth to have recourse to the stipulations of section 1st of the 14th article of the treaty, to terminate a compact from which, by its faithful observance in Portugal, all the advantages accrued to the United States, and those stipulated and expected in return were virtually denied to Portugal, under the operation of the act in question; it chose rather to await a short period for redress, under the conviction that its just representations would prevail with the American government, and that, moreover, the result of the experiment of *ad valorem* duties on wine would show the necessity of a return to the formerly established and more practicable mode of imposing specific duties on that article.

It is therefore without surprise, yet with satisfaction, that her Most Faithful Majesty's government has perceived its expectation fully realized in the opinion of the Executive of this government, and in his recommendation to Congress, tending to the alteration in question.

Not doubting that Congress will give its customary attention and due weight to those suggestions and recommendations, more circumstantially developed, as respects the matter under consideration, in the report of the Treasury Department, and that her Majesty's government may confidently look for such an alteration, at the present session, of the duty on the wine of Portugal, as to re-establish it in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the treaty of 1840, it is needless, the undersigned thinks, to lengthen this communication by reiterating arguments, reproducing opinions, or again to quote rules of interpretation, to arrive at a conclusion already established, and, he has reason to believe, mutually understood; he, however, respectfully begs leave to suggest that a copy of this communication may be laid before Congress, that this international question may, as early as convenient, receive the consideration and the action the federal legislature may judge it to merit and require.

There is another matter closely connected with the question referred to, and to which the undersigned ought not to omit to call the attention of the American government. It is in reference to the importation of the so-called imitation wines.

The revenue act of 1842 very justly subjected these fraudulent imitations to prohibitory duties, as had been suggested by the undersigned in his note of June 28, 1842. The subsequent revenue act, however, uncautious of the countenance given to fraud, and leaving the honest trader unprotected, expressly favors the introduction of these deleterious liquids, in the following words of its 40 per cent. schedule B:

"Wines—Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines *and imitations of wines!!*"

This was the more extraordinary, as, of the acknowledged duties of government, that which is paramount—the most essential, certainly—is the preservation of the public health. It was afterwards so considered by this government in respect to *adulterated drugs*, and the law of June 26, 1848, was enacted.

The undersigned trusts this wise measure will be extended to the equally injurious *adulterated*, misnamed *imitation wine*, of whatever denomination, which, on account of its low cost, inundates the American markets, and is palmed off upon the public, especially in the interior sections of this country, as *genuine wine*, with pernicious effects to consumers, in detriment of regular trade, ruinous to the honest importer, and detractive to the revenue. Indeed, the undersigned has reason to believe that the words of the present tariff, "and imitation wines," were, from an oversight, unintentionally retained in the bill.

The undersigned, minister of Portugal, avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the honorable John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

DE FIGANIERE E MORAO.

Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Extract from remarks concerning duties on wine, and falsified or imitation wine, submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, November 12 and December 25, 1845.

Treaty obligations with Portugal.—The third article of the treaty between Portugal and the United States stipulates: "No *higher* or *other* duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America of *any article* the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, than such as are or shall be payable on the *like article*, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country."

In order to arrive at the true intention of the parties for making the treaty, and the especial stipulation above quoted, the state of things bearing upon the question at the time of its signature, August 26, 1840, should be examined.

At that time, wines, whatever their quality, paid the following duties, according to acts of Congress of May 24, 1828, July 14, 1832, and July 4, 1836, except the wines of France, especially favored by convention, July 4, 1831, and act of Congress, July 13, 1832:

The red of Austria and Spain, 2½ cents per gallon.

Of Germany, Spain, and the Mediterranean, 3¾ cents per gallon.

The sherry and Madeira, (the latter a Portuguese wine,) 12½ cents per gallon.

All others, (including port, Lisbon, Figueras, and Fayal, Portuguese wines,) 7½ cents per gallon.

Therefore, at the time the treaty was negotiated, wines paid *specific duties*, i. e., a certain amount of money on a certain or given quantity of wine, without distinction of cost, quality, or value, of any denominated wine. Had no alteration been made in the above duties, *all* Portuguese *white wine* would now pay 3¾ cents per gallon, and *all* Portuguese *red wine* 2½ cents per gallon, according to the true construction of the said third article of the treaty, especially in reference to the words *any article* and *like articles*, as mutually understood by the two governments, since the treasury circular of July 16, 1844.

But the United States might inquire, "are our hands, then, bound by this stipulation from enhancing the duty, or from altering the mode of imposing it?"

It may seem strange to say that the United States are bound in this instance, not from raising or lowering the duty on wine of Portugal, so long as they do not stray from the treaty—i. e., that Portuguese wines shall not be subjected to a duty which shall exceed the lowest laid upon wine of any other foreign country; but they are most truly bound, in good faith, not to change the form of imposing the duty, so long as the treaty with Portugal subsists, as shall be shown was the purport of the treaty in question.

It has been stated that, at the time of the signature of the treaty, duties were *specifically* levied upon a certain quantity of wine—*the gallon*. This was not the case at that particular time only; it was but continuing the mode of imposing duties on wine adopted in the *first tariff* of the United States, (1789,) and which has prevailed ever since, with the *only* exception of the act of May 2, 1792—(imposing 40 per cent. ad valorem, not to *exceed*, however, a *specific duty* of 30 cents per gallon on the *non-enumerated* wine; Portuguese wines, being *enumerated*, were charged *specific duties*)—thus rendering it the *prescriptive*, the *established* mode of imposing duties on this article; and *as such* it must have been viewed and understood both by Portugal and the United States when negotiating their treaty; and the two plenipotentiaries and their governments were well aware that port and Madeira wine, which almost exclusively constitutes all the Portuguese wines exported to this country, somewhat exceeds in value, for reasons unnecessary to enumerate here, but with few exceptions, all other wine imported into the United States; and that, if subjected to an ad valorem duty, this would materially lessen, if not altogether destroy, the trade, to foster which the treaty was made under the *implied faith* that no change would be resorted to in the then and previously established mode of levying the duty on wine.

The proviso inserted after the third article of the treaty with Portugal will furthermore sustain this view. At that period, the United States were bound by convention with France to levy certain *specific duties*, and no others, on French white and red wines indiscriminately; and although this clause precluded Portugal from demanding the same favor as then enjoyed by France for her wines, the bare mention of this stipulation between the United States and France, incorporated, as it were, in the treaty with Portugal, must be viewed as strengthening the *implied faith* above mentioned with respect to the *form* of imposing the duty.

Besides, how are the words *no higher* or *other duties* to be understood

or complied with, if not extended to and embracing *the rate* and *the amount* of duty? A *uniform specific duty* upon the quantity or measure can *alone* fulfil both the *intention* and the *words* of the treaty. This is its just, reasonable, and practicable construction, while it must be conceded that any legislation which would affect or render the treaty null, must, of consequence, be a violation of said treaty, and give just cause of complaint to Portugal.

In conclusion, the treaty was intended, it will be admitted, to insure the importation of Portuguese products without any discrimination whatever in the duties, whether specific or ad valorem; consequently, to exclude all unfriendly legislation by one party against the other, and which might injure either party to the treaty. Under this most righteous construction of all commercial treaties, might not the United States lie open to reproach for an unfriendly act towards Portugal, if, under all the circumstances stated, they were now to deviate, for the *first time*, without any evident benefit or necessity, from their *accustomed mode*, in common with other nations, of levying duties upon wine to the exclusive injury of the Portuguese wine trade? Or could it be viewed as either just or generous towards Portugal—wrongfully deprived, though not intentionally, of the American market for more than three long years in consequence of a misinterpretation of the treaty stipulation at the expiration of barely one short year's availability of the six the treaty had insured to her—again to have her trade unsettled and injured?

These are the views taken and submitted of the construction of the treaty in question with reference to the proposed change of levying duties upon the wine of Portugal and its possessions; and now, without losing sight of the foregoing remarks, it seems proper to examine the effect of ad valorem duties on wine with reference both to the foreign or invoice cost and to the actual home market.

Duty assessed on the foreign cost or value.

Wine is an article which has a *real* and an *assumed value:* the first calculated upon the value of the soil and the outlay and labor required to perfect its production; the latter estimated upon its quality, subject to the scarcity or abundance in comparison with the demand, and often to the caprice of fashion. The real value is easily ascertained; not so the other, for the qualities of wine are judged by their flavor; but the flavor cannot be a criterion, as it depends upon individual taste. One will pronounce a wine *first quality* that another might scarcely estimate of the *third*. Then the different qualities depend, not alone on the difference of fruit, but upon the difference of soil also—of heat, of moisture; the same species of grape often producing different qualities of wine—all really costing about the same—yet of various value, as each quality may be estimated. And, again, the value is enhanced by age, and progressively so, by loss or evaporation, &c., &c. Now, all these different requisites are to be considered and taken into account, in order to estimate the value of *a wine*, and even then they will fail to establish the quality—that is, the value—in the absence of a true standard, for there is *no standard* for *taste* or *flavor*.

Of course it follows that a fraudulent invoice of wine cannot be detected; and the unavoidable consequence must be, if *ad valorem* duties be imposed on the foreign or invoice cost of this article, the revenue will be defrauded, and the honest merchant ruined by his dishonest competitor. Such legislation would, therefore, but invite fraud by so easy an acquired bounty, and involve both the honest and dishonest importers in constant disputes and litigation with the collectors of the revenue.*

But granting it possible to collect all the stated requisites, and that, by combining them, the different qualities and numberless values could be ascertained by a few practised tasters—revenue officers—at the principal ports of the United States, what is to prevent such fraudulent importations in the more distant and secluded ports of entry in the Union, and afterwards their introduction coastwise into the said principal ports and markets with custom-house certificates? No such consequences can, however, take place, if *specific duties* continue to be levied on wine in the United States; and, indeed, such duties are generally, if not exclusively, so levied upon this article in all countries, experience having shown their fitness, even where *ad valorem* duties are levied upon most other articles of merchandise.

Duty assessed on the home or market value.

And now with respect to the *ad valorem* duty being assessed upon the *actual market value*. This mode of levying duty on wine appears to offer equal objections and difficulties to the other.

First, how is the market value of the numberless qualities of any given denominated wine to be ascertained in a constantly fluctuating market, and which may be materially affected by the very importation which is to come under the operation of the assessment? Then who is to be the legal arbitrator to decide the disputed market price of a given quality of wine, upon which the duty is to be assessed?† Will not the same disputes and litigations ensue in this as in the other instance? But suppose a cargo of sherry arrive at New York in April, all difficulties as to quality be conquered,‡ and that it pay the duty of 20 per cent. on the actual or supposed market value of $1 50 per gallon:

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* A respectable house received from Oporto three quarter-casks of different quality and cost of wine. Through neglect, or other unavoidable cause, the invoice did not accompany the shipment. It was entered *for appraisement*. What afterwards proved to have cost $125 40, was valued by the custom-house at $52, and the duty assessed thereon. What unintentionally here occurred might fraudulently have been undertaken, and the dishonest merchant had a margin of over $30 saved in the duty, to undersell the honest importer paying the full duty.

The same house received about one pipe, in small casks, of a very low quality of Madeira wine, unsaleable at the port from whence it came—one of the West Indies—as it was turning sour. It was entered at the actual cost of $22; it was disputed, appraised by the custom-house at $31, (because, forsooth, it was called *Madeira*,) upon which the duty and penalty (being reputed undervalued 20 per cent.) was exacted; and yet this wine, sold on arrival, did not cover the original cost, on account of its inferior quality.

[These cases occurred in 1849 and 1850, and are now presented for illustration.]

† At present the New York prices-current quote Madeira, for instance, at from 60 cents to $3 per gallon.

‡ Notwithstanding the insurmountable obstacle of the well-known fact, that on its arrival wine is *sea-sick*, as the trade technically calls it, and requires days, weeks, of repose, to regain its true aspect, and merchantable or original quality.

on the following May another cargo of the *same wine* reaches the *same port;* but the market has now, with or without cause, fallen 30 per cent., more or less; the duty will then, of course, be assessed upon $1 per gallon, permitting the latter to undersell the former importer to the extent of 50 per cent. on the amount of duty. Here we have the unfair effect in one market—and it may happen in every market of the United States—of this mode of imposing duties on wine, affecting, moreover, be it observed, the market value itself. True, merchants are exposed from day to day to increase or lessen their profit or loss, from natural and unavoidable causes arising in commercial transactions; but, surely, it cannot be thought good policy to increase these chances by law. Then, if the duty of the partial importations, in all and every port of the United States, is to be assessed on the respective market value of the port of entry, how will it work? The importer would seek the lowest market, pay the duty, and transport his article coast or otherwise to the higher market, and undersell the same article to the extent of the higher duty paid by reason of the higher market there. But this cannot be, it will be said, for it is required that duties be *uniform* in every port of the United States. True; and how can this be possible under this system, when the market value of a given article is, as constantly happens, 20, 30, or more, per cent. lower or higher at St. Augustine, for instance, than it is in Boston? It cannot be supposed that the market value of one port of the United States is to be taken as the fixed value of a certain article in all the ports of this vast Union, for the purpose of assessing the duty thereon. This would not be reconcilable with justice and fairness; it would evidently wrong the consumers of the reduced market, and tax them for the benefit of the higher market.

How, then, are all these difficulties to be conquered, or can they be? It is presumed they cannot—that it is absolutely impossible; for, certainly, it cannot be supposed that the arbitrary *maximums* and *minimums* are to be abolished, as recommended, on all articles, and, nevertheless, are now to be established for the article wine; but even these cannot be fixed on wine with any propriety, as there are innumerable kinds of wine, all varying in name, in quality, and in value—no two kinds offering the same properties in every respect, so as to warrant being deemed or called alike or the same. This mode of fixing the value of certain denominated wine, besides being considered a violation of the treaty with Portugal, offers another objection—it would necessarily exclude all medium and inferior qualities of the so-denominated wine. The same opinion holds against the imposition of too high a specific duty: for, if a heavy duty were so imposed, under the erroneous supposition that wine is a much more valuable article than it really is, it would seriously interfere with its consumption, and consequently lessen the revenue, as shown by the effect of the late high duty on Madeira and other wine, which stopped the importation and drove them out of consumption.

It is presumed it has been shown conclusively, that to make the experiment of establishing *ad valorem duties*, whether assessed upon the *foreign* or *invoice cost*, or upon the *home market price*, or, indeed, upon a *fixed assumed value*, cannot be done without prejudicial consequences to the treasury, to the fair dealer, and to consumers, nor upon a fair

and equitable construction of the spirit and the words of the treaty with Portugal; while no injury can take place, nor can any complaint be made, with justice, to a *moderate specific duty* on wine being continued in the United States, as is the case in all countries, it is thought.*

A duty of from 5 to 10 cents per gallon on all wine, red or white, with the additional duty on bottles, when so imported, would, it is presumed, yield the largest amount of revenue from this source, while it would greatly tend, at the same time, to generalize the use of wine as a substitute for alcoholized beverages, and thereby aid the great moral cause of *temperance*, in its reasonable acceptation.

Concerning imitations.

Reference having been made, in a document emanating from the highest official source, to the so-called *imitation wine*, especially *imitation port*, it may not be improper to make a few observations to elucidate this question, of greater importance than seems at first sight.

The vineyards bordering the river Douro, in Portugal, produce the wine called *port*—a special wine, produced *nowhere else*—constituting one of the exporting staple articles of that kingdom, the government and people of which, at great cost and sacrifice, have endeavored to maintain the standing and credit this wine has obtained in foreign countries, by fostering its growth and determining its quality, which is carefully inspected—none being allowed to be exported unless adjudged fit for the purpose, and duly branded, establishing its quality. This is also the practice, and for the same reason, in the United States, with respect to some of its staple exports—flour, tobacco, pot and pearl ashes, &c. Under these circumstances, it will be asked, is it just, is it fair, to *encourage by law* the introduction and consumption of a *counterfeit*, to discredit, to supplant, to undersell, the *genuine article?*

Is it to be conceived that such an injury can be contemplated against the trade of a friendly nation, for the sole benefit of the counterfeiter, who, with respect to wine, is not content to introduce his Burgundy, Avignon, Marseilles, Cette or Sicily, *miscalled* port, Madeira, and sherry, for what they are, but actually often imports them without the above distinctions of the place where produced, prepared, and shipped, as is notorious; imitating also the make, form, the very color of the casks, and in some instances the brands of the genuine wine, whose *honest* name is assumed the better to deceive the incautious dealer and the inexperienced consumer with the *dishonest* compound?

Some legislative measure, on the contrary, should be devised, it is thought and submitted, to prevent these frauds, fatal not only to the honest merchant and dealer, but to the consumer also, upon whom these *miscalled imitations*, often containing deadly drugs, are palmed off as the true article. In wine-growing countries, where, by reason of the cheap-

* Even with the present comparatively moderate duties (6 cents on red, and 7½ cents on white wine) a great quantity of spurious wine is manufactured in this country, into which mixtures but a small portion of genuine wine is allowed to enter; and this deleterious compound is shipped to all parts of the Union in casks, to which a false custom-house mark is usually affixed. It is quite certain this species of fraud would increase in exact proportion to the advance of duty on wine.

ness of wine, there is less inducement to resort to such frauds, municipal regulations nevertheless exist, as a sanitary precaution to protect the people from these injurious deceptions and deleterious liquids, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the sale, for consumption, of made up, drugged, and falsified wine.

These, and other forcible reasons, induced the legislators of the tariff of 1842 to subject these imitations to prohibitory duties.

No. 34.

[From the New York Herald.]

Revision of the Tariff—The silk duties.

There are provisions in the tariff which no school of political economists can defend. Such are the silk duties. A fair proportion of the thousands into whose dress silk enters in some shape or other, are perhaps aware that they pay for the luxury twenty-five or thirty per cent. more than they would do if the United States government did not require to be supported; but there are few who know that raw silk pays fifteen per cent. to that government, though we produce none; and, stranger still, that three descriptions of the manufactured article—thrown, tram, and organzine—are admitted on the same terms as raw silk. The first of these two anomalies is easily explained.

For very nearly a century, a delusion prevailed on the subject of silk-growing in the United States. Scientific men wrote reports to show that we ought not only to produce silk for our own use, but to export to England; learned societies printed elaborate disquisitions on the subject; Congress and the State governments offered bounties for the production of cocoons, and in some places, as at Richmond, it was made penal not to have silkworms. Thus stimulated, farmers from Massachusetts to Savannah planted mulberry trees, and fancied they were all going to make colossal fortunes. Yale College took the worm under its special protection; and Franklin planted a row of mulberry trees. Strange to say, however, in spite of the scientific men and the learned bodies, old Yale, bounties, penalties and all, the production of silk did not thrive. Georgia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States, abandoned the attempt after the war; and though Connecticut and Massachusetts persevered, the culture was on a very diminished scale, and owed its existence to the bounties alone. The fact was, it did not pay. The frost nipped the trees, and the worms were lazy. From these and other causes, silk-growing was dying a natural death, when a singular incident revived it. About 1830, a new species of mulberry tree—the "Morus Multicaulis"—was introduced into the United States, and was hailed as the long-sought desideratum for silk culture. As often happens, Wall street got hold of the invention, and mulberry trees became a fancy stock. Everybody owned or wished to own them. They were to enrich the whole country, it was said. The fever—which lasted a very short while—gave the death-blow to our silk-growing. The Morus Multicaulis did not succeed any better than the other spe-

cies of mulberry trees; and the stocks fell to nothing. People began to see, at last, that silk-growing had better be abandoned to countries where the mulberry was indigenous, and where less wheat was grown. Connecticut and Massachusetts persevered for a while, but without better success. The whole produce of the United States in 1840 was only 61,552 lbs. cocoons, about equal to 4,500 lbs. silk; and that of Massachusetts, during the five years 1836-40, was only 757 lbs., on which the State bounty paid the producers was $1,878. At the present day a little sewing-silk is still made at Mansfield, Conn; but the whole annual yield of all the worms in the country would not keep a large factory going for a day.

The duty at present levied on raw silk was imposed during the existence of the delusion above sketched, as a measure of protection to home producers. It was twelve and a half per cent. in 1832; raised to twenty per cent. during the Morus Multicaulis excitement the year following; and cut down in 1842 to fifteen per cent, its present rate, as the production had even then already ceased. So long as there was a chance of silk in any considerable quantity being produced here, one set of economists, at all events, would approve the present or even a higher rate of duty. But now that it has been demonstrated beyond controversy, that not even with the stimuli of a protective tariff, home bounties, liberal encouragement from Congress, and the most careful supervision by scientific bodies, can the growing of silk become one of our national staples, there is surely no one that will object to the removal of this effete, onerous, and unproductive duty.

Nominally it is, as we said, a tax of fifteen per cent. on the manufacturing of silk in this country. But practically, the duty is much higher than this. Raw silk is mixed with a gummy substance, amounting to from ten to fifteen per cent. of its weight. This must be separated from the silk before it can be used for manufacturing; but the duty is paid on it as well as on the silk. Again, the drugs and other substances used for dyeing, and entering into the manufacture of silk, pay on an average twenty per cent. Adding these extras to the original duty, it will be found in practice to range much nearer twenty per cent. than fifteen; while, as we shall show presently, three kinds of manufactured silks only pay fifteen, and the others from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

To place this matter in its clearest light, let us say that in round numbers we import annually from foreign countries $25,000,000 of manufactured silks. Those on which duty was paid in 1851, were valued in round numbers at $25,750,000; and the total amount thrown on the market in 1852, was as follows:

Manufactured silks entered for consumption.....	$21,235,827
Manufactured silks withdrawn from warehouse.....	1,924,816
Total.....	23,160,643

The imports this year will exceed this amount considerably. Taking twenty-five millions as an average, we find that about one-eighth of this paid thirty per cent., and the balance—seven-eighths—twenty-five per cent. to the national treasury. In other words:

Paid by the people on say three and a half millions of embroidered, sewing, and twist silk, thirty per cent...	$1,050,000
Paid by the people on twenty-one and a half millions of other manufactures of silk, twenty-five per cent....	5,375,000
Total.....	6,425,000

Thus our silk dresses, handkerchiefs, cravats, waistcoats, &c., &c., contribute the pretty sum of nearly six and a half millions to government every year. We are taxed, and the treasury overloaded to that amount, because we are not permitted to import raw silk and manufacture it ourselves.

Suppose the 15 per cent. duty on raw silk were removed. There are at present several millions invested in silk factories in this country. It is fair to suppose that they are not worked at any very considerable loss, though they do pay 20 per cent. for their raw material, or they would cease to work altogether. If, then, they can exist under a prohibitive duty of 20 per cent., it is obvious that they would thrive to an unexampled extent were that duty removed. There is in fact no reason why—were this change effected—our imports of raw silk should not swell from half a million to fifteen millions a year, and those of manufactured silks fall from twenty-five to four or five millions. The practical consequences of such a change would be that we—the people—could buy silks at least 15 per cent. cheaper, and that a new and profitable branch of industry, requiring thousands of hands, and giving employment to the highest skilled labor, would be set on foot in the country.

To us these facts seem so plain and conclusive that we cannot doubt but that Congress will at once, on touching the question of the tariff, see the necessity of removing the duty on raw silk. In connexion with this reform, it will likewise naturally occur to those who have the matter in hand, to correct the second anomaly we have noticed, viz: the classification of three kinds of manufactured silks in the same line with raw silks. Whatever can have been the motive of this capricious arrangement, it is quite obvious to the meanest capacity, that, if we intend to protect manufactures at all, we must not protect one and abandon another species of the same article. Tram, organzine, and thrown silks—all of which have undergone a very important and delicate portion of the manufacturing process—are now admitted at a duty of 15 per cent., like the raw article, thus affording a premium to foreign manufacturers to send us the goods in the shape of thrown instead of raw silk. No reason can be urged in favor of this system. After the most careful inquiry into its merits, one is compelled to conclude that it must have been an oversight on the part of the framers of the tariff which ought to be immediately remedied.

No. 35.

[From the "Evening Post," October 21, 1853.]

Deductions from the last Census.

It appears from the "Abstract of the Seventh Census," published this year, that the United States possessed, at the beginning of 1852, as much completed railroad, within 3,300 miles, as all the rest of the world put together. In the United States there were in operation at that time 10,843 miles; in the various countries of Europe, 14,143. By the beginning of 1853, the completed roads in this country had increased to 13,000 miles, while European roads had grown to 16,000, making the difference, at that time, only 3,000 miles. There were also, at the beginning of this year, 12,680 miles in process of construction in the United States; in all, therefore, constructed and constructing, 25,000 miles. On the same authority, there is no exaggeration in saying, that before 1860 there will be in our country 35,000 miles of completed railway.

These facts indicate pretty rapid progress. They look as if we were overdoing the business. There are various considerations, however, that tend to diminish the fear of any excess.

According to the commonly-received notions, the newness of our country would make railroads less necessary than in the thickly settled districts of the Old World. But there is a fallacy in this. Experience is daily showing, that in the deep soils of the West, where productiveness is exuberant, and transportation, by the depth of the soil, is rendered very difficult, railroads become the best labor-saving machines of the farmer. In respect to one of their effects, namely, that of rendering accessible and settling new and interior districts, railroads can operate in no foreign country as in ours. No one needs them for this purpose so much as ours, or can be benefited in a manner at all comparable.

It is the good fortune of our republic to be, in the arts of practical life, as well as in political wisdom and experience, "the heir of all ages." Our prairies and inland country are settling by the efficient operation of railroads; for these are the latest discovered, and prove to be the best means of accomplishing this object. In the Old World, it has been already accomplished by the imperfect methods of former times—the caravan, the military road, the ordinary highway, along whose routes villages and settlements have heretofore sprung up, just as they now do along our railroads, only with a rapidity, as compared with the growth of our towns, like that of a camel to a steam-engine.

The large proportion in miles that the roads of the United States bear to those of other countries, will appear less striking when it is considered that the cost per mile of the former is but little more than one-fourth that of foreign roads. Our roads average $34,000, others $130,000 per mile. The Census report states that, including the roads now constructing, the average cost of our railways will be reduced to $27,000 per mile, making the difference still greater; for there is no reason why foreign roads should be constructed now at a rate mate-

rially cheaper than formerly. Our new roads, on the contrary, pass mostly through level and unsettled, or thinly settled agricultural districts, where land is held at low rates, where few, if any, cultivated grounds are cut through that are heavily expensive, and where cuttings and embankments are comparatively unfrequent.

There is probably an exaggerated idea abroad as to the capital now expending in these projects. The public, at any rate, seem to be mistaken as to the proportion this capital bears to the annual productions of the country, and to that employed in other expenditures of acknowledged economy.

The twelve thousand miles and over now constructing, will pass almost entirely through agricultural districts. Most of it is building in the western and northwestern States. We may reckon these roads, then, as so many agricultural tools. Now, the capital invested in them, estimating it at $20,000 a mile, is $240,000,000. That invested in agricultural implements, is stated at $150,000,000. It would appear, then, that the capital of all the roads now constructing is but little more than sixty per cent. increase on what is invested in the ordinary implements of husbandry.

The agricultural products of the country amount to about $1,500,000,000. Suppose the 12,000 miles in construction should, as improved agricultural tools, increase the value and amount of these products equal to one per cent. on the value above given, this would amount to $15,000,000, equal to more than six per cent. on $240,000,000, the capital invested.

Again, suppose these 12,000 miles to stimulate a country ten miles on each side; they would affect an area of over 153,600,000 acres. Supposing the road to increase the value of land equal to an average of one dollar an acre, we have an addition of over $153,000,000 to the wealth of the country from this cause—over 60 per cent. on the capital invested.

The cash value of farms in the country is stated at a little over $3,200,000,000. Again, suppose over 12,000 miles of railroad to increase this value eight per cent.; they add to it $250,000,000, thus wiping away the whole of their cost, and more.

The whole annual import of wheat into Great Britain during the past year was about 6,000,000 quarters, or 48,000,000 bushels. If we suppose one acre in ninety of the 153,000,000 rendered accessible by these roads, to be rendered productive by them, with an average yield of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, they would produce an amount greater than the whole annual import of Great Britain. Or, to state it in another form, suppose a yield to be induced equal to one-third of a bushel to each acre, the roads now constructing will add to our agricultural products enough to supply the entire import of Great Britain.

There is a deficiency this year in the wheat crop of Great Britain, amounting to nearly 4,000,000 quarters. It is calculated that she will have to import during the coming year 9,600,000 quarters, and of these she relies on Canada and the United States for 5,000,000 quarters, or 40,000,000 bushels. The surplus wheat of Upper Canada this year is estimated in late papers at 4,000,000 bushels. Suppose the Canadas

to furnish 6,000,000 bushels; there is left to the United States as their share 34,000,000.

Now, since the beginning of 1852, there have been completed at least three thousand miles of railway, which we may suppose to have stimulated a belt of land ten miles on each side, or an area of 38,400,000 acres. The cultivation of one acre in thirty of this, or an average production of one bushel to the acre, would supply all that the mother country asks of us, and a good deal more.

It appears from data collected in England, from the best sources, that Great Britain, during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, imported cereals, live stock, and meats to the value of £75.000,000; an average of £25,000,000, or $125,000,000 a year paid to foreign countries for food. Now if, over and above what was produced before, we suppose one acre of thirty of our 153,000,000 is stimulated to produce what is equivalent to thirty bushels of wheat, we have added to our store of produce enough to furnish the imported food of the entire United Kingdom.

These effects, it is to be observed, will be brought about by railroads, even though the stockholders should not receive a cent from them. They are, moreover, exclusive of the immense impetus given to manufacturing, commercial, and other interests.

No. 36.

BALTIMORE, *October* 22, 1853.

SIR: I received some days since, from the collector of our port, the inquiry addressed to me upon the subject of the proposed reduction of existing duties under our tariff. Being myself an importer of articles in the grocery line, such as coffee, sugar, molasses, brandies, wines, fruits, &c., as also hides, copper, and articles occasionally in the drug line, my experience and remarks must be confined very much to them, not feeling myself justified in advancing any particular or reliable opinion in regard to the great dry goods interest, which constitutes the chief basis of revenue.

With this explanation, I have the pleasure of replying as follows:

1. I cordially approve the principle that any protection by the government to one manufacturing interest, or to any particular branch of industry, should be incidental, or that, for the sake only of protection, one class should not be taxed for the benefit of another; and the present prosperous condition of our manufacturing interest throughout the country, as well indeed as the prosperous results to our manufacturers generally for a series of years, with only the exception of such fluctuations as are common to all other pursuits, afford abundant evidence that their success requires no intervention or aid on the part of the government.

Supposing, then, the duty on imported articles to be paid by the consumer, and that he alone experiences the burden or benefit of any increase or diminution of duty, (from which, however, my experience as a merchant causes me to differ, thinking that the producer and im-

porter are alike interested, or share in the question,) I do not think the consuming interest absolutely requires any modification of existing duties.

If, then, the surplus revenue can be applied to proper national objects, such as the increase and better support of the navy and army, the construction of sea-board and lake defences, the erection of other required public buildings in Washington and elsewhere, such as bonded warehouses in the commercial cities, and the extinguishment of the national debt, I should not recommend that the tariff be reduced, or our revenue diminished. But if our revenue, present or prospective, will be more than can be made use of for useful and necessary national purposes, and it be thus advisable to reduce the tariff from a review of the list of imported articles, (with the exception of a few upon which the duty might be abolished in toto, such as hides and skins of every kind, cocoa, pig copper, and medicinal drugs,) I think as good a basis of reduction of the present tariff as could be adopted would be a pro rata one of existing duties upon all articles. The present duties on articles of luxury are enormous—say, in the grocery line, such as raisins, figs, wines, brandies, &c., and in the dry goods line others more numerous, and much more important; and when it is borne in mind that in our prosperous country the consumption of such articles is not confined to the wealthier classes, they admit of a larger proportionate reduction.

These are the views which have suggested themselves, and which I beg respectfully to submit.

With high esteem, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAMBERT GITTINGS.

Hon. J. Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

If the tariff is to be reduced, sugars and molasses, being very necessary articles of consumption with the masses, and the duty on them being heavy, might very well be reduced with proportionate benefit to the consumer, but with equal disadvantage to the Louisiana planters and greater benefit to the Cuba planters, who can produce those articles far cheaper than any other quarter of the globe. I like ad valorem duties, as tending to low duties; but from the frauds upon the revenue under it, or the inequality of invoices, looking to its disadvantage to the honest importer, if the minimum rate of duty could be preserved, I would prefer, as an alternative, either specific rates, or ad valorem duties based upon specific values or home valuations. I think, however, if our consular system were reformed, or competent persons only appointed in those export markets whence large amounts of dutiable goods are shipped to the United States, or the consuls in those places allowed to have the aid of persons who are sufficient judges of goods to compare the invoice prices with the true market value, in the countries of exportation, of the articles from the samples required to be furnished the consulate, and those samples sent forward afterwards to the appraisers in the United States ports to which the goods were to be shipped, both the revenue of the government and the interest of the honest importer would be far better promoted than under the present system, which relies upon the exercise of judgment of appraisers who

cannot always command proper information, and, under the fluctuations of value from day to day in an export market, must necessarily act in the dark, or be without the proper information to enable them to judge as to the accuracy of invoices. There are also many useless custom-house oaths and forms which ought to be abolished, being expensive to the merchant, and attended with no earthly practical advantage to the government; on the contrary, many of these are embarrassing to the conscientious merchant, whilst they are utterly disregarded by others.

No. 37.

BOSTON, *October* 22, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your circular, published in the public journals, asking for information as to the working of the tariff, I beg leave to say, that inasmuch as the government contemplates a deduction on the tariff, I would suggest the propriety of allowing a drawback on all iron or other materials used in ship-building on which there is a duty at present.

If this cannot be done, I think, in justice to the ship-builders who build vessels for foreign countries, that the duty on all the materials in such vessels should be remitted.

I am now building two large ships on English account, and all the iron used in their construction is actual export, although not within the revenue laws as such.

I do not wish to complain or murmur in matters of small moment, even though I may suffer for the benefit of the majority; but when I reflect on the fact that the spinners of cotton, and, in fact, nearly all the manufactories (my neighbors,) are enjoying a protection of 30 per cent., and that I am manufacturing really for a foreign market, and paying 30 per cent. on the raw material so manufactured, it seems to be a hard case, and has a salutary effect on the industry of the country.

It is known to you that the English government have for a long period of time not only remitted the duty on all the materials used in the construction of vessels, but also on all the provisions, stores, &c., even to the wine they drink, and the cards with which they play their games. In this way they endeavor to protect their shipping interest, knowing, as they do, that the competition is not like the competition of the home manufacturer, who enjoys the benefit of home consumption, but that it is a foreign competition. All nations having vessels in a foreign port, the advantage surely rests with the nation who could build a sail the cheapest; and in this way one nation can build up a commercial navy, while the other, in pursuing a different course, draws her flag from the ocean.

I am, your obedient servant,

DONALD McKAY,
Ship-builder.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 38.

BOSTON, *October* 22, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have been favored with your circular of 13th September, asking my opinion on the best mode of reducing the tariff of duties on imports, with a view to the reduction of the revenue; also on the subject of an abridgment of the labors of the custom-houses, and all with regard to an equal benefit to every interest, and to every section of the country.

With this request I very cheerfully comply. There can hardly be a difference of opinion, I suppose, that it will be proper greatly to enlarge the list of articles free of duty, so as to include generally all raw materials used in the arts and manufactures, as drugs and woods used in dyeing, raw hides and skins, also medicinal drugs, dried fruits, and spices.

I would also make free all agricultural products, including wool, hemp, and flax.

I am aware that it has been common with the friends of the protective system to urge its application to agriculture, and it may be thought inconsistent, in one who has taken an active part in support of that system, to exclude agricultural products. But it is not so in fact.

In the very first speech which I made on the tariff, in 1828, I made use of the following language:

"As a general rule, agricultural products require no protection. The most barren spot of earth which will support a human being, can only do so by yielding him something in the shape of produce as the fruit of his labor. This something is the only commodity which he can give in exchange. Protection to that would imply that there was danger he should buy the only thing which he has to sell. If it would be absurd to protect the produce of the poorest soil, still more would it be so to protect that of the richer, where nature does so much and labor so little. As an exception to this rule, the article of fine wool, requiring for its production a good deal of capital, and being essential to an important manufacture, may properly enough be the subject of particular encouragement in the first instance, and to a moderate permanent duty, to guard against the fluctuations of foreign markets; but the laying a high prohibitory duty on this raw material, does appear to me to be irreconcilable with every principle of correct policy."

The theory embraced in this extract I believe to be correct, and my experience and reflection confirm these views. The duty on wool has always been the most difficult and troublesome element in the adjustments of our tariffs. A very high duty on wool has been insisted on by the wool-growers, which has made a corresponding duty on woolen manufactures, however high, hardly adequate to their protection. Should wool be made free, or subject to a very moderate duty, the duty on all manufactures of wool might be reduced to 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

A removal of the duty on breadstuffs would bring in large imports from Canada on their way to a foreign market through the United States, but which will not affect injuriously the farming interest, since the price of these products is regulated by the state of foreign markets,

which will be little, if at all, affected by the circumstance that they are shipped from our own ports, or from the river St. Lawrence. A reciprocal free trade with Canada, in agricultural products, would seem to be highly advantageous to both parties.

I was a member of the 22d Congress, and took an active part in framing the tariff of 1832. The circumstances under which it was done were very like those now existing; that is to say, it had become necessary to reduce the revenue. The principle then adopted was that of raising the revenue necessary to the administration of the government, by laying duties on imports, in the manner most favorable to the protection of our own industry. I suppose the adoption of the same principle will be objected to by few, in the revision of the present tariff. The chief or only difference will be, in the application of the principle in particular cases, as was the case in 1832. That bill passed by a great majority, 132 to 65. The minority consisted about equally of ultra tariff men, who were dissatisfied with some of the details of the bill, and of the converts to Mr. McDuffie's forty bale theory, who opposed all reference to our own industry in fixing the rates of duties. Among those who voted for that bill are found the names of James K. Polk, C. C. Cambreleng, G. C. Verplank, Cave Johnson, J. Y. Mason, and all the leading supporters of General Jackson's administration in that Congress. I should recommend the adoption of the free list of that bill, with some additions.

The tariff of 1846 is exceedingly complicated. I will suggest one modification which will immensely abridge the labors of the custom-houses, and which will, I think, commend itself to all parties interested. It is the fixing one uniform rate of duty on all manufactures of which wool, cotton, flax, or hemp shall be a component part, however manufactured; that duty to be fixed at 25 per cent. ad valorem. I include woolens, on the supposition that wool should be made free; and I do not include silks, as, should further reductions be thought necessary, I would make them by reducing the duty on manufactures of silk to 10 or 15 per cent. The duty on china and crockery-ware might also be reduced. It would hardly be safe to make the reductions on the supposition that imports are to continue on the scale of the last two or three years. It would seem to be safer to apply the surplus revenue to purchasing up the national debt on the best terms on which it can be obtained.

You ask for information of "the working of the present rates of duty upon the leading branches of industry of the country, and of the effect to be expected from proposed modifications."

The effect of the tariff of 1846 was disastrous to several branches of industry. The manufacture of iron ceased almost entirely; but since the great advance on iron abroad, iron companies are beginning to do a pretty fair business.

The important branch of the cotton manufacture was also injuriously affected. An immense increase of importation took place in 1847, under an impression that cotton manufactures could be imported and sold cheaper than our own manufactures were selling. This was found to be a mistake. Those importations have since fallen off, and the busi-

ness, which was greatly depressed in 1848, '49 and '50, has gradually recovered in a very considerable degree.

But it is evident that a further reduction of duty would be very ruinous to this interest. The same remarks will apply, in a considerable degree, to the manufacture of wool.

I cannot doubt that the adoption of specific in the place of ad valorem duties would, when practicable, be a great improvement in our system, both for its simplicity and security against fraud; but as this subject is not adverted to in your circular, I forbear to enlarge upon it.

With much respect, I am your obedient servant,

NATHAN APPLETON.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 39.

BOSTON, *October* 25, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Observing, by your circulars, that you would like to receive the opinions of business men in relation to the most practicable means of reducing the revenue of the country by a reduction in the present tariff of duties on foreign merchandise, we propose to give you our views, based upon an experience of twenty-five years, during which time we have been actively engaged in foreign and domestic trade.

We now own ten large ships, which we built ourselves. About one-half of them are engaged in the freighting business, chiefly of cotton and provisions to England and France; the remainder taking freights to California and Australia, returning—generally from the East Indies—with cargoes from China, Manilla and Batavia.

Our senior is also a stockholder in six or eight of our largest manufacturing establishments at Manchester, Lowell, Nashua, Saco, and other towns. We mention these particulars, that you may know the nature of our experience.

We would first observe, that we think the only practicable change to be made in the present tariff, is simply to add to the free list of articles; and this, we are happy to inform you, is the public sentiment of the majority of intelligent men in New England—not but that some advantageous changes in some articles from an ad valorem to a specific rate of duty could be made, but the fear is, that if the principle should be introduced into Congress, an endless debate would be the consequence, and the whole thing lost by an adjournment of Congress before a vote could be taken.

It is very difficult for us to condense what we have to say upon the subject into a space of three pages; you will, therefore, excuse us for being brief, and allow us to name at once the articles we would recommend to be added to the free list, merely observing that some of them—dye-woods in particular—hardly pay, under the present tariff, enough duty to meet the expenses of the custom-house in collecting it—the expense of weighing being great on such bulky articles.

We would add to the free list—

Railroad iron, not less than 60 lbs to the running yard.

Wool, of all kinds.

Raw-hides and skins, of all kinds.

Horse-hair.

Dye-woods, of all kinds.

Madder and indigo, cochineal, and all dyes used by manufacturers.

Mohogany, rose-wood, and all woods used in the manufacture of furniture.

Barilla and soda-ash, for soap makers.

Cork-wood.

Pepper, cassia, nutmegs, cloves, and all spices.

Sisal and Manilla grass, Calcutta jute.

Flaxseed, gunny cloth, and gunny bags.

Crude saltpetre.

Brimstone, or crude flour sulphur.

India rubber and gutta percha.

Ratans, sago, tapioca, turtle-shells.

Tin of all kinds, in pigs or bars.

Oranges, lemons, grapes, figs and all foreign fruits, including raisins and nuts for eating.

We would add, that it would be very popular with the people were you to abolish all custom-house oaths and custom-house fees, and not allow any collector to charge storage on goods placed in bond, where they are not received into the government stores, but placed under the custom-house keys in other stores.

Our collector not only charges half-storage in such cases, but charges half-storage on railroad iron, where it is kept in the open air on our wharves, and where government pays no part of the expense of rent.

Merchants should also be allowed to employ their own draymen and laborers when their goods are put into the government stores; as the custom-house charges for labor and drayage are about double the cost.

Our custom-houses shave the merchants in every way they can. Government should not have any more stores or employ draymen; for, by so doing, they saddle the people with double expenses.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. WELD & Co.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 40.

OFFICE SPECIAL EXAMINER OF DRUGS, &c.,
New York, October 27, 1853.

SIR: The communication from the Treasury Department under date of the 20th instant, in which you draw my attention to certain special duties required of me by the honorable Secretary, as connected with the contemplated modification of the tariff act of 1846, was duly received; and I beg to assure you, in reply, that deeply appreciating this

distinguished mark of confidence, it will be my pride as well as my pleasure to perform the task allotted me with as much promptitude as my daily official duties will permit, and to the best of my abilities.

Becoming attached to the public service at the time the present tariff act took effect—to wit, December 1, 1846—and feeling great interest in its entire success, I have carefully watched its practical operation connected with the branch of trade which has, at one time and another, been under my inspection and supervision, (embracing drugs, medicines, chemical preparations connected with medicine and the arts, paints, oils, dye-stuffs, &c., &c.,) and have, from time to time, noted such points as seemed important for consideration and improvement. I will only remark at this time, however, that, in my opinion, a great improvement would be effected by having, as far as practicable, every article known in commerce specified or enumerated by its *well-established commercial name* in the different schedules, according to the rate of duty it may be subjected to. The proper lists could be readily furnished by practical men thoroughly versed in their own branch of trade, or from well experienced officers of customs, and the effect would be most beneficial in every point of view. It is a consummation greatly desired by importers, who say that they would then know at all times what duty an article must pay before it was ordered from abroad—a matter of much importance to them, as they frequently wish "to sell to arrive." It would relieve the officers of customs from frequent embarrassments as to how a particular article should be classified. It would relieve the department from much trouble and annoyance in being under the necessity of issuing frequent circular instructions defining the true meaning and intent of some particular portion of the tariff act; and last, though not least, it would save to the treasury thousands of dollars annually, heretofore spent in litigation in cases where the opinion of the importer or consignee, touching the rate of duty, came in conflict with the action of the appraisers, and the instructions of the Treasury Department by which they are at all times governed.

With great regard, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. BAILEY,
Special Examiner, &c.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 41.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
October 27, 1853.

SIR: I have prepared and send herewith, in compliance with your directions, a list of articles on which, in my opinion, the duty does not pay the cost of collection; also, one of articles where the cost very nearly equals the duty.

These lists you may, I think, rely upon as correct, in your new tariff estimates.

I have likewise prepared with much care a list of all the drugs, chemicals, dyes, &c., used in the woolen and cotton manufacture for dyeing, and for manufacturing medicines, chemical preparations, &c. This list will require my personal explanations to make it understood, and to incorporate its various classifications properly in any new tariff bill; I therefore retain it until you require me at Washington, when I will fully explain all its details.

There is a class of articles, the duty on which I respectfully bring to your consideration as being so high that no revenue of any consequence is derived from them. An organized system of smuggling in these articles, by means of the subordinate officers and crews of the European steamers to this port and Boston, has sprung up, and is successfully carried out, beyond the vigilance of the custom-house to check. The articles are fine jewelry, thread and silk laces, diamonds and other precious stones.

The fact of the great bulk of these articles being smuggled is notorious in trade; and the only way, in my opinion, to counteract it is to put the rates so low as to give no inducement to pursue the illicit trade.

I would also ask your attention to the restrictions on the importation of spirits, &c., in the 103d section of the act of 1799, and to the 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, and 44th sections of the same act, relating to marking, and the issue of certificates for spirits. These acts are oppressive, burdensome, and expensive to both the government and the importers, lead to frauds on consumers in the sale of a spurious article under a government mark, and should be repealed as soon as possible. The same may be said of many other acts on our statutes, as wholly inapplicable to the present state and course of trade; but I cite these particularly, for the many vexatious interruptions they occasion to the public business, without their being of the slightest benefit or protection in any way to the revenue.

All the information I can gather through various channels, as to the views of our northern manufacturers, convinces me that they will readily acquiesce in a reduction of duty on woolens and cottons, provided they can obtain their dyes, bleaching alkalies, and other raw materials, free of duty.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. WARDEN.

No. 41—*bis.*

Articles, where the cost of collection nearly equals the duty.

Brass, and copper in pigs.
Ivory, unmanufactured.
Kermes.
Lac dye.
Nickel.
Nutgalls.
Safflower

Seedlac.
Shellac.
Tin, in pigs.
Shells
Alcornoque.
Argol.
Barilla.
Bleaching powders.
Building-stones, (except marble.)
Burrstones.
Cudbear.
Hempseed, linseed, and rapeseed.
Fullers' earth.
Pumicestone.
Rottenstone.
Refined or partially refined saltpetre.
Tallow, marrow, and other grease.
Terra japonica.
Woad.
Crude brimstone, in bulk.

Articles, where the duty is less than the cost of collection.

Berries, nuts, and vegetables, for dyes.
Old bells, old brass, old copper, and old pewter.
Dyewoods, in sticks.
Chalk.
Clay.
Grindstones.
Horns, horn tips, bones and bone tips, teeth.
Madder.
Rags.
Hides.
Sumac.
Waste.
Weld.
Saltpetre, crude.
Tumeric.

No. 42.

Facts and considerations relative to duties on books; addressed to the Library Committee of Brown University, by C. C. Jewett, Librarian of Brown University.

To the Library Committee of Brown University:

Gentlemen: I beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the following facts and considerations relative to duties on foreign books, imported into the United States.

By the tariff of 1842, at present in force, the rates of duties on printed books are as follows:

	Rate of duty.	Equivalent ad valorem duty.
1. Books printed in Latin or Greek, bound..	$0 15 per lb.	*16.55
unbound..	13 "	15.22
2. Books in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or English, printed 40 years before importation	5 per vol.	6.86
3. Books in Hebrew, bound	10 per lb.	11.88
unbound	8 " "	8.39
4. Books in other languages than Hebrew, Latin, Greek, or English, bound or in boards	5 per vol.	6.92
in sheets or pamphlets	15 per lb.	21.44
5. Books in English, bound	30 " "	22.54
unbound	20 " "	19.44
6. Books in English, and published one year before importation, and not republished in the United States, or five years before importation, bound	15 per lb.	14.82
unbound	10 " "	10.20
7. Reports of legislative committees, &c..	5 per vol.	5.28
8. Polyglots, lexicons, dictionaries	5 per lb.	6.11

The average equivalent *ad valorem* duty on these eight classes of books is 12.74 per cent.

The duties above specified are not, however, laid upon books imported for philosophical and literary societies, colleges, academies, and schools. Such books are admitted duty free.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to place a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all books imported; that is, he, in effect, proposes to increase the duty 7.26 per cent. on all books subject to duty by the present tariff, and to impose a duty of 20 per cent. on a large class of books which, by the present tariff, are admitted duty free.

An examination of the above table will show that this great increase of duties will fall heaviest upon books printed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and living foreign languages; on polyglots, lexicons, and dictionaries; on reports of legislative committees, and on old English books. Now these books are purchased, more than the remaining class, by mechanics, students, clergymen, &c.—men, more than most others, deserving of special favor from the government—the two latter classes proverbially poor, and notoriously ill-requited for their toil and sacrifices. The only class of books upon which the proposed tariff diminishes the duty consists of new English books, *bound*, a class purchased more than any other by the rich.†

* See schedule C, appended to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

† The proposed tariff diminishes by 1.44 per cent. the duty on books printed in other languages than Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or English, *when in sheets or pamphlets*. On the same books, however, when bound, it increases the duty by 13.08 per cent.

Besides this, the proposed tariff imposes a new and oppressive duty of 20 per cent. upon all books imported for seminaries of education, &c., which seminaries are supported for the most part by charity, and whose only object is to advance the interests of science and literature, and promote the general diffusion of useful knowledge. During the year before last, several public spirited individuals, in the city of Providence, subscribed the sum of five thousand dollars to purchase foreign books for the library of Brown University. Had the proposed tariff been in force when these books were imported, we should have received but four-fifths of the intended gift, while the remaining fifth would have been bestowed upon the government of the United States.

It would appear that the duty on books, recommended by the Secretary, could only have been proposed for the purpose of augmenting the revenue from this source; unless, as is possibly the fact, it occurred through inadvertence.

Now, if the quantity of books imported should continue to be the same as during the last year, the revenue would be increased by a 20 per cent. duty; but it must be obvious, to any one at all familiar with the subject, that the number of books imported would be greatly diminished. Indeed, so onerous would the duties be, that they would be quite prohibitory of six out of the eight classes of books specified above. It should be remembered that there is a radical difference between the demand for books, or of food for the mind, and of food for the body. The latter cannot be dispensed with, and the demand for it will be comparatively constant, even though high duties be imposed upon it. The former, however, can be dispensed with, and the demand will diminish as the taxes increase.

But, even if the amount of revenue from books should continue the same, or should it even be doubled, it would still constitute a very small item in the $22,500,000 to be collected annually at the custom-houses; for, be it noticed, the whole amount of money raised during the last year by duties on books, was only $29,210 87. It is not the amount of money raised that we complain of, so much as the influence of raising it in this way. It is not simply paying more money for the books which we buy, but excluding a large number which, without a tariff, would be imported, and which, we believe, would subserve the best interests of the community.

Further, ad valorem duties on books are the most unequal and oppressive that can be made.

In this respect books differ widely from all other classes of merchandise. All ad valorem duties afford facilities for defrauding the revenue by false invoices; but, in other articles, it is not so impossible to guard against fraud. They have a market value readily ascertainable. They are quoted in the prices-current. On the contrary, it is but comparatively a small number of books which can be said to have any fixed market value. They are not, and never can be, quoted in the prices-current. The price of a book which has been published two or three years is extremely fluctuating and capricious; equally good copies of the same work being frequently to be had in some shops for a half, a third part, and sometimes even for a twentieth part of the least which

they can be bought for in other book-shops in the same street. Now I say, that *no custom-house officer, no bookseller even, in the United States, is competent to decide respecting one half of the books imported into the United States whether they are invoiced honestly or not.* A man who has no conscience about defrauding the revenue might pass books at the custom-house for one-eighth of one per cent. on their real value, while an honest man might be compelled to pay in duties six times the price which he paid for the book.

That I am not exaggerating will be rendered manifest by a few examples.

I recently saw an edition of Homer, in one volume, folio, (Editio princeps, Florence, 1488,) sold at the Blackstone sale, in London, for fifty-eight and a half guineas, (about two hundred and ninety-two dollars.) It was only decently bound, and, materially speaking, of no great value. If such a book were invoiced at two dollars, probably no custom-house officer in the United States would have his suspicions awakened by it. Thus one man might pass the book for forty cents duty, while another would be compelled to pay fifty-eight dollars. The case would be much stronger if we take such a book as the first edition of Shakspeare, (one vol. 1623,) one copy, at least, of which, costing six hundred dollars, has been imported into the United States. The book has sometimes been sold for one thousand dollars. But how many custom-house officers, how many booksellers even, in the United States, know whether the book be worth ten dollars or a thousand?

I bought in Leipsic a set of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, (a valuable work for a public library,) in 139 decently bound octavo volumes, with numerous plates, for the small sum of four dollars. If this book were invoiced fairly, who could blame a custom-house officer for suspecting an attempt to defraud the revenue? But how can he ascertain the value of the work? All he can do is to appeal to a bookseller. But perhaps there is not one bookseller in the city of New York who ever saw or heard of this work, or of 2,500,000 more out of the 3,000,000 books which have been printed, almost any one of which is liable, at any time, to be presented at the custom-house. A bookseller, when thus appealed to, could do nothing more than to refer to his catalogues for information. But the price of the work cited above (for which I gave four dollars) is stated, in recent German catalogues, (say Englemann's, 1837,) to be one hundred and forty-five dollars. I might thus be compelled to pay twenty-eight dollars in duties on a work which I actually bought for four dollars! The very possibility of such an occurrence is sufficient to show the unequal operation of such a duty; but, in point of fact, such occurrences would not be mere possibilities. They would not be mere exceptions to the common rule. They would be occurring, in a more or less aggravated form, *every day*. They would be offering a premium upon fraud. They would render it the height of honest stupidity to invoice fairly what are called rare books—a class of books at present much purchased by Americans, and one the importation of which should, by all means, be encouraged. They would render it impossible for our literary institutions to avail themselves of the frequent opportunities, which occur at the book-auctions of Europe, to procure for our public libraries, at a trifling price, the

literary treasures of other nations and past ages. And, further, they would render it impossible for a conscientious importer of books to live by his business, so long as less scrupulous men are engaged in the same trade.

Thus far I have endeavored to show that the proposed change in the tariff on books would operate to the disadvantage of those classes of consumers who are most entitled to favor; that it would impose an unreasonable and oppressive tax upon our public institutions of learning; that, instead of increasing, it would diminish the revenue, inasmuch as it would be quite prohibitory of old books and of books in foreign languages; and, finally, that ad valorem duties on books must necessarily be, in practice, unjust, and injurious to the best interests of the community.

I proceed now to consider the question, how far, upon enlightened principles of public policy, any duties on books can be justified.

It seems to me that (protection to our own publishers, authors, &c., apart) imperative reasons exist for placing books among articles free from all duty. "Books," says Sir H. Parnell,* "may be truly called the raw materials of every kind of science and art, and of all social improvement." The raw material should not, most certainly, be subjected to heavy duties.

We recognise the importance of education; but students cannot be educated without books, and many of the books needed are not, and cannot be, produced in this country. We recognise, too, the importance of what are commonly termed the learned professions; but the members of these professions depend mainly upon foreign books. It is necessary that we should have accomplished architects for the erection of our public and private edifices, and skilful engineers for conducting our works of internal improvement; but these men must get their knowledge mainly from foreign books. If they are restricted to American books, they will be continually led into errors, which would injure us in our reputation and diminish the value of our investments. Our mechanics, too, are many of them dependent upon foreign books. American mechanics possess a peculiar skill in applying scientific discoveries to practical purposes. How many millions of dollars have been saved for us by such applications, and how many millions more have been gained. Now these discoveries are most of them detailed in foreign books, and in the journals of foreign scientific societies, most of which are not and cannot be reprinted here. If we prohibit or render dearer the books which these men need, we do an incalculable injury to the whole community. If to gain a revenue of thirty thousand dollars we deprive a Fulton of the very book that would suggest to him the new application of some scientific principle destined to change the whole face of society and increase incalculably our wealth, is it a wise policy which we pursue?

But it will be said the repeal of duties on books would ruin our own authors and publishers, and consequently all who are dependent upon them. I will first consider the effect of a free admission of all books upon *American authors.*

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*On Financial Reform, 3d ed., p. 30.

The admission of books in all other languages than English would not, of course, affect our authors in any degree unfavorably. On the contrary, it would be of great benefit to them. It would furnish them at a cheaper rate with the tools with which they must work. Nor can the free admission of English books be prejudicial to the interests of American authors, except such of them as deserve no encouragement; for a "book which is a book" will in America always find a publisher and be well paid for, with or without a tariff. Our authors will have more to do without a tariff than with one. Do our authors desire a tariff to protect them? I believe not. I have never heard them, as a body or as individuals, demanding high duties, or any duties, on books. They do not need or desire such duties. On the contrary, I have always found them advocating the admission of books duty free.

I proceed to consider the effect of abolishing the duties on books upon *American publishers.*

We would not, of course, wish to urge the adoption of a policy which would injure or dishearten American publishers. On the contrary, we would in all proper ways encourage and protect them. Their republications of English books are scattered broadcast over the whole land, with a degree of enterprise which has never been approached, and which defies rivalry. They are disseminated all over the South; they penetrate to the remotest settlements of the West, and are to be found in the log-cabins on the outposts of civilization. I have seen them at a greater distance—in the bookshops of Leipsic, and in the small library of the rude but hospitable inn on the top of the Grimsel. Wherever they go, they carry with them (some of them at least) a humanizing and enlightening influence. We repeat, it is not our wish to stop all this. If a tariff be necessary to protect this branch of industry, we will accept the tariff, not only without complaint, but cheerfully; with this proviso, however, *that the tariff be restricted to the articles upon which protection is needed;* in other words, *that the duties be laid upon books which have actually been reprinted, or which some publisher pledges himself to reprint, and only upon these.* No one would, we presume, object to such a tariff. It would place a duty of 20 per cent., more or less, upon some two hundred English books, annually; but it would leave free all other English books, and all books in other languages. The number of new works annually published in Great Britain is about 2,500. With a tariff upon such of these as are reprinted, and upon no others, we should have 2,300 of these (or all we want of them) duty free. The 7,000 different works issuing each year from the German press, and the 6,000 from the French press, and those published in all other countries, as well as all the 3,000,000 which have been published since the invention of printing, would be admitted duty free; for upon all of these no reasonable plea whatever can be urged for a tariff. No one would be injured by admitting them duty free. On the contrary, everybody would be benefited.

The English book-trade remaining in its present position, however, the American publisher certainly needs no tariff to protect him.

The *fact* at present is, that the American republisher, with a tariff equal on English books to about 20 per cent., can undersell the English publisher by at least 80 per cent. I have compared on the New York

trade-sale catalogue, for the present year, the prices of 180 reprints, with the prices of the cheapest English editions of the same works. I included in the number several works which have been much enlarged and improved by the American editors, and which are consequently much better books than the originals. These books command prices as high as the originals, and sometimes higher. I rejected most of the cheap republications of novels, although the difference between the prices of the English and American editions is much greater with respect to those books than to any others. The average price of the American editions of 180 works thus selected, was ascertained to be only one-third that of the English editions—the 20 per cent. tariff not being taken into the account. It is not, probably, too much to assert, that American reprints of English works cost on an average, per copy, not more than one-sixth of the original editions.

The advantages which the American republisher has over the English publisher, and which enable him to furnish his books at a price so much lower, are as follows:*

1. The American publisher has no copyright to pay. This is already a great gain.

2. The American publisher is exempted from the taxes which are so oppressive to the English publisher. These taxes have been recently much diminished, but they are still very heavy. They consist of the duty on paper, the five copies of all works to be given to certain public libraries, and the duty on advertisements.†

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* It may be well to state here the fact, that the mere price of printing (i. e. composition and press-work) is as cheap in America as in England. In England the price for composition is calculated on the 1,000 letters, (the average of the letters being considered the en quadrat.) In America it is counted by em quadrats.

The English price for 2,000 letters, (1,000 ems), of any type between English and brevier, is regulated at 1 shilling.

Press-work per 500 sheets, averages 3 shillings and 8 pence. These are the prices *uniformly* paid.

† To show the operation of these duties on publishers, I extract from McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce the following estimate of the cost of a volume of 500 pages 8vo, with the ordinary quantity of matter on a page, and sold by retail at 12 shillings per volume; showing what portion of the cost consists of duty, and the profits of the author and publisher on each edition of 750 copies, when all is sold off:

	Total cost. £	s	d.	Whereof duty. £	s.	d.
Printing and corrections	95	4	0	0	0	0
Paper	48	0	0	7	4	0
Boarding in cloth	24	0	0	1	3	3
Advertising	50	0	0	12	10	0
	217	4	0	20	17	3
5 copies to public libraries.						
25 copies to reviews, author, &c.						
725 copies for sale at 8s. 6d., 25 as 24				295	16	0
Deduct cost				217	4	0
Leaving for profit to author and publisher, commission and interest, *when all are sold*				78	12	0

"It is essential, however, to bear in mind that the previous statement shows only how the duties affect books, *when the entire impression is sold off at the full publication price;* but this *seldom happens.* Excluding pamphlets, it may be truly affirmed, that, at an average, the original impression of half the books printed is hardly ever sold off, except at a ruinous reduction of price. Now, if we suppose that in the previous example of an edition of 750 copies,

It is very true that the drawback on all books exported, partly counterbalances the excise, but not wholly; and in the actual state of the trade, (and it is only that of which I speak at present,) this drawback in most cases goes not to the publisher, but to the exporter of the books.

3. Another advantage which the American publisher has over the English publisher is, that the taste of the English reading public demands a more elegant and expensive book. The reading community in England is much smaller than in America. It is much richer, and consequently able to pay more. The taste has been formed for elegant printing. A style of execution which would be quite satisfactory in America, would condemn a book to neglect and oblivion in England. No one can appreciate the full force of this consideration unless he has observed the facts bearing upon it, in both countries. But any one familiar with these facts knows that it is at present utterly impossible to command the market of both countries with one edition of any popular work.

4. Another advantage that the American republisher has over the English publisher is, that the former incurs a much lighter risk than the latter. The most sagacious publishers are every day deceived in their anticipations of the success of new works. The risks to which I refer are not such as are common to all business transactions; they are altogether peculiar. The calculation of these risks is exceedingly difficult, and is the great element which secures success or occasions failure to every publisher. There is this peculiarity about them, that the caprices of men are to be taken into account much more than in any other business. He is a rare man who can judge of the success of any considerable number of books of which he only sees the manuscript. The man does not live who can calculate with safety the chances of success for two hundred books a year, in a market three thousand miles from his home. Now all this risk is reduced to comparatively nothing for the American publisher. He takes the book when it has been tried and approved, or at least when it has been printed, and he can subject it to the judgment of several impartial and competent "readers."

5. The American publisher can count on a much larger sale than the English. Consequently he can afford to sell his edition much cheaper.

All these advantages, and others of less importance, the American republisher at present enjoys over the English publisher.

But, it may be argued, "without a tariff, additional copies may be printed for our market from the first editions much below the cost of those editions at home—in fact, for the bare cost of paper, press-work, and copyright; and in case a second edition of the book be called for in England, it may be stereotyped, and thus the English publisher be

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only 650 instead of 725 were sold, the result would be that only £37 16s. would remain as profit to the author and publisher, and as a compensation for interest. the risk of bad debts, &c. Were only 500 copies sold, a loss of £13 4s., exclusive of the author's labor, would be incurred; and were only 400 copies sold, government would receive £20 17s. 3d. of duty from a speculation by which the author must lose all his labor, and the bookseller £54 of his capital! The mere possibility of such a supposition being realized, is sufficient to show the hardship of the duties; but in point of fact, such cases, instead of being merely possible or rare, are of *every day occurrence*."

enabled to undersell permanently the American republisher." I believe I have stated the argument in its full force.

Now it is obvious that in respect to a *second edition*, the American republisher has nothing to fear from the English publisher. He has exemption from copyright, a superior knowledge and a better command of the market, diminished risks, and *time*, all in his favor. That with these he could successfully compete with the English publisher, no one acquainted with the publishing business in both countries can doubt.

All that the American publisher has to fear, then, is from the *first* edition. The English publisher may, it is said, print off extra copies on cheap paper, and send them over to this country, or he may stereotype the book in the first edition, and thus control the market.

Now, with reference to extra copies from first editions, it is probable that if extra copies (say two hundred and fifty) of *every* book published in England were struck off and sent over here, a great loss would accrue to the publishers. Scarcely one-half of these books ever pay for themselves at home, and not one out of five ever reaches a second edition, and not one out of ten has been thought worthy of a reprint in America. Very few books are stereotyped in England in the first edition; fewer by far than in America. If English publishers should stereotype their books with a view to supply the American market, they would be likely to lose money, unless they could judge as well before a book is printed, of its probable success in America, as American publishers have been able to do with reference to other books after they had been printed and circulated in England. Every book, or nearly every book, is ushered into the world with the strongest hopes of success on the part of its publisher; yet, as I have already remarked, nearly one-half of the books published in England prove failures. How, then, can selections be made? It may possibly be said that American importers would order the books in advance. But how can American importers know the merits of a book which they have never seen? In case of a few works by distinguished and popular authors, this can be safely done, and is done even now. But this could be done safely with but very few works. And, again, in few cases is it probable that more than two hundred and fifty copies would be struck off from the first edition for the American market; but for all books worth reprinting, even five hundred copies would not be a hindrance to the American publisher. So large is our market for really popular books, (and only such do we now republish,) that five hundred copies would only be an advertisement.

From all this it appears probable that additional copies of *some works* would be printed off from the first edition for the American market; that some *few* books would be stereotyped in the first edition, with the hope of supplying the American market, and that more would be done than at present in both these ways. But that enough *could* be done to render protection necessary, in order to enable American publishers to reprint all popular English works, it seems to me no one can suppose who considers attentively the foregoing remarks, or who will weigh carefully the following facts:

1. In Belgium, for several years past, the republication of French copyright books has been carried on to a vast extent; and no efforts of

the French publishers have been able to prevent it. Now, the difference in price between the Belgian reprints and the French originals is much less than between the American reprints and the English editions. Belgium is separated from France only by an imaginary line, while America is three thousand miles and more distant from England. The Belgian tariff on books is less than three per cent. The only advantage which the Belgian publisher has over the French publisher is an exemption from copyright, and the diminished risk arising from his taking the book when it has passed the ordeal of one edition.

2. For several years past the republication of English books has been carried on to a considerable extent in Germany, and the publishers have grown rich in the business. No tariff on books exists in Germany.

3. It is notorious that nothing but a copyright can protect publishers from rival editions of popular works, even in their own country, because all very popular works will support two or even more editions of different prices and styles of execution, when thrown simultaneously upon the market. An international copyright law is the only thing which could break down our publishers.

But, although these facts and considerations are to my mind conclusive in showing that the American republisher has nothing to fear from the repeal of duties on books, still I close the discussion as I commenced it, by saying that if others should come to a different conclusion, no one probably would object to a tariff so framed as to grant all protection needed by our publishers, *provided that the protection be not carried beyond that point.*

But there is one consideration on this subject which is the most important of all, and which shows that the interests of the community, of authors, and of publishers, are identical, and that all would be injured by restrictions of any sort upon the importation of books. It is simply this—that the interests of all are promoted by a taste for reading. Everything that tends to promote such a taste is subject for mutual congratulation, and everything which discourages it injures all alike. It is too trite a truism to be gravely uttered, that the diffusion of knowledge is a benefit to the community, and yet some would seem to doubt it; nay, as a nation, we have by our legislation implied a contrary opinion. We have thrown obstacles in the way of learning, by preventing the free introduction of books. The cultivation of a taste for reading, while it benefits the whole community, is the very condition of existence for authors, and consequently for publishers.

A love for learning and a taste for reading are progressive and insatiable; they grow by what they feed on. The more books one reads, the more he wants to read; the greater the number of books circulated, the greater will be the demand for more. It is hardly possible that the market should be overstocked. A surfeit of *good* books has never yet occurred. Too many copies of even a good work may be issued, but not too many different works, if each be better than its predecessor, on the same topic, and the topic one on which the community, or any considerable portion of it, are interested. Our community is just now in a forming state. A taste for reading must be developed. People must learn by experience how pleasant and useful a thing it is to read.

To this end they must be furnished with good books. They must, too, be furnished with them *cheap*, for so engrossed are we here with material pursuits, that we are not willing to pay much for pleasures purely mental, which, as yet, we have hardly learned to prize.

The same principle applies to the introduction of works of art. Congress, with a laudable desire to encourage our artists who have gone to Europe for the purpose of perfecting themselves in their profession, has exempted their works from the twenty per cent. duty which it imposes upon the works of foreign artists. So far, so good. But, by abolishing the duties on all works of art, it would, I believe, be conferring a great additional favor upon those young men who, sustained by no government patronage, and most of them destitute of private wealth, have gone abroad fired with a noble enthusiasm for art, and relying upon their own exertions for success. What our artists most earnestly desire, for the community and in their own behalf, is the development of a love of art among the American people. This love of art can only be created by spreading abroad among us the objects suited to awaken it. But once created, it will in time become discriminating. Then our artists will find the employment which they deserve. Do they fear, or do their friends fear for them, a competition with the artists of other nations? By no means; they cordially challenge such competition. Who that has been in Florence would not prefer a copy of Claude or Salvator by our countryman, Brown, to one by any other artist whose works he can there obtain? And how many foreign artists are there who can excel him in the masterly beauties of his original landscapes? Who *in the world* can make a better bust than Powers? How much has Crawford to fear from the creative genius of his competitors at Rome? Terry, and Huntington, and Leutze, are winning applause from men of all nations who examine their performances. The latter has taken several prizes from the Academy of Dusseldorf. I could speak in terms of equal commendation of others. America has produced a Stuart, a Copley, a West, an Allston, and genius is no more a stranger to the soil of the western world than to that of classic Italy. All it wants is an appreciative taste in the community, and such a taste can only be created and cultivated by the free introduction of works of art.

Finally, if we look into the policy of other civilized nations, as to the introduction of books, we shall find much to shame us out of a virtually prohibitory system.

The Germanic Union, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Spain, admit books duty free. Sweden and Portugal admit books, in foreign languages, duty free. Austria, Belgium, and France, lay upon them import duties. These duties are all specific. I have, however, made as near an estimate as possible of the equivalent ad valorem duties, from data furnished by McGregor's reports to the British Parliament. The result, which is above rather than below the truth, is as follows:

Austria charges	2½	per	cent.	
Belgium, do.	3	"	"	
France, do.	1	"	"	(on foreign books.)
Great Britain,	12	"	"	

Thus, we see no one of these nations imposes a duty so high as the one proposed for us. Even Great Britain, where taxation is so oppressive, falls eight per cent. short of our mark.

But if these nations should exclude books entirely, it would furnish us with no apology for doing the same thing. Each of them possesses the stores of her own and foreign literary treasures for centuries. Their vast libraries, their extensive and well-organized book trade, their host of highly-educated authors, render each of them intellectually rich, in and of herself. But we do not possess, in all our public libraries combined, books enough to meet the wants of a thorough scholar in any one of the great departments of human learning. And, as to our own productions, a single estimate will show our comparative poverty.

The whole number of different volumes published since the invention of the art of printing has been estimated at 3,000,000; of these, 1,000,000 are German, 800,000 French, 600,000 English, and only 25,000 American.

In view of these considerations, and the facts and statistics upon which they are based, I would most respectfully suggest to the Library Committee the propriety of immediate and energetic efforts to prevent any increase of the present duties, and, if possible, to secure, so far as it can be done consistently with the affording of a reasonable protection to American publishers, a repeal of all duties upon books.

C. C. JEWETT.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, *March* 31, 1846.

The following schedules, showing the duties on books, under the present and the proposed tariff of 20 per cent., are reprinted from the memorial to Congress signed by Hon. Albert Gallatin, Chancellor Kent, and others, in the city of New York:

1. *English books printed more than forty years, now paying 5 cents each volume.*

	Cost.	Present duty.	Proposed duty.
Purchas' Pilgrims, (containing much on America,) 5 vols.	$200	25	40 00
Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages, (containing much on America,) 3 vols.	45	15	9 00
Rapin's History of England, 5 vols.	39	25	6 00
American Remembrancer, (relating to the Revolution,) 20 vols.	40	1 00	8 00
Dupin's Ecclesiastical History, 6 vols.	40	30	8 00
Thurloe's State Papers, 7 vols.	30	35	6 00
Rushworth's Historical Collections, 8 vols.	40	40	8 00
Froissart's Chronicles, by Berners, 2 vols.	40	10	8 00
Hollinshed's Chronicles, 2 vols.	50	10	10 00

There are few English books of the class included in the foregoing schedule that cost less than one dollar a volume. Those in octavo, which constitute the majority, may average from one to two dollars each. Estimating them at one dollar, the duty is increased from 5 to 20 cents.

It is believed that the whole revenue derived from English books printed over 40 years, which pay a duty of 5 cents each, does not exceed $1,000, or $1,500 a year.

2. *Books in foreign languages, (except Latin and Greek,) now paying 5 cents each volume.*

	Cost.	Present duty.	Proposed duty.
Biographie Universelle, the only modern biographical dictionary, 52 vols.....	$60	2 65	12 00
Walton's Polyglot Bible, 6 vols.....	200	30	40 00
De Bry's Collection of Voyages, 10 to 26 vols.....	200 to 500	1 25	100 00
Ternauxs, Voyages dans l'Amerique, 20 vols.....	40	1 00	8 00
Humboldt's various works on America, folio edition, including Natural History, 15 vols., 4,000 francs.....	600	75	160 00
De Candolle's several works on Botany, 21 vols., 700 francs.....	140	1 05	28 00
Cuvier's several works on Comparative Anatomy and Natural History, 33 vols., 1,511 francs.....	300	1 65	60 00
La Place, Œuvres, 12 vols., 398 francs.	80	60	16 00
D'Alembert, Œuvres Mathematiques, 16 vols., 316 francs.....	60	80	12 00
Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, 167 vols.....	300	8 35	60 00

3. *Dictionaries and Polyglots paying 5 cents per pound, of which English forms a part.*

	Cost.	Present duty.	Proposed duty.
Bosworth's Anglo Saxon Dictionary....	$10	25	2 00
English Hexapla New Testament, several versions.....	12	50	2 60
Greek and English Concordance.....	9	25	1 80
Hebrew and English Concordance.....	17	30	3 40
Passow's Greek and English Lexicon ..	9	60	1 80
Wilson's Sanscrit and English Dictionary.....	50	1 00	10 00

4. *Modern English books, in boards or cloth binding, printed more than one year and within forty years, paying* 10 *cents per pound duty, embracing the largest class of modern English books.*

	Cost.	Present duty.	Proposed duty.
Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture.....	$4 00	20	80
Noad's Electricity and Magnetism.....	3 00	15	60
Hayden on Painting and Design.....	2 50	15	50
Wace's Chronicle of the Norman Conquest.....	5 00	15	1 00
Pickering's Aldine Edition of the Poets, 40 vols.....	40 00	2 00	8 00
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, 133 vols.....	150 00	10 00	30 00
Encyclopædia Britannica, 21 vols.....	110 00	15 00	22 00
Naturalist's Library, 40 vols.....	35 00	2 75	7 00
Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers, 2 vols.....	18 00	75	3 60
Papers on Public Works, by the Royal Engineers.....	8 00	60	1 60

5. *Modern English books printed within one year, bound in boards or cloth, paying* 20 *cents per pound.*

	Cost	Present duty.	Proposed duty.
Pritchard's Natural History of Man.....	$7 00	60	1 40
Moore's Melodies.....	13 00	60	2 60
Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century, 6 vols.....	15 00	2 00	3 00
Thomson's Seasons, illustrated.....	5 25	35	1 05
Moore's Works.....	7 00	80	1 40
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.....	7 00	15	1 40
Low's Domestic Animals.....	4 75	50	95
Keppel's Expedition to Borneo, 2 vols..	6 50	60	1 30
Clarke's Index to Shakspeare.....	10 00	70	2 00

The above are selected from the latest importations.

No. 43.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
November 3, 1853.

SIR: On receiving your circular of the 16th ultimo, I addressed a communication to several leading merchants of this city inviting their opinions on the subject of a modification of the tariff; and I now enclose

you the replies which I have received from Messrs. Trenholm, Wilkins, and Chapman. These are all that have been addressed to me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. COLCOCK, *Collector.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 43—2.

CHARLESTON, *October* 20, 1853.

SIR: Replying to the letter of the 8th instant, which you did me the honor to write, I bear in mind that the duties most liable to be removed are those now levied on articles that do not compete with domestic productions, while I esteem it highly politic that several branches of commerce, destined to great future importance, should be recipients of the benefits of the proposed concession. I allude to the produce of Sardinia and the Mediterranean generally, the East Indies, the coast of Africa, and the island of Ceylon. I recommend the abolition of all duties on—

Gums.—Copal, Senegal, and Arabic.
Oils.—Olive, palm, cocoanut, and linseed.
Seeds.—Linseed, rapeseed, and mustard seed.
Coir, hemp ropes, and mats.
Bamboos, *canes*, and *willows.*
Corks and *cork-wood.*
Verdigris, *cream of tartar*, *opium*, and *quinine.*
Precious stones, *gems*, and articles of *gold* and *silver.*
Fruits, *vegetables*, and *nuts*—green or dry.
Hides, *skins*, and *leather.*
Paper for printing or writing.
Rags.

Of the above-named articles, the gums are mostly used in the manufacture of goods; and, exclusively of foreign origin, cheapening them would be of universal profit. Palm and cocoanut oils are needed for soap; they, with olive oil, are without domestic competition, while linseed oil is made, to some extent, in this country; but the free admission of oil seeds should be sufficient compensation for our pressers.

The making of boots and shoes is a very important branch of industry, whose prosperity has lately been much affected by the very high price of hides, and a repeal of duty on them would be most desirable. Leather and calf and varnished skins should also be admitted free; the importation of them would at all times be limited and not sufficient to affect our tanners.

The removal of the duty on fruits, vegetables, and nuts, would be popular, as no vested interest could be injured, while our ships would often make freights on these perishable articles when there is no tariff to reduce their uncertain profits.

The enormous consumption of paper renders its cheapness a public

benefit. The paper makers would find compensation in the free admission of rags.

All precious stones and jewelry are now smuggled; by freeing them, honest men would engage in their importation.

For a reduced rate of duties, I would suggest brandies and wines of all kinds.

The disease in the grape vine has greatly diminished its produce, and an advance in price of over 300 per cent. has, in some instances, been established. The duty on brandy being 100 per cent. ad valorem, it follows that the existing rate is 300 times that levied when the tariff of 1846 was made—a rate never contemplated. The enhanced value of the article, though reducing the import, does not restrict consumption. A home-made spurious compound, flavored with the genuine foreign article, is made to supply its place, greatly to the injury of the public health. Legislation is demanded to remedy this serious evil.

I therefore recommend that a maximum valuation be established; and, while inferior grades on a just appraisement are to be admitted at their true cost, no higher rate on other grades to be recognised by law than the fixed maximum, which might be assumed at the average prices current in the years 1847 and 1848; or, if that be objected to, at seven francs the velt, or about 65 cents per gallon, which is sufficiently high.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

B. G. WILKINS.

Hon. W. F. Colcock, *Collector.*

No. 43—3.

Charleston, *September* 30, 1853.

Dear Sir: I had the honor to receive a copy of your circular of the 19th instant, regarding the proposed review of the existing tariff, with the design of reducing the taxes. The very limited number of foreign articles imported direct into this port, deprives the merchants of this city of suitable opportunities of acquiring the knowledge necessary to arrange a complicated system of discriminating duties; and I cannot offer you, I am sure, any useful suggestions for a modification of the tariff upon this principle. I shall be very glad to see a reduction of any of the existing duties—that upon *railway bars*, I feel persuaded, may be entirely removed with great advantage to the whole country; and a general reduction cannot fail of resulting beneficially to the interests of all, whether we regard the question in its industrial, political, or moral aspect. The great mass of citizens must always be benefited to the whole extent of the diminution in the taxes; and, in the present case, the morals of the people will be relieved from the corrupting influence inseparable from the effluent stream of an overflowing treasury. No time could be selected for such a purpose more propitious than the present. The stimulus imparted to manufactures and commerce all over the globe, by the rapid efflux of gold from the new mines of the Pacific into the channels of industry, has emancipated the production

of labor from the artificial restraints or supports of governments, and given them a natural vitality and vigor, springing out of, and reposing upon, the general condition of the markets of the world. In other words, the pursuits of industry are brought, in a great measure, under the exclusive control of natural laws; they are no longer dependent on the protection of governments, or ought not to be, for, in the present condition of the world, no pursuit need be followed that is unprofitable, because labor and capital are universally reaping their just reward wherever they are wisely applied. Why shall not the United States, that in her institutions so sedulously seeks and ardently follows the plain and simple paths of truth, disembarrassing herself in every way from the clumsy yet cunning contrivances of the few to retard the progress of the masses in the struggle for social and political happiness, with equal candor and alacrity avail itself of a moment so auspicious, to set industry forever free from the juggling contrivances of selfish and unscrupulous monopolists? How beautiful in its simplicity would be a uniform *ad valorem* duty upon all importations, of whatsoever character, brought into the United States: how simple the increase or diminution when the altered condition of the treasury should demand the augmentation or reduction of the revenue. The duty being thus imposed for revenue only, and at a uniform rate, would be regarded by the people in its true light of *taxation*. The expenditures of the government would then be watched with a jealous eye, and a rigid economy of expenditures enforced by public opinion; for all extravagant appropriations, pointing, as they then would, directly to the augmentation of taxes, in the increase of which no party in the country would then have, as they now do, a beneficial interest, would be resisted by the universal voice of the people.

I cannot flatter myself that these general views, coming from one whose opinions are at best entitled to so little weight, will receive any attention; but I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that the suggestion will be made in quarters better entitled to be heard upon this subject, and thus secure for it the favorable consideration of the present administration. I cannot conceive of any measure better calculated to cement the existing harmony of discordant interests in the country, and place the present great and universal prosperity on a foundation of secure and lasting stability.

I remain, dear sir, yours, with great respect,

G. A. TRENHOLM.

Hon. Wm. F. Colcock,
Collector, &c., &c., &c.

No. 43—4.

Charleston, *October* 27, 1853.

Sir: A circular has been sent me by our collector, with a request that I would give my views as to such articles in the tariff as ought to be reduced or changed. My own business is largely with the West Indies, and particularly Cuba.

I would, in the first place, recommend a specific duty on articles where frauds can be readily practised; and when impracticable, the goods ought to be subjected to an examination to fix their value. I will state a few cases to show you how the fair trader cannot compete with those who resort to an *unfair* mode. The shippers—I must say some of them, and many of them—do not regard it wrong to invoice goods at less than cost, and when sent on their account, can omit many charges which are put in the invoice when sent for other parties. Sugar is often sent to the United States from Cuba for account of the planter, and invoiced at a nominal price, while it would be worth fully half a cent to one cent per pound more in the market. Thus the sugar so sent can undersell the fair importer, and is vastly to his injury. From Cuba they send two kinds of molasses: Muscovado, which is the draining from hogshead sugar, and clayed, which is from pan—a box sugar. The first is the best; the latter is in much larger quantity. Invoices can be, and are, made to suit the interest of those who wish to evade the law. Muscovado molasses sells generally for 1½ *rs.* per keg more than clayed. Thus Muscovado is probably invoiced at the price of clayed; and latterly, since refiners in this country use the raw molasses for refining into sugar, some planters do not make sugar, but boil the *juice* only to a point below the granulating point. It is so sold *as molasses*, but is really *sugar*, and pays duty in the States *as molasses*. This will probably be carried on to a great extent, to the injury of the regular dealer. It is not bought so much for sale, but will come only to certain parties, who use it for manufacture. This ought to be watched.

Cigars.—This article admits of any quantity of fraud. Cigars being so fanciful, in quality and packages, they are often invoiced $10 to $15 per thousand less than they really cost in Cuba; and this can be done with impunity. I have seen every variety of them, costing from $10 to $225 per thousand. Cigars costing $28 to $30 per thousand can be readily invoiced at $20, or even $18, and will pass any custom-house. This is practised, I feel sure, to a large extent. The people who generally deal in cigars in Cuba, think it no wrong to short invoice; and there are those in the United States who think it no wrong to receive them. I can write from experience in the trade, by having been almost driven out of it. I formerly imported largely of cigars; but the duty being so high, has tempted some, I presume, to use unfair means. Thus I am driven out of the trade. For example: my cigars costing, in Cuba, $30 per thousand, a 40 per cent. duty is $12 per thousand: the same cigars sent by another party may be invoiced at $20 per thousand, and 40 per cent. duty is $8. Here is a difference of $4 per thousand. Who can fairly compete with such a difference? I would therefore recommend the duty on cigars at 40 to 50 cents *per pound*. Thus small and large cigars would pay their relative duty. I would recommend a duty of one cent per pound on brown sugar, and one and a half cent on white. Refined sugar ought to pay two and a half cents per pound. Molasses I would recommend to pay three cents per gallon; and sirup, or cane-juice, boiled down to a point below granulation, ought to be five cents, at least, per gallon.

Under the present system of *ad valorems*, the grossest practices are

carried on. I have heard a party state, that a house in New York, carrying on a certain fancy trade, had one partner located in Paris, for the purchase of goods, and being of such a kind the *short* invoices could not be *detected;* and that in one year they had SAVED $20,000 in the duty. Hence you can easily see how the present *ad valorem* duty operates. It induces and makes honest men resort to frauds, or else have to abandon their business to those who will not scruple to use any means to make money under the present tariff. A specific duty, at a moderate rate on every article, answers a better end; it prevents that tendency to do wrong. Men get corrupted by the *ad valorem* system, and are apt to keep up the same feeling in after life; so that virtually our *own government give men the* FIRST *lesson in dishonesty.*

There should be a duty on coffee and tea—one cent per pound. This duty would not fall entirely on the consumer, but would be divided between consumer and seller—*foreign.* The duty on green fruit ought to be abolished. The duty on oranges, bananas and pine-apples is of so little value, that it is not worth the trouble of detailing officers for it. Often three-quarters of it is entirely rotten and thrown overboard; besides, it often detains vessels two days. It is brought from Cuba usually on deck, and costs, for the entire fruit, $100 to $300 there; and here, when delivered, it does not turn out one-half. If a vessel arrives on an afternoon, too late to enter, (custom-house closes at 2 o'clock p. m.,) the vessel can do nothing till next morning at 9 o'clock to enter at the custom-house; and if she comes in Saturday afternoon, the fruit may have to remain till Monday; during which time, if rain comes on it, it spoils. It is brought not so much as a matter of gain, as for the comfort and health of the citizens. The duty is so small derived from it, that by unanimous approval it is recommended to be made *free.*

I have thrown these hasty views together, from which you may gather some general ideas of the bad working of the present system of *ad valorem*, and the high rate on some articles; thus inviting frauds to be practised which otherwise never would have been dreamed of.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CHAPMAN.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 44.

No. 32 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,
November 4, 1853.

SIR: In perusing the "Economist," of the 15th October last, I perceived a circular written by you, dated 20th September, 1853, respecting the working of the tariff, and the amendments thereof. May I take the liberty of offering you an humble opinion? I should propose that all dried fruits coming from the Turkish dominions, particularly figs and raisins, be admitted in America free of all duty, but on condition that the Turks receive in return, on the same terms, "American produce"—that is, cotton manufactures—as well as sugar, coffee, rum, &c.

Believe me, this will bring great advantages to your country in every way. As fruit is consumed all over the United States, every one will benefit by low prices; it will bring to notice your raw and manufactured articles, and extend your commerce with that country greatly. It will make America the depôt of the world for that fruit; it will give great employment to your shipping. You must know that the duty in this country is—figs, 15*s.* 9*d.*, raisins 10*s.* 7*d.*, per cwt. A good deal of the fruit that America consumes is shipped through this country, which will not be the case if the duty is repealed.

This suggestion I give for the public benefit; and if you think it worthy of notice, I shall feel very happy to give you a list of the articles most in demand, of cotton manufactures.

I remain, dear sir, your humble servant,

D. BRAGGIOTTI.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—According to the "Trieste Zeitung," American cotton goods have beaten the British manufactures completely out of the field on the shores of the Black sea.—"Times" of 21st October.

No. 45.

NEW YORK, *November* 5, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the "articles admitted free of duty" into the ports of the principal commercial nations.

On my return to this city, I ascertained that no condensed account of this nature existed; and I therefore obtained from the several consuls and foreign merchants the details, from which the accompanying paper has been prepared. Should you wish any further information obtainable here, or should you desire me to obtain it from Europe, it will afford me much pleasure to be of service to you.

Having understood from the department that the mint was now prepared to exchange silver for gold coin, I would be obliged by an order on the proper officer in Philadelphia to furnish the Panama Railroad Company to the extent of twenty thousand dollars a month in dimes, on being paid the equivalent value in gold.

With sincere respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ASPINWALL.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 46.

NEW YORK, *November* 11, 1853.

SIR: The circular which you was pleased to address to me, asking my opinion and the reasons why the duty on some articles imported

from the Hanseatic towns should be reduced, has been received, and if I do not enumerate any particular articles on which such a reduction should be made, it is for the reason that I have advocated free trade principles for a number of years; and the sooner these are adopted by our government, the sooner will the benefits resulting from this system be enjoyed.

I am, however, gratified to perceive that it is the intention of the government to endeavor to simplify the mode of transacting business at our custom-house, as the unnecessary delays and annoyances which merchants experience there are very great. With all the care which is exercised by the government, I consider it superfluous to require the merchants to swear to every invoice presented, and sign bonds for every entry made. Why would it not answer the same purpose, if the oath cannot be entirely dispensed with, for merchants to swear at the beginning of each year to all the transactions which they may have at the custom-house during that period? and if bonds are required, to have them signed by a clerk, duly authorized by power of attorney, lodged with the collector of the port. The necessity, however, of giving such bonds after the oath has been given, [*taken*,] I cannot understand.

Furthermore, I would take the liberty of directing the attention of the government to the simplification of the bonded-warehouse regulations. Why, for instance, when goods destined for Mexico are shipped by way of California, must a re-warehouse certificate be produced, for the production of which the merchant here is compelled to give a bond? If the custom-house here were to send a statement to the custom-house in San Francisco of the goods transported in bond, the government officers there, taking charge of them, could make their returns to the officials in New York; which arrangement would relieve the merchant of the necessity of furnishing such a certificate. Besides, the production of this document is often beyond his power, as the merchandise is not always sent to his regular correspondents, but is directed to parties with whom he is entirely unacquainted, and the neglect of their duty in this respect, which is of very frequent occurrence, renders compliance with the requisitions of the bond impossible. The same objection may also be urged against the requirement of a landing certificate of goods exported to a foreign country; and I would suggest as an amendment of the existing regulation, that the captain of the vessel be required, on arrival at the port of destination, to make out a certificate of the correct delivery of the goods exported in bond received on board, the same to be certified by, and delivered to, the United States consul there, and forwarded by him to the collector of the port of shipment.

There are many trammels resting upon our commerce at present, the speedy removal of which is very desirable.

Before concluding, I would recommend one other point to your serious consideration.

Why are goods which were originally imported into the United States free of duty, (tea, for instance,) when exported to a foreign country, and subsequently returned to the United States, subjected to a duty? Just as well as *Java* coffee can be imported from Holland free of duty, I should think that tea which has been imported from the

United States, might be brought back again without being taxed with a duty.

I hope, if we cannot have free trade principles established, that at least such changes will be effected as will remove the annoyances experienced at our custom-house, and do not doubt that your recommendation to that effect will meet with favorable consideration.

I remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THEO. VICTOR.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 47.

NEW YORK, *November* 30, 1853.

RESPECTED FRIEND: You will please excuse us for troubling you at this late date with the enclosed, but our attention has only been arrested within the last day or two by the report that you intended recommending a material revision of the present tariff.

The Canadian tanners and dealers now come into our markets and obtain the raw material at the same price as we, and from that get their drawback of 5 per cent. When the present tariff was formed the government was in debt and in need of revenue, and consequently we were disposed to submit to this duty, although it was a thing never before imposed in any of our tariffs; but now, when the finances are in so much better a condition, the necessity for it, we humbly submit, is removed.

The enclosed has been signed by all to whom it was presented, embracing, with the exception of one or two parties, who could not be seen this morning, *all* the principal buyers of foreign hides and dealers in leather in this city, and who represent much the largest portion of the trade in that department of the whole country.

We forward this directly to yourself in order that it may reach you at the earliest moment, and trust these facts will commend themselves to your judgment. Any further information on the subject we shall be happy to furnish at any time, and remain, respectfully, your friends,

THORNE, WATSON & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 47—*bis.*

NEW YORK, *November* 30, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Understanding that you contemplate recommending to Congress, at its ensuing session, some modifications in the existing tariff, the undersigned tanners and dealers in hides and leather, beg respectfully to call your attention to that provision of it which imposes a

duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on the importation of "raw hides and skins in the hair."

All our previous tariffs have admitted these articles free of duty, as do those at the present time of England, Germany, and most other foreign counties—consequently our tanners cannot compete with theirs in other foreign countries where the manufactured article is sent; besides, no protection is afforded by it to the native article, the home and foreign being dissimilar, and but seldom coming in competition with each other, the present duty, at the time of the formation of the existing tariff, being imposed solely with reference to an increase of revenue.

Under these circumstances we would ask that this duty may be removed and the articles admitted free, and trust you will be good enough so to recommend to Congress in your next report.

We subscribe ourselves, respectfully, your obedient servants,

Z. PRATT.
CORSE & PRATT.
LORING, ANDREWS & CO.
FAWCETT, ISHAM & CO.
MELVIN & KNAPP.
WM. MILES.
GEO. PALEN & CO.
SMULL & HEALY.
MATTISON & ISHAM.
CHAS. M. LEUPP & CO.
LAPHAM & BULKLY.
THOMAS FRASER & BRO.
RICHD. STUART.
BULLARD & CO.
HENRY BANGE.
WM. PALEN.
HYDE & EVERIT.
THORNE, WATSON & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 48.

NEW YORK, *November* 12, 1853.

SIR: I notice in letters from the various newspaper correspondents from Washington, reports of changes in the present tariff to be recommended by you at the coming session of Congress. Now, I presume such correspondents know as much of such matters as myself—nothing; but, judging that some changes will be recommended and made, allow me to call your attention to that branch of the foreign business of this country connected with the continent of Europe, particularly that with France and Germany.

I am very sure if the details of the imports and exports of the United States, in connexion with Great Britain and Ireland, including freights of United States ships in the trade, be closely examined, it will be found that the amount of imports and exports very nearly balance each other—that the character of the articles received is substantial, and the business truly valuable and reciprocal; while with the continent of Europe—Germany and France in particular—quite the reverse is the case: we take very largely, and send comparatively little in return. The articles consist mainly of brandies, wines, silks, fine dress-goods, and other unsubstantial articles of luxury, the imports of which have increased in an inordinate degree of late—the returns of 1853 showing for nine months, 1st January to October 1st, for silks alone 27½ millions against 17 millions for same time in 1852, and very much the same with other articles from the section in question; showing, it appears to me, an amount and character of trade not favorable to the interest of this country, pecuniary or moral—a branch of the imports upon which high rates of duty may be levied without detriment to the working classes, the tax falling mainly upon the moneyed and expensive class of the community.

The decrease of such class of imports, under the circumstances named, must surely enrich the country, leaving means at home to be employed in some beneficial domestic enterprise.

It is thought by many that the constant drain of specie from England, the past year, to the continent of Europe, is largely owing to the great balance of trade due from the United States to the continent—the United States making London the point of all her foreign exchanges. So any decrease of this balance will give England more ability to loan this country—if such is desirable—for internal improvement purposes, instead of paying for our brandy, wine, silks, laces, satins, and the like.

In short, I seek reciprocal, useful, and beneficial trade; and, above all, trade "within our means."

Yours, most respectfully,

ABNER E. FISHER.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 49.

NEW YORK, *November* 12, 1853.

SIR: As importers of *watches*, we beg leave respectfully to ask your consideration of the article we deal in exclusively, as one which fulfils all the conditions to recommend it to an entire remission of duty. If you will allow us, we will mention a few facts in regard to the trade.

There are no watches made in this country, and it is on all sides conceded their manufacture here will be forever impossible, while labor here bears a higher price than among the Swiss mountains, where they are chiefly made. Machinery cannot, to any extent, be applied to them, except in the manufacture of the *gold cases*, and *that* branch of the

business is so thoroughly established here as to be entirely independent of the 10 per cent. duty now collected on the foreign article. The English can never compete successfully with American casemakers, though the Swiss, it is admitted, can, and do, in spite of the duty. Indeed, it is not attempted on this side to make the particular description of light, cheap cases, to which they mostly confine themselves.

Smuggling, however, which undoubtedly is carried on to a large extent in watches, even at the duty of 10 per cent., interferes somewhat with all speculation on the subject, as it certainly does with the regularity and profit of the trade pursued by the regular dealers. Protection to merchants requires that, if smuggling cannot be prevented, the duty should be abolished.

We estimate that two-thirds in amount of watches and parts of watches imported cost less than eighteen dollars, so that it is evident the poorer classes will in the end receive the larger share of benefit.

The larger dealers in the article are Paul A. Brez, A. Mayor, Fellows & Cooper, F. Theriot, and ourselves. Either concern will doubtless be happy to answer any interrogatories you may honor them with.

For our own respectability in the trade, we have leave to refer to Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt, or Brown Brothers & Co.

We have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servants,

ROBBINS & BROTHER.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

P. S.—We roughly estimate the annual importation of watches at four millions of dollars.

No. 50.

NEW YORK, *November* 14, 1853.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to solicit your attention to the propriety and importance of a change in the existing tariff relative to an article not known at the time of the enactment of the act of 1846, concerning duty on imports, and to suggest some prominent reasons in favor of the change, it being generally expected that you will recommend, in your forthcoming report, some modification of the present tariff laws of our country; such as the working of the system and your experience may have suggested.

At the time the "act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes" was passed, July 30, 1846, the article of *gutta percha* had not been imported into this country, nor was it known to the government. It had but just been discovered in Malacca, the country of its growth, to be available for useful purposes; consequently it was not enumerated in any of the schedules in said statute, and comes, therefore, under section 3, which imposes a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on all articles not specially provided for in the act. If gutta percha had then been known, it is probable that it would have been placed in the same schedule as India rubber, (schedule G,) and subjected, like that article, to a duty of ten per centum; for it is obvious that there is no reason why gutta percha should pay a higher duty than India rubber. I would

respectfully suggest that, at least, the article of gutta percha be especially provided for, by being enumerated in said schedule G, and thus reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. of duty.

But it seems to me that the admission of both gutta percha and India rubber "*duty free*" would be but an act of justice to our people, and a benefit to the country. These materials cannot be produced in our country. They are imported solely and expressly for the use of our manufacturers. In order that our manufacturers of fabrics from these articles should be enabled to compete with foreign manufacturers successfully, both in our own and foreign markets, it is desirable that they should be able to obtain their raw materials as free from taxes, in the shape of duties, as possible.

The policy of England, you are aware, is to admit every article of raw material at a mere nominal duty, or duty free: thus, gutta percha is admitted into England duty free, while our government is exacting a duty of 20 per cent. The effect of this is to give the English manufacturers an advantage over our own manufacturers of this article 20 per cent. in foreign markets; which, added to the greater cheapness of labor in England, amounts almost to a prohibition.

The undersigned is at the head of the North American Gutta Percha Company, now engaged in the city of New York in the manufacture of gutta percha goods of a character entirely new in our country; a business that will be largely extended if our government will lend an encouraging hand by liberally regarding importation of the raw material.

Gutta percha is now used in the fabrication of the various articles of water-proof wares, and is generally capable of being applied to the range of use which India rubber has hitherto subserved. In the manufacture of various fabrics for the use of the army, navy, treasury, and Post Office Department, it is superior to India rubber, and not susceptible, like that article, to change of climate. India rubber is imported and used extensively in a crude state, as well as for manufacture. Gutta percha, as imported, is of no use whatever except for manufacture; and, as it should be the policy of our country to do all in its power, consistent with justice to other interests, to encourage our manufactures, and particularly to enable them to compete with England in other foreign markets, it would seem to be of substantial service to the country to admit the article of gutta percha duty free.

Inasmuch as heads of departments, exercising a general supervision over one vast interest, cannot be expected to be informed, in detail, of the minute operation of various branches, except from those who are practically engaged in them, the object of this communication is to call your attention to this subject, which else might escape you, hoping that you will perceive the impolicy and unjustness of our present tariff on gutta percha, and that you will recommend to Congress such attention as you, in your wisdom, may think consonant with the best interests of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM RIDER,

President North American Gutta Percha Company.

Hon SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 51.

OFFICE OF THE MONTOUR IRON COMPANY,
New York, November 16, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to absence from home, I have only received within the last few days your circular of the 29th ultimo, and am most happy to furnish any information in my power.

Presuming that you have addressed me as a practical manufacturer of railway iron, I shall confine my remarks to that branch of the iron trade.

The existing tariff, you justly remark, "was designed generally and substantially for *revenue*, and for a *fair and equal operation;* both as between the various sections of the country and the various branches of industry, the same objects should undoubtedly be kept in view, and the reductions, if any shall be made, should be so arranged as to afford an equal participation in the benefit to every interest and every section." The *revenue* having become excessive, it is certainly wise to reduce it; and if the basis of the bill of 1846 had been sound, it might be done by a *pro rata* reduction upon all those articles that enter into competition with our manufactures. A fair and equal participation in the advantages to be derived from those duties is all that the trade in which I am interested desires, and this the author of that bill (Secretary Walker) was willing to award to us. In his report of December, 1845, he remarks, that "whilst a due regard to the just and equal rights of all classes forbids a discrimination in favor of the manufacturer, by duties above the lowest revenue limit, no disposition is felt to discriminate against them, by reducing such duties as operate in their favor below that standard."

The influence which railroads, and the immense consumption of iron in constructing them, will *now and hereafter* exert upon the welfare of the country, is certainly a most interesting subject of consideration and reflection for the statesman. In a country like ours, of such boundless extent and fertility, and full of freedom, intelligence, and enterprise, the people must and will avail themselves of the benefit of this system, and hence the best mode of obtaining them must be a subject of deep interest to all. After much reflection upon this subject, and the experience of years, I am satisfied that the only method by which we can have our railroads permanently and extensively built, and with iron at a *fair price*, is to secure the manufacture of the iron at home. This can be done under even a reduction of the present duty, by adopting a system that will secure to *the consumer* the lowest average price.

The crying evil of the existing tariff is the *ad valorem* system, as applicable to iron, because of its rapid and extreme fluctuations. When prices are high, the duty is high also, and of course the consumer is unnecessarily taxed. When prices are low, the duty is low in proportion, when the consumer can afford to pay the duty. It is a sliding-scale of the worst kind. The specific form is almost as bad, because it is fixed and arbitrary; and notwithstanding the improvements that may be introduced by mechanical ingenuity and skill, the duty remains the same. This is not right. The trade should be forced up, by com-

petition, to its highest efforts and economies. The proper system would be an *ad valorem* duty upon the *average prices of the last five or ten years*, or a sliding scale of *ad valorem* duties, which should rise as the price of iron falls, and *vice versa*. By adopting either of these methods, the evils of both the other systems would be remedied, and stability and permanency given to the trade—sustain the home manufacturer at the *point of fair remuneration*, and then admit the foreign article *freely*. It is the effect of a well-managed competition between the domestic and foreign producer, which results in the greatest benefit to the consumer. Upon this system, an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. would, in my opinion, sustain the trade, and lead to the immediate erection of works, upon a scale commensurate with the demand to be supplied, and their benefits would then be permanently secured to the country and to the railroads in all their fulness; for it is admitted, upon all sides, that our mineral wealth is inexhaustible, and exists in every section of the country, and is most favorably situated, as well in respect to the combination of the crude materials to be wrought, as the distribution of the iron to be produced.

Capital is abundant enough for all our legitimate wants, and will flow in freely, both for railroads and the iron establishments, when it can do so safely.

But if the capitalist knows that neither skill, nor industry, nor economy will protect him against the commercial fluctuations which occur periodically in Great Britain, he will hold back; and what will be the result? Abandon this great branch of national industry, and be dependent upon England for an article that is indispensable to national progress and national wealth. Surely every good citizen must feel the necessity and importance of shaking off, at the earliest possible period, our dependence upon foreign supplies. Would it not be much better for the country that the railroads and railway mills should move *pari passu* with each other, and that only those works of undoubted public utility and advantage should be built? Railroads cannot continue to progress, with their present strides, without great danger to all the other pursuits of the country, because they absorb too much of the capital of the country, and exhaust all our resources to obtain it. The reaction is just as fatal to them as to the iron works. Good policy, therefore, indicates, clearly, that no legislation ought to be adopted that would encourage a larger importation of railway iron than we have experienced for the last year. Every steamer exhibits this more strongly as fraught with extreme danger to the country—to its industry—its currency and its credit. We have just passed through an ordeal of this sort, and which has nearly brought the strongest merchants and manufacturers to a stoppage, and all the railroad bonds to a *nominal value*. Let one of the great western railroad companies fail to pay their interest, and what value (upon the market) will their bonds command? Foreign capital and credit can only be enlisted *safely*, to a moderate extent, in building our railroads; if otherwise, a reaction takes place soon, that brings ruin and dismay upon all. But encourage the production of iron at home, and you then protect the country from the ruinous drain upon its resources.

I am aware that a vigorous effort is being made, by the combined

action of the railway companies, to induce Congress to repeal the duty upon railway iron, and thus lose to the country the works that have been erected for the purpose, and the skill and practical knowledge acquired by long years of toil and labor, and at a great sacrifice of money; for the capital in iron works is fixed, and cannot be changed with the policy of the government. But we cannot believe, for a moment, that the government could be induced to perpetrate an act so suicidal to the best interests of the country.

The iron trade *had far better give up all the discriminating duties in favor of other descriptions of iron than release the duties upon railway iron*, because it is that very description of iron which they can make eventually as cheaply as any other country. The magnitude of the consumption of this article is precisely what the trade requires and seeks; and, under a judicious system, a short time only would elapse before American skill and industry will produce it as cheaply as Great Britain. There is no limit to its consumption, or its *manufacture* with *mineral coal.* It has now become the material for use in the construction of our roads—to be worked up in the highways, and to be laid down in solid masses. To entertain the idea of the importation of such a material is totally inadmissible. How short-sighted would be such policy!

But upon what ground should a discrimination be made in favor of railroad companies against agriculture and the navigating interests—against farmers and shipbuilders?—both of which interests pay *much heavier duties* upon almost every article used by them. The railroads certainly require no impetus to be given to them, for their progress for the last two years must have satisfied the most ardent mind.

But, has not Congress legislated already largely in favor of these moneyed corporations, by giving to them immense bodies of our richest lands, which grants have not only enabled them to pay their duties, *but to buy their iron and build their roads?* To these grants we have no objection whatever, because they contribute to the public good, and no doubt advance the price, by the erection of the roads, of the other government lands; but, with these liberal donations we think they should be content, and not invoke further *special* legislation for their benefit.

Having embodied my views upon this subject very fully in a letter directed to the Hon. R. Brodhead, United States senator, in April, 1852, I enclose you this letter for perusal. You will perceive from that letter, that it was not the high price of iron that originated *this move* upon the part of the companies, because at that time *iron* was selling at a price that did not remunerate the trade either here or in Great Britain. They are, therefore, governed by no considerations of public utility or benefit, but by sordid gain.

I am aware that they can and will exercise, through their wealth and diversified interest, immense influence upon Congress; but I shall trust to the enlightened patriotism of that body, when the question presents itself in the proper aspect of developing our own resources, employing our own industry, and promoting our real independence of foreign countries. I should be much gratified to talk over this subject with

you in all its details, and would now, or hereafter, visit Washington for the purpose if you desire it.

With respect, &c.,

THO. CHAMBERS,
President of the Montour Iron Company.

N. B.—I also send you a memorial which I prepared in 1843, when the Hon. George Evans moved a repeal of these duties, and which was defeated by a democratic vote. Our duties, like our liberty, require constant vigilance.

T. C.

No. 51—*bis.*

MONTOUR IRON WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
April, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have been much disturbed by the recent movement in the House of Representatives to repeal the duty upon railway iron, which would be most disastrous to the best interests of the country, and utterly annihilate and destroy the great iron trade of our State. It would seem as if this great trade, second only to agriculture, as a branch of national industry, was constantly to be the sport of legislative change and experiment. When the bill of 1846 was presented to the country as a revenue measure, Secretary Walker, in his report, held the following language: "Stability in the tariff and currency is what the manufacturer should most desire. Let the tariff be permanently adjusted by a return to reasonable and moderate revenue duties, which, when imposed truly and in good faith for that purpose, will yield sufficient advantage to afford reasonable profits; and let this *permanent* system (and none other can be permanent) be established, and the manufacturer, in a series of years, will derive the greatest benefits from the system. The tariff has been changed and modified thirty times since the first bill, being more than once on an average for every Congress since the government was founded; and it is vain to expect permanency from anything but a *revenue* tariff. Stability is what the manufacturer should desire, and especially that the question should be taken out of the arena of politics by a just and permanent settlement." In a more recent report, Secretary Walker admitted that iron would bear a much higher duty for revenue than that imposed by the bill of 1846, and recommended a duty of forty per cent., *ad valorem.* At the time of the passage of the bill of 1846, railway iron was selling in England at £10, say $50, and consequently paid a duty of $16 and upwards per ton. This, then, was considered the *lowest revenue duty* by Secretary Walker. Railway iron is now selling at £4 10*s.* ($22 50) and pays a duty of $6 75 per ton. It has been admitted by all parties that the iron trade has been the great suffering industry under the bill of 1846, and so declared by the chairman (the Hon. Mr. Bayly) of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Congress.

This movement in Congress is more alarming, from the fact that it is sought by a combination of other interests. The proposition is to bargain away the railway manufacture for an *increased duty* upon the other descriptions of iron, and upon the finer fabrications of cotton, &c., and thus, by dividing and separating the interest, eventually to destroy it. Such discriminating duties as are proposed in favor of other descriptions of iron would determine every operator to the production of those, and, by thus overdoing the business, bring immediate embarrassment and ruin upon all engaged in the trade.

Now, if we examine in what the consumption of iron chiefly consists, and in what the increase will be most considerable and most likely to continue, we cannot fail to be impressed with the magnitude of the consumption in the construction of railways. Every mile of road demands upwards of 100 tons of iron for a single tract, and these massive rails are to be stretched from one limit of the country to the other, east and west, north and south, and in every direction, wherever trade and travel call for them.

For any statesman, therefore, under such circumstances, to entertain the idea of an importation *free of duty* of a material so largely used, and to be entirely dependent for it upon a foreign country, is totally inadmissible. Who has ever heard of such a commerce with any nation, and what nation could sustain itself under it? As well might a country like ours, with its rich and fertile fields, encourage the importation of its breadstuffs; the latter would not be more disastrous to the best interests of the country. What items of exports are to counterbalance and furnish the returns for such a trade of imports? Not even State bonds are proposed; but railway securities, county and township, and town bonds. Can any statesman look back to the period of railway mania from 1830 to 1840, and encourage a resort to such negotiations?

The State stock issued from 1830 to 1840 reached the enormous sum of $173,409,084; but the excess of imports run far ahead of the issue, being, from 1829 to 1840, $207,664,725.

The success of one scheme, or project, in negotiating bonds, was only an incentive to others of more magnificence and splendor, little, if any, regard being had to the productiveness of the work. Ought not, then, the strong temptation which now exists (with the experience of that day to guide us) to negotiate such securities for iron abroad *be checked*, instead of encouraged?—thus further depreciating American credit—adding to our foreign debt—degrading ourselves in foreign estimation, and forfeiting our real independence.

But what sound argument can be used for the remission of these duties? Is not railway iron at the lowest figure that it has ever reached—and would not its repeal take from the treasury at least *two millions of dollars per annum?* If the revenue is in excess, would it not be much more conducive to the best interests of the country to remove entirely the duty upon that class of articles entering into the consumption of our farmers and planters—such as the iron for houses and roofs of houses, posts and fences, railings, boats, ploughshares, ploughs, scythes, wagons, &c.—instead of remitting railway duties to incorporated companies, which are usually owned and controlled by a few

individuals? Would our agriculturists submit to such an augmentation of duties as would restore the amount remitted to the treasury?

It is not now pretended by any one conversant with the trade, that we have not the skill, the resources, and the ability to increase this trade, to meet the entire wants of the country, at a price that is *remunerating to the English iron-master.* For it is known, and openly admitted by the iron-masters of England, that all the iron now sold (although produced by labor at the starving point) is at an *absolute loss.* To be satisfied of this, it is only necessary to refer any intelligent mind to the English *Mining Journal.* It would be supposed that the low figure at which this iron is now obtained, with the diminished cost of construction, arising from the experience of those who have pioneered in these railway undertakings, and with the enormous grants that are daily made by Congress of lands, would satisfy these grasping companies, without sacrificing millions invested under the guarantee and faith of the government. But although such legislation would have the immediate effect of destroying the railway manufacture in this country, yet we shall undertake to show that it would not enable the companies, in a period of five or ten years, to procure their iron at as *low a price as now,* but it would be largely enhanced by destroying the American establishments. To illustrate this, I shall furnish the most conclusive facts.

From 1832 to 1842 railway iron was imported free of duty, and what was the result? Prices:

In England, railway iron in	1829	commanded only	£5 10*s.*	$27 50
	1830	"	5 10*s.*	27 50
	1831	"	5	25 00
	1831	"	4 15*s.*	23 75
	1832	duties remitted,	6 17*s.* 6*d.*	34 73
	1833	"	7	35 00
	1834	"	8 5*s.*	41 25
	1835	"	11	55 00
	1836	"	12 10*s.*	62 50
Decline of American trade	1837	"	10 7*s.*	51 75
	1838	"	11 2*s.*	55 50
	1839	"	11 2*s.*	55 50
	1840	"	11 17*s.*	59 37

And this with an increase of the iron business of England, during the same period, of fifty per cent. Now, it will be perceived from these prices, that the article in the infancy of the trade in 1831 was furnished at the low figure of £4 15*s.* ($23 75,) and with a duty of $27 per ton, was imported into this country for less than in 1836, 1837, when no duty whatever was paid. The foreign manufacturer, having entirely the control of the market, prescribed his own terms, and put into his pocket the difference, $27 per ton, instead of paying it into the treasury of the United States. It went to enrich the English iron-masters, and to sustain foreign labor and capital, and with the loss of upwards of $4,000,000 to the treasury.

It was our demand for railway iron that produced that price. The English *Mining and Railroad Journal,* in June, 1843, remarks—the price

of railroad iron being then £4 10*s.* per ton: "That the demand for railroad iron in this country (England) is comparatively trifling, while America, which in 1839 took nearly one-third of our exports, now, from the uncertain state of the tariff, and *loss of credit*, does but little to assist us; and this is the only foreign country to which we can look, as being of sufficient weight to have any *effect* upon our home market."

The production of iron in Great Britain is estimated at two millions of tons, and she consumes about one million and a third of tons: this leaves 666,000 tons to be exported to all the rest of the world, including her colonies. We have taken this year (fiscal) of that surplus, 341,750 tons—181,938 tons of which have been railway iron. Duty on the latter, about one million and a half of dollars. Our consumption, according to the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is 754,000 tons, and we are now manufacturing 413,000 tons. Suppose that we should call upon that market annually for one-half of the iron which we now manufacture; would not prices advance higher than they did in 1847? The present low price is not the result of improved machinery and skill introduced into the business, (as a reference to the prices of 1831 and 1843 will show,) but a surplus stock in market.

In June, 1843, our *credit* was literally gone. Our State bonds would no longer pay for our exports, and those exports had drained the country of all its resources. The tariff of 1842 was passed, and brought into life and existence some splendid railway establishments that will compare favorably with the best of the English concerns. These establishments were, the Montour iron works, at Danville; the Wilkesbarre iron works, at Wilkesbarre; the Phœnix iron works, at Phœnixville; the Great Western iron works, on the Alleghany river; the Scranton iron works, in Luzerne county; the Safe Harbor iron works, in Lancaster county; all in Pennsylvania. The New Jersey iron works, at Boonton; the Tredegar iron works, at Richmond, in Virginia; and the Mount Savage iron works, at Cumberland, Maryland. These works were built for the manufacture of railway iron, and it was most fortunate that the long-sought discovery of using the anthracite and bituminous coals of our country as fuel should have concurred to render those fuels available at this time. Every preparation was, therefore, made for an extensive and rapid production of this iron. To form an idea of the vigorous impulse thus imparted, there was invested, in Pennsylvania alone, the enormous sum of six millions and upwards in this trade from 1843 to December, 1846.

These works, I say, (with the exception of two,) were erected exclusively for the purpose of manufacturing railway iron, under the pledged faith of the government; for the *mineral coal* could only then be used profitably for iron of that description. It was the wide field which this branch of business opened that attracted the enterprise and capital of the country; for every man became satisfied, that the only way to secure to the country an extensive construction of solid, permanent, and safe railroads, was to manufacture the iron at home. We had, it was true, those croakers who contended that we had neither the skill, capital, nor enterprise, to manufacture this iron, and that we must continue, for years to come, our deplorable dependency upon England. But what has been the result? In the fall of 1845, two extensive railway

mills were completed—the Montour iron works, at Danville, Pennsylvania, and the Mount Savage iron works, near Cumberland, Maryland—both of them manufacturing from the ore into the finished bar, and each capable of supplying 10,000 tons per annum. The first bar was made the fall of that year, and so rapid was the advance of iron in England, from the prices of 1844, of £5 per ton, that the Mount Savage iron works were furnishing it to the Fall River Company, in Massachusetts, for $59 per ton, when the price was more than that in England. The railway mania in England commenced in 1845, with iron at £7, and on April 1st following was £10. It averaged, during that year, £8 10*s.*; during 1846, £10; during 1847, £10 10*s.* The prices of 1846 and 1847 gave a rapid and vigorous impulse to the business here, and by 1847 we were manufacturing equal to the entire wants of the country—about 70,000 tons per annum—and all this accomplished in about three years. We challenge the world for a like result in any other branch of business. This iron was manufactured almost entirely from mineral coal—a fuel that, up to that time, was unavailable for manufactures. The pioneers of this business had not only to fight this stubborn fuel, and master it, (particularly anthracite,) but to acquire all the skill and build all the machinery necessary for such vast works.

But they fought industriously, succeeded, and were rewarded in 1846 for their capital, thought, science, and labor, in maturing and perfecting this business, *by a reduction of the duties to a revenue standard.* In 1847 the railway mania in England ceased, the bubble bursted, and hence the over-production of that country, stimulated by the high prices of two years, threw upon us their surplus stocks, at most ruinous prices. Against these surplus stocks and ruinous prices we have been contending; and it is now proposed, after all that has been accomplished by those engaged in this business, to annihilate it by *special legislation.*

If special legislation were justifiable for any purpose of trade, it ought to be invoked for this business. It is now sought and pressed for your steamships; and *how* are they to compare, in national benefit, with the manufacture of railway iron? It is a manufacture to which no limit can be fixed in a country like ours—and that country surpassing any other country upon the face of the globe in the quality and abundance and variety of its iron ores and fuel: these materials, too, existing in *every section of the Union*, and admirably located, as well in respect to the combination of the crude materials to be wrought, as to the distribution of the iron manufactured in every direction through our internal improvements. Does not good policy, therefore, dictate, and every intelligent citizen desire, that our entire consumption of iron should be henceforth from our own production? No one can doubt, if the trade is encouraged, that iron will be produced, for most of the roads, as *cheaply* at home as abroad, on an average of years, and the debt thus created be a debt due to our own citizens, and not to foreigners. What must, sooner or later, be the result of the ruinous drain upon our resources, by importing this iron from a foreign country? Inevitable bankruptcy!

But we assert that we are now manufacturing and furnishing the iron *cheaper* than the English, if the *quality* of iron has any value. There was a day when that was highly estimated in this country.

England now pays Russia and Sweden *three times* as much for their iron as her own sells for, to be used in the finer fabrications of this metal; and the day is fast approaching when our railway companies will find the *English iron* as worthless as most of the *securities* which they offer in payment for it. Experience has shown that the difference in value between English and American iron, according to the experience of the Reading Railroad Company, which road is doing a larger business than any road in the country, is *thirteen dollars and fifty cents* per ton in favor of the latter. A letter from the engineer of that road to Mr. Tucker, the president, will be found in the late January number of *Hunt's Magazine*. This experienced engineer remarks, "That the iron used in English rails has, for the last *five or six years, materially deteriorated*, a very inferior quality of the metal having been substituted for that formerly employed; so that though the first cost (being about four dollars per ton) of American rails is greater than that of imported English rails, yet, in the long run, the use of American rails proves to be cheaper and more economical (by thirteen dollars and a half per ton;) and any process of legislation that would favor the employment of American rails instead of the English, though it might add to the first cost of the road, would not increase but diminish its permanent expenditures." The American iron within these six years, on the contrary, has improved *greatly* in quality. In the infancy of the trade, some inferior iron was made by our best establishments.

Under the hope that this move has originated in a misconception of the magnitude and importance of this trade to the labor and wealth of the country, and of the capacity and ability of our works, at *fair prices*, to meet the entire wants of the country,

I remain, with respect, &c.,

THO. CHAMBERS.

Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD,
U. S. Senator, of Pennsylvania.

No. 52.

PITTSBURG, *November* 15, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Our attention has been called to your circular requesting the views of manufacturers as to a modification of the tariff. Having had twenty-five years' experience in the manufacture of iron wire, we feel prepared to express an opinion of what we believe would be for the interest of the country as well as of the manufacturers of that article. What we desire is something permanent. The frequent changes in the tariff have had a depressing effect on our as well as many other branches of industry. We would not advise or wish prohibitory duties, but such as would create a healthy competition between the foreign and domestic manufacturer. We believe we possess equal skill—the difference in the price of labor constituting the principal difficulty with which we have to contend. Since we commenced the business the price has been decreased about one-half. We have continued in the business—though we have manufactured at a loss—several years, and never received more than a moderate remuneration for our capital and

time; yet, as we had all our capital embarked in buildings, machinery, &c., we have held on in hopes of a "good time coming." The ad valorem principle we conceive to be the great defect of the present system, as when the article is the lowest the duty is the least, and when high, and less duty required, it is greatest. We are aware that your time is fully occupied, and that you could not devote much to any arguments we might adduce. We will merely specify a duty which we believe would be equally beneficial to the manufacturer, the consumer, and the government, viz: A specific duty on iron wire, from No. 1 to No. 14, of three cents per pound; from No. 14 to No. 20, four cents per pound; all finer numbers, five cents per pound.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,

R. TOWNSEND & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 53.

OFFICE OF THE TACONY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Philadelphia, November 17, 1853.

SIR: Having noticed a circular addressed by the department to parties capable of giving information on the subject of a to be proposed reduction of the existing tariff, by placing on the free list the crude materials used by our manufacturing industry, as well as such paying but a low rate of duty, we—although not called upon—take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of a few articles which, for want of information, might possibly be placed into the above categories.

Chloride of lime or bleaching salt, soda ash, sal or carbonate, and bi-carbonate of soda, are the articles we refer to; the first two now subject to a duty of 10 per cent., the others of 20 per cent. The former are in a measure crude materials, used chiefly in the manufacture of soaps, glass, bleaching, and innumerable minor branches. England is the largest producer of this article; her facilities for its manufacture are unequalled, except by some of our States, where limestone, coal, and salt, are found in close proximity. On our seaboard, or eastern States, where such is not the case, its production, except in very limited quantities—fostered by some local advantage liable at any moment to be lost—is, even with the present duty, out of the question. In transporting it there (they consuming three-fourths of the quantity imported) from the interior of our States west of the Alleghany range, England has a decided advantage in the item of freight, the manufactories of the same being mostly located at Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, &c. In addition to which, they are at no cost of transport for sulphur or saltpetre—materials employed—and which with us have to bear charge of transport to the interior. To countervail these advantages of the foreign producer, as well as that of an established and overbearing interest, we would respectfully submit that no alteration be made in the at present existing duty, nor on those of carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda—these last two being produced from the former

and favorably influencing its production. Two establishments—one on the Ohio, the other on the Alleghany river—the latter of which under our charge—with large capitals invested, who, under present duties and the pressure of foreign competition, have for several years struggled to hold their own, have gained considerable experience, and are now on the eve of extending their operations so as to reach the seaboard. Should the duty, however, now be taken off, they must abandon all such ideas, as it will then be utterly impossible to meet the foreign in the eastern markets. As each ton of soda ash requires in its production 25 cwt. of salt, 30 cwt. of limestone, five tons of coal, it is an article in itself fully as worthy of protection as iron, consuming so largely as it does of our mineral productions. About 20,000 tons is the present consumption of the States, and rapidly increasing.

Chloride of lime is manufactured from an acid obtained in the manufacture of soda ash and but of little avail for any other purpose; and, its ready disposal being a very material item in the successful prosecution of that branch of industry, the same reasons as apply to soda ash, for retaining the present duty, therefore apply equally to this one. Large quantities of lime, as well as manganese, are used in its manufacture—the latter a mineral quite abundant in the States and having no other employ.

To show that the present duty is very light on the principal consumers thereof, and who may probably suggest its abolition, it is equal to about eight cents per 100 square feet of window glass, and on other glass proportionably—being that sum for 120-pound glass. Soaps it affects to one-tenth of one cent per pound. Both these interests are now protected with 30 per cent. duty. For bleaching purposes, an amount of duty of $5,000 will cover all the bleaching done in the States—the per-centage, therefore, almost inappreciable. The same will apply to its other more limited uses. This applies to the soda ash. The duties of the chloride, of course, fall all on the bleaching and paper interest, but do not form a tax of one-half per cent. on them, nor one-tenth of one per cent.

Should you desire any information as regards the duties on other chemicals, or further on this subject, we will cheerfully furnish the same.

Yours, respectfully,

NICOLAS LEVERING & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 54.

CUMBERLAND, *November* 18, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In your revision of the tariff for the consideration of the next Congress, would it not be compatible with the public interest to recommend the abolition of duty on *all substances used as manures?* At present, guano is the only substance of that class free from duty; but other substances, to some extent being substitutes for Peruvian guano,

and others taking the place and being entire substitutes for Mexican, African, and other guanoes of that class, have to pay a duty of from 20 to 25 per cent. The duty should especially be abolished on nitrate of soda (Chili saltpetre) unrefined, and on all substances which contain phosphate of lime to be used as a manure.

Again: I wish you to inform me on another matter. There were imported into the city of Baltimore some twenty tons of boneblack, (the refuse animal charcoal of sugar refineries.) This contains about 80 per cent. of phosphate of lime. This is about 30 per cent. better than Mexican guano, and is used to supply the same deficiencies in soils. Mexican guano is duty free; this paid a duty of 25 or 20 per cent. Bones under the tariff pay but 5 per cent. Why should this manure, which is but burnt bones, pay any more? Please inform me if you can remit the duty on these burnt bones, or diminish it so as to correspond to bones.

From the great impetus given to agriculture by means of scientific investigations, and the successful result of *all* the experiments based upon them, the resources of our own country are inadequate to supply the demand for manures; and I am sure you fully appreciate the policy of giving every aid to agricultural enterprise. In a very few years nitrate of soda will be abundantly imported into this country as a manure, and I hope you will see fit to recommend the abolition of duty on it, and all other substances to be used as manures.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours, &c.,

JAMES HIGGINS,
State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

No. 55.

MORLEY'S HOTEL, LONDON, *November* 18, 1853.

SIR: I send you by this post a little volume which I have just printed, entitled "Catalogue of my English Library," and I take leave to refer you to the few remarks I have made, towards the end of the introduction, upon the subject of duties upon foreign books. I do not expect that Congress will at present pass an international copyright law with England, but it seems to me only simple justice to the British authors that, while we reprint their works, we should allow their own editions to enter duty free; but instead of that, we charge *double duty* on "periodicals and other works" in course of republication in the United States. Few people know this; yet the law is strictly enforced, as I well know to my cost.

On early English literature, where prices are so variable, and where no market value can be fixed, the present rate of ten per cent. on the value seems often ridiculous or absurd, especially on those books printed prior to 1776. As a great part of the books imported are for public libraries, and therefore duty free, and as the whole duty collected on books scarcely pays the expense of the collection, I hope that you will think it best to recommend the entire repeal of all duties on

foreign books. Our position as an enlightened nation, our institutions, and our national honor, it seems to me, demand it.

Begging pardon for thus troubling you, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY STEVENS, *of Vermont.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, *Washington.*

No. 56.

BOSTON, *November* 18, 1853.

DEAR SIR: We beg most respectfully to call your attention to the article of rags, as a raw material of great importance in the manufacture of paper, and presenting the strongest claims to be placed upon the free list. The entire product of the country is totally inadequate to the wants of the paper manufacturers; and the present increased consumption requiring a greatly increased supply, renders the existing duty especially burdensome, while its removal will greatly facilitate the importations and afford a large supply of freight for return cargoes from Italy, Sicily, Austria, and other ports, proving highly advantageous to trade.

Respectfully suggesting the propriety of this article being recommended to Congress to be admitted free of duty,

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GRANT, DANIELL & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 57.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 19, 1853.

SIR: Having noticed in various quarters an intimation that you contemplate presenting to the consideration of Congress some modification of the existing tariff, and fearing that the comparative insignificance of the revenue derived from *earthenware* and *china* might lead to their being overlooked in the new arrangements, we take the liberty of respectfully drawing your attention to these, as articles on which a reduction of duty might be judiciously made.

They are matters of daily necessary use among all classes—the poor man and the rich alike needing their *plate*, and their *tea-cup*, and their *wash-bowl*—while the amount of home manufacture is so limited that a reduction could not materially interfere with existing interests.

We make no suggestion as to the extent or form of the proposed reduction, our sole object being to direct your attention to a matter which

might readily escape notice among so many more extensive, if not more reasonable, claims.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL ASBURY & CO.,
GEO. HAMMERSLEY,
Importers of Earthenware.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 58.

NEW YORK, *November* 19, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that you are desirous of obtaining information bearing upon a future regulation of the tariff, we take the liberty of stating some facts respecting the manufacture of an article we are largely interested in, viz: *pins*.

This manufacture was commenced in 1835, when pins were admitted "free," and the price of the main size in this market was $1 12½ per pack. We found the English pin makers had the market, and our business languished, (our company having made no dividend, but sunk two-thirds of their capital,) till the passage of the tariff of 1842. By this tariff pins were thoroughly protected, and we were enabled to gain the American market and extend our manufacture. Domestic competition then came in, and great improvements being made in the machinery, and strict economy introduced, the pins which before sold at $1 12½ *per pack*, were reduced to *forty-five cents*, at which price they have been sold since 1846. We are now enabled to compete with the foreign manufacturer, although under a revenue duty.

Such has been the experience of every manufacturer that we are acquainted with, who has been efficiently protected: the price has been ultimately reduced to the consumer, and our own labor employed instead of that of the foreigner.

Such, we are confident, would be the case with railroad and other iron, if sufficient time were given for manufacturers to gain strength, and to induce capitalists to go into the business, and for the introduction of improvements in the manufacture, of which we learn many are now projected by ingenious inventors.

Very respectfully,

EDW. COOK,
JAMES BRUSH.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 59.

LEGATION DE FRANCE AUX ETATS UNIS,
Washington, le 23 *Novembre*, 1853.

MONSIEUR: J'ai mis à la hâte par écrit les chiffres que je n'avais pas sous les yeux, lors de l'entretien officieux que j'ai eu l'honneur d'avoir

hier avec vous. Ils viennent à l'appui des considérations que je vous ai présentées sur l'état des relations commerciales actuelles entre les Etats Unis et la France, relations que nous sommes les uns et les autres intéressés à développer. Les chiffres établissent ce fait capital, et, je vous l'avoue, regrettable pour notre marine marchande, que le mouvement—commercial entre la France et les Etats Unis et entre les Etats Unis et la France—a lieu presque exclusivement sous pavillon Américain. Je me bornerai à citer les chiffres de l'année 1851—1852:

La valeur des matières premières et manufacturées importées de France et de ses colonies aux Etats Unis s'est élevée cette année à $25,969,499, et sur cette somme $23,961,264, c'est-à-dire les $\frac{12}{13}$ appartiennent à l'importation sous pavillon Américain; les exportations des Etats Unis en France et dans ses colonies sont montées à $24,512,114, dont $22,684,663 pour la valeur des matières premières et manufacturées Américaines, qui ont été, à moins de $1,000,000 près, transportées toutes sur bâtiments Américains.

Le nombre des navires Américains qui ont pris part au mouvement commercial entre la France et les Etats Unis a été de 802, jaugeant 440,967 tonnes; celui des bâtiments Français de 102 seulement, ne jaugeant que 30,996 tonnes.

Les chiffres sont trop caractéristiques pour que j'aie à insister, monsieur, sur le fait que j'avais l'honneur de vous rappeler hier; les importations et les exportations entre nos deux pays ont aujourd'hui lieu d'une manière presque exclusive sous votre pavillon. Votre marine marchande aurait donc tout à gagner à une réduction de tarifs, qui activerait le mouvement des échanges d'un bord de l'ocean à l'autre, mouvement dont elle a en quelque sorte acquis le monopole.

Un autre fait est mis encore en évidence par les données munériques que j'ai empruntées au dernier travail de Mr. Corwin. On a souvent dit que, dans les rapports commerciaux entre les Etats Unis et la France, l'avantage était du côté de la France, qu'elle envoyait beaucoup plus de marchandises qu'elle n'en recevait, et que cet excédant devant être soldé en numéraire, il y avait intérêt pour les Etats Unis à ce qu'il ne s'accrût pas. La réponse à cette objection est dans les chiffres eux-mêmes: d'une part il y a $25,969,499, de l'autre $24,512,114; la difference dépasse à peine un million de dollars; et si l'on prend en considération les progrès rapides que l'agriculture et que l'éléve des bestiaux font aux Etats Unis, et les accroissements de matières premières propres à l'exportation, qui en résultent, on ne peut douter que cette différence ne soit vite comblée.

Dans mon opinion, les populations de vos campagnes ont le même intérêt, sinon un intérêt plus grand, que vos marins et que vos armateurs, à un dégrévement de droits sur les objets bruts et ouvrés que nous vous envoyons. Ce dégrèvement, en élargissant à un point de vue général le marché, préparerait à vos fermiers des débouchés nouveaux et importants; il améliorerait encore et de suite leur situation. C'est en effet sur eux que pèse le fardeau des droits actuels. Les producteurs Français ne sont atteints qu'indirectement par ces droits; les importateurs Américains, les agents intermédiaires entre eux et les consommateurs tiennent leurs prix plus hauts et les bénéfices qu'ils

font ne souffrent pas de l'élévation de vos tarifs. Les classes inférieures dans les villes et les fermiers dans les campagnes supportent en réalité tout le poids de l'impôt que vos douanes prélévent.

Vous me faites observer que nos marchandises Françaises sont de luxe plutôt que de nécessité, et qu'elles s'adressent de préférence aux gens riches ou du moins à la partie aisée de la population. Cette assertion, monsieur, eût été exacte il y a une vingtaine d'années. Mais les objets de luxe d'alors sont devenus aujourd'hui des objets de nécessité. Quel est au fond de vos campagnes les plus reculées, le comptoir, ("bar,") sur lequel on ne débite pas actuellement de l'eau-de-vie, dite de France? Quel est celui de vos villages où des vins, auxquels on donne le nom de vins Français, ne sont pas consommés? Les femmes et les filles de vos ouvriers mécaniciens, celles de vos fermiers, les plus pauvres servantes Irlandaises, les femmes même de couleur, ne portent-elles pas toutes des robes de soie Française le dimanche, et les hommes n'ont-ils pas invariablement des gilets et des cravattes de la même étoffe? Certains draps Français, des cotonnades et des étoffes croisées de fabrication exclusivement Française, et convenant aux classes pouvres par leur excellente qualité autant que par leur bon marché, sont devenus aussi d'un usage général aux Etats Unis. Je citerai encore parmi les objets, suivant moi, de nécessité, et dont l'emploi devient chaque jour plus fréquent dans votre pays, les cuirs, et notamment les peaux de veau; pour ces articles la production indigène est insuffisante; je citerai les huiles, les fruits, naturels, secs et confits, et les conserves; j'indiquerai les produits chimiques pour lesquels vos propres manufactures demandent un abaissement de droits. Le "luxe" des porcelaines Françaises est passeé à l'état normal parmi vous. Il en est de même de nos gants, de nos dentelles, de nos tulles, de nos batistes, de nos parfumeries: nos objets de fantaisie, nos bronzes, les articles d'exportation connus dans le monde entier sous la dénomination "d'articles de Paris," n'ont-ils pas également, je vous le demande, acquis leur droit de nationalité aux Etats Unis, et ne les regardez vous pas aujourd'hui comme une partie indispensable de vos ameublements?

Vous ne sauriez me dire qu'en dégrèvant ces objets frappés aujourd'hui de droits si élevés, vous nuiriez à la fabrication Américaine. Vos vins sont d'une nature trop différente des nôtres, d'un prix trop aristocratique, et la production en est d'ailleurs trop restreinte, pour que vous ayez à les protéger par des réglements de douane. Parmi les spiritueux, le seul qui soit de fabrication indigène, le whisky, ne peut entrer en concurrence avec les cognacs Français, dont il est impossible aujourd'hui de déshabituez les consommateurs Américains, et le pût-il, je vous ferais remarquer que la protection que vous lui accorderiez serait au détriment de vos exportations et de votre marine marchande. La matière première qui sert à la confection du whisky, le blé, est pour vous un objet important d'exportation; que gagnez vous à le transformer en liqueur? et ne vaut-il pas mieux, puisque le mouvement maritime entre les Etats Unis et la France est en vos mains, charger ce blé sur vos bâtiments, le conduire sur les côtes de la Vendée ou du Bordelais, et rapporter de ces provinces en échange de votre blé, des cognacs ou des vins? Vous êtes obligés de demander vos huiles à

l'étranger; vous avez à importer également des quantités considérables de fruits et de conserves. Parmi les autres articles que j'ai énumérés, il n'en est pas un que vos manufactures puissent produire ni qu'elles aient intérêt à produire.

La protection due à la fabrication Américaine est donc en dehors de la question. Si j'ai bien compris votre pensée, cette question est ainsi posée: le trésor Américain est dans une situation florissante, les recettes de l'Etat provenant de ses douanes excèdent ses dépenses, et vous vous trouvez ainsi avoir en mains un excédant de fonds qui vous permet d'alléger les charges qui ont pesé jusqu'à ce jour sur les contribuables ou ce qui revient au même sur les consommateurs. Pour vous encourager dans le dessein d'abaisser le tarif, vous avez devant vous le grand exemple de Sir Robert Peel, dont les réformes, si audacieuses qu'elles aient d'abord paru, ont accru à un degré inespéré la prospérité commerciale et industrielle de la Grande Bretagne: vous avez les résultats du tarif de 1846, mis en pratique malgré de vives oppositions, et qui a produit les meilleurs effets. En abaissant encore ce tarif, vous devez croire que la diminution momentanée des recettes qui en résultera, sera compensée, et au delà, par une importation plus large, et comme l'importation appele l'exportation, par une activité plus grande de votre marine marchande, et par une augmentation de bien être daus le pays. Toutes les probabilités sont en faveur de cette opinion. Pour moi, je suis convaincu que le trésor ne perdra rien et qu'il gagnera même au bont d'un laps de temps fort court. Mais cet espoir fût-il trompé, vous seriez à même de supporter une faible diminution de recettes, et vous le pourriez d'autant mieux que, vous en avez en tout cas la certitude, la mesure probiterait à votre commerce et qu'elle serait bien accueillie par les classes ouvrières et par les populations rurales, en même temps que les producteurs Français la considereraient comme avantageuse pour eux.

En présence de ces considérations, le seul point qui reste à débattre, est le choix des marchandises sur lesquelles les réductions que vous projetez doivent porter: évidemment celles que vous ne produisez pas. Les articles de provenance Française, sur lesquels j'ai eu l'honneur d'appeler votre attention, rentrent dans cette catégorie et de plus, ainsi que j'ai cherché à l'établir, ils sont devenus les uns des objets de nécessité, les autres des objets d'un luxe général et normal dans votre pays; en les dégrèvant, vous n'apportez aucun préjudice à vos manufactures, vous soulagez une classe nombreuse de consommateurs, et plus particulièrement de consommateurs peu aisés, et comme ces articles devenus à meilleur marché seront nécessairement plus demandés et que ce sont vos bâtiments qui les apportent, vous contribuerez encore à la prospérité de votre marine marchande. Vous développerez dans la même mesure l'essor de la production Française, et par là vous ressererez encore les liens qui unissent si heureusement nos deux pays.

Agréez, monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération,

SARTIGES.

A l'honorable Monsieur GUTHRIE,

Secrétaire du Trésor, &c., à Washington.

No. 59—*bis.*

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *November* 23, 1853.

SIR: I have put down hastily the ciphers which I had not before me when our official conversation took place yesterday. They are in conformity with the state of the actual commercial relations between the United States and France, which we both are interested to develop. The ciphers establish the important fact—and, I admit, to be regretted for our merchantmen—that the commercial relations between France and the United States take place almost exclusively under the American flag.

I will only cite the figures of the year 1851–'52; the value of the raw and manufactured materials from France and her colonies to the United States, during that period, amounted to $25,969,499, and on the said sum $23,961,264—that is to say, $\frac{12}{13}$—have been imported by American ships.

The exportations from the United States to France and her colonies amounted to $24,512,114, out of which $22,684,663 were American goods, either raw or manufactured, and all which, except about one million, have been transported under the American flag.

The number of American ships which have taken an active part in the commercial transactions between France and the United States has been 802, measuring 440,967 tons. That of the French ships has been 102, measuring only 30,996 tons.

These numbers are too characteristic to necessitate my insisting upon the fact to which I had the honor to call your attention yesterday—the importations and the exportations between our two countries take place almost exclusively under your flag.

Your mercantile marine, consequently, could only be benefited by a reduction of duties, which would but give more activity to the movement of exchanges from the two countries—a movement that she has, on some account, monopolized.

Another fact has also become evident, by the figures that I have borrowed from the last statement of Mr. Corwin. It has often been said, that in the commercial relations between the United States and France, the advantage was on the side of France; that she was sending a good deal more goods than she was receiving, and that the difference must be paid in gold and silver; therefore it was for the interest of the United States not to increase their trade with France.

The answer to that objection is in the ciphers themselves: on one side there are $25,969,499, and on the other $24,512,114, which shows a difference of a little more than one million of dollars; and if we take into consideration the rapid progress of the agriculture and of the raising of cattle in the United States, as well as the increase of the raw materials fit for exportation, it cannot be doubted that that difference will soon disappear.

In my opinion, the farmers, or country people, have the same interest, to say the least, that the mariners and exporters have, in a diminution of duties on the goods, either raw or manufactured, that we send to you.

This reduction, by enlarging, in a general point of view, the market, would prepare for the farmers new and important fields of operation; it would ameliorate immediately their situation; it is in fact upon them that the actual heavy duties weigh. The French producers are only indirectly affected by them; the American importers, the agents between them and the consumers, keep their prices higher, and the profits they realize do not suffer by the elevation of the duties. The inferior classes in the cities, and the farmers in the country, bear, in fact, all the weight of the duties levied by the custom-houses.

You did observe to me, that French merchandises are rather of luxury than of necessity, and that they are more suitable for the rich, or at least for people in easy circumstances. Such an assertion would have been exact about twenty years ago; but things that were then considered as luxuries have become necessities. Where is the "bar," however far remote in the country, on which the so-called "French brandy" is not to be found? Where is the village, in which the so-called "French wines" are not consumed? The wives and daughters of your workmen, those of your farmers, the poorest Irish servants, the colored women even, wear silk dresses of French manufacture on Sundays; and men—do they not wear, invariably, vests and cravats of the same stuff? Some French cloths, cotton goods, some twilled and exclusively French, most fit for the poor classes, being of an excellent quality and cheap, have become in general use in these United States. I would name also, among the useful items which become every day of more necessity, the article leather, and more particularly "calf-skins." As to this article, the production of this country is not adequate to its wants. Next, I would name "oils," "fruits" in their natural state, or dried, or preserved in sugar, or otherwise; also the chemical products on which your own manufacturers ask for a reduction of duties. The "luxury" of the French china (porcelain) has become a normal want in this country. So it is with our gloves, our laces, our tulles, our batistes, our perfumery, our fancy items, our bronzes, those articles of exportation known under the denomination of "articles de Paris,"—have they not, I ask you, acquired their nationality in the United States, and do you not look to them as indispensable to the furnishing of your houses?

You could not say, that by lowering the duties, actually so high, on those items, it would injure the American manufacturer. Your wines are of a nature too different from ours, at prices too aristocratic, and of a production yet too reduced, to need to be protected by custom-house regulations.

Among the spirits, the only one of domestic manufacture, "whiskey," cannot come in competition with the French Cognac, which it is now impossible to keep the American consumer from using; and could it compete, (the whiskey,) I would observe that the protection extended to it would be detrimental to your exportations and to your commercial marine.

The raw material with which the whiskey is made (wheat) is for you an important item of exportation. Where is the benefit of transforming it into liquor? And is it not better, since the maritime transactions are in your hands, to load this wheat in your ships, transport

it to France, and bring back, in exchange, wines and brandies? You are obliged to call on foreign countries for oils, also for fruits and preserves, in considerable quantities. Among the other articles that I have named, there is not one that your manufacturers can produce or have an interest to produce.

The protection due to the American manufacturer is, then, out of the question. If I have well understood your idea, the question is this: The American treasury is in a flourishing situation; the receipts from the custom-houses exceed the expenses, and you have a surplus which would admit of some alleviation in the taxes paid, until now, by the importers, or, which is same thing, by the consumers. To encourage you in this desire to lower the duties, you have the noble example of Sir Robert Peel, whose reforms, ever so daring in appearance at first, have increased the commercial prosperity of Great Britain to a very high degree. You have also the results of the tariff of 1846 put into practice, notwithstanding a strong opposition, and which has had the best results. In reducing still more the said tariff, you must suppose that the momentary diminution of the receipts which will likely follow shall be amply compensated by larger importations; and, as these bring forth exportations, by more activity in the shipping, and by a general welfare in the country, all the probabilities are in favor of that opinion. As to myself, I am convinced that the treasury will not lose anything; that, on the contrary, it will profit by it after a short time. But, should these hopes not be realized, you may well bear a small diminution of receipts; so much so, that you are well aware that the commercial interest would be bettered by it, while the working classes, the farmers of this country, as well as the French manufacturers, would view it with satisfaction.

In presence of those considerations, the only point to be examined yet, is the description of goods on which the reductions ought to take place—evidently those which you do not produce. The items of French origin to which I have had the honor to call your attention are among them—insomuch, as I have endeavored to show, that they have become, some of them, objects of necessity, others of general use, although of a more luxurious nature. In reducing the duties on them you do not injure your manufacturers; you afford aid to a numerous class of consumers, and more particularly to that category which needs it. Those items, once procured for less money, will be the more wanted, and contribute still further to the prosperity of the shipping classes.

By this measure you would also forward the energy of the French commerce, and thereby strengthen those ties which so happily unite both countries.

Please to be assured, sir, of my high consideration.

SARTIGES.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 60.

MIDDLETOWN, *November* 28, 1853.

SIR: I am encouraged, by your recent circular on the subject of a modification of the tariff at the ensuing session of Congress, to call your attention to the expediency of abolishing all duties on the importation of foreign wools as a measure of the greatest importance *to the prosperity of the wool-growing interest of our country.*

The abolition of the duty on wool in England entirely defeats any practical benefit which many of our wool-growers suppose they derive from a duty on the imported article in this country; and not only so, but a duty with us, while England adopts an opposite policy, is absolutely injurious to our wool-growing interest.

A duty with us, and freedom of duty in England, enables the British manufacturer to purchase his wools as much lower than our market price as the difference of duty between the two countries; and hence virtually operates as a bounty to them to control the American market with their manufactured article. And this has been the effect ever since the disparity between the two countries in relation to the duty on the raw material till our manufacturers have been compelled to abandon the cloth market to them, and confine themselves to the coarser fabric of cotton and wool mixtures.

The abandonment of duties on imported wools will have no tendency to reduce the price of the foreign or domestic article; but it will seriously affect the price in the British and other foreign markets, by raising their values to the standard of our prices. Our manufacturers will then recover a fair share of the home market, and their business, and the wool-growing business, will enlarge and increase in prosperity beyond anything ever before experienced in either of these branches of our industry. I beg leave to submit the following propositions for your consideration:

1st. If our goverment abolish the duty on wool, and the English government establish a duty, our wool-growing interest would suffer injury, but our manufacturers would gain. This would not be desirable.

2d. If our government continues a duty on wool, and the English government establish a like duty, our wool-growing and manufacturing interests would alike be benefited, and precisely in the same manner as if both governments admitted the article free.

3d. If our government abolish all duties on wool while the English government does the same, the effect would be precisely the same as under the second proposition, viz: to give prosperity both to the wool-growing and manufacturing interests of our country.

4th. Our wool-growing interest will always be best promoted by adopting England's policy at all times in regard to the raw material. If she establishes a duty we should do the same, and to the same extent. If she admits it free, we should do the same.

It is the fourth proposition that covers the whole ground, and is a necessary deduction of the other three. And when our government shall adopt that policy, we may consider the wool-growing interest as placed on a permanent footing of prosperity which will in a few years

place its product in value alongside of the cotton crop of our country, and not until that policy is adopted can that interest prosper as it should.

A careful examination of the subject in all its bearings must lead to the conviction that any duty on the importation of wools under the existing policy of England is an *injury*, and *not* a benefit, to our wool-growing interest.

When free-trade principles in regard to a specific article can be carried out so decidedly to the benefit of the interests connected with that article in our country, I trust it will be done effectually at the ensuing session of Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. RUSSELL.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 61.

NEW YORK, *November* 28, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that it was your intention to recommend, in your report to Congress, some modification of the present tariff, and that you have invited information concerning any article which seems to call for revision, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the articles of china and earthenware.

As it is supposed to be the intention of government to reduce the duties on articles which come least into conflict with home manufactures, thereby giving them incidental protection, I know no articles which on this ground, *with proper discrimination*, would more properly enter into even the free list, or, at all events, into the very lowest rate of duties. The articles intended by the above designation, although subject to high duties—in order, as I suppose, to stimulate manufactures—to attempt their introduction into this country, although many attempts have been made, and a tolerable quality of them produced, yet, from various circumstances, not necessary here to name, has in all instances proved failures, even with a protection of 30 per cent. duty, and heavy expenses of freight, &c.; nor is there any prospect at present of further attempts at their manufacture being made.

There is a large amount of coarse brown, yellow, and stone ware manufactured in this country, on which I would recommend a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to remain. I will give you a technical commercial designation of the articles above referred to, so that there may be no mistake in their discrimination, viz: on all printed, granite, white glazed, edged, painted, dipped, and cream-colored ware and china, or porcelain.

There is scarcely an article of commerce admitted free of duty, which would more benefit the poor, or that enters more into general consumption, or is more an article of necessity for all classes, than that

above named; and there seems to me no reason why it should not be made free, or placed at a mere nominal duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CHAUNCEY.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 62.

UNITED STATES APPRAISERS' OFFICE,
San Francisco, November 30, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your circular of —— September, permit me to present the following remarks:

The present tariff was the result of compromise, and perhaps operates as equally as any that could now be framed. Under it, however, our revenue is too large. A reduction ought, therefore, to be made; and without disturbing the basis upon which it was established, let a uniform rate of discount—say of five, ten, or fifteen per cent.—be made upon the amount of duties collected on each article.

By adding goods to the "free list," it would be more difficult to confer equal benefits to different sections and to their conflicting interests.

At this place "free goods" require as much examination as the dutiable; for in the cheap and free articles we frequently find opium and other valuable articles concealed in tea, sugared pork, or Chinese vegetables.

I will here name such articles as may be placed upon the "free list," with the greatest general advantage, as far as my observation extends, viz: copper, brass, zinc, madder, Brazil wood, cotton and linen rags, tin, sumac, and generally drugs and medicines.

These articles enter so largely into general use, that a reduction of duty would operate very equally. Our shipping interests require that copper be free, and our immense consumption of paper, for journals, magazines, and periodicals, requires that rags be free—with this additional reason, that it would withdraw the protection of a duty from those vagabond classes which are commencing to infest the Atlantic cities.

Wines ought not to pay a higher duty than ale, beer, or porter. Our boundaries are in parallels where wine best suits the people, and their respective climates, as a beverage. It is therefore suggested that wines pay no higher duty than malt liquors.

For California (and also for Oregon) a discrimination might be made as regards iron—say upon the basis, when imported into ports of the United States to the *westward of Cape Horn*, of one-half the present duty.

We have now several machine-shops, casting for gas and water-works, and the wants of the country for the means of refitting the steamers which in a few years will be in communication with China,

Japan, the islands, and South America, the iron required for the railroads already in contemplation, and the immense quantities that will be needed for building quartz-mills, make a reduction of duty on this article one of paramount importance. And contingencies may arise in which the aid given by a reduction of duties in the establishment of foundries, may be compensated by their ability to contribute to the defences of this coast.

The immense capital required for the payment of duty, freight, and transportation, on the bulky articles needed for quartz-machinery, retards the working of our gold-hills, to the loss of the whole Union. The iron used in such machinery might be admitted duty free. This State pays more in duty than the value of the average consumption of any other. Besides, we consume a very large proportion of articles imported into other States and thence transhipped here, amounting to fully as much as the duties collected at the custom-house. I estimate that the duties, direct and indirect, amount to over four millions for our small population.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP A. ROACH, *Appraiser.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 63.

Non-enumerated articles.

Adianthum, (vegetable substance.)
Agaric, (a fungus.)
Agates, (bookbinders'.)
Alba canella.
Alkanet root.
Alkermes.
Ammonia salts.
Ammonia carbon, &c.
Anchovies, in salt.
Angelica root.
Armenian bole.
Archolia, archil, or orcholia
Asphaltes.
Ava root.
Ayr-stones.
Bay wax, or myrtle wax.
Bdellium, crude.
Bdellium, refined.
Beans, Tonkay.
Beans, all other.
Bezoar stones.
Birds.
Bismuth, oxide of.

Bladders, manufactured.
Bricks.
Bristol stones.
Brucine.
Bulrushes.
Calx.
Caliminaris lapis.
Canororum occuli, or crabs' eye.
Canella alba, or winter bark.
Caoutchouc gums.
Carbonate of ammoniac.
Carbonate of iron.
Cardamom seed.
Carnelian rings.
Cascarilla.
Cassada, or meal of.
Cassia fistula.
Ceruse, dry or in oil.
Charbon, animal.
China root.
Crystals of tin.
Cicutar.
Cinthonine.
Citrate of lime.
Citron, in its natural state.
Clay, ground or prepared.
Coffee, not provided for.
Colcother, dry, (oxide of iron.)
Colocynth.
Colombo root.
Coloquintida.
Colt's foot.
Contrayema root.
Copper, sulphate of.
Coriander seed.
Corn, Indian, or maize.
Cowage, or cowitch.
Crab-claws.
Crocus powder.
Cummin seed.
Delphine.
Diuretic, sal.
Drawings.
Drugs, dyeing, not otherwise enumerated.
Dyeing articles and materials for composing dyes, not otherwise enumerated.
Elecampane.
Emetic, tartar.
Ergot.
Eyes, bull's, a bean.
Ferri, rubigo.

Fids.
Filtering stones, unmanufactured.
Fol, silver and gold.
Foil, digitalis.
Fox-glove.
Frankincense, a gum.
French green.
Frosts (glass.)
Gallengal, or gallengal-root.
Garance or madder, manufactures of.
Gentian, or gentian-root.
Ginseng.
Glass, broken.
Goldbeaters' brime.
Gold size.
Grains, tawed or tanned.
Grains, of paradise.
Grain tin.
Granulated tin.
Guana, imitation of.
Guinea grains.
Guimauve, or marshmallow.
Gum, all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, in a crude state.
Gum purdu, as opium.
Gutta percha, manufactured.
Guts, sheep's, salted.
Hellebore-root.
Henbane.
Hones.
Hops.
Iodine.
Iron, carb.
Jostic, or jos-light.
Juice, orange.
Kerstes.
King's yellow.
Krems white, or refined white lead.
Lapis calaminaris.
Lapis infernalis.
Lapis tutia.
Lavender, dry, flower of.
Lead, sugar of.
Lead-ore.
Leaves, cocoa.
Lees, wine, liquid.
Lemon-peel.
Lime, acetate of.
Lime, citrate of.
Linseed cakes.
Linseed meal.
Linseed oil.

Liquor, purple.
Liquor, red.
Liquor, tin.
Lithographic stones.
Litmus.
Lye, soda.
Mangroves, or shells of.
Marshmallows.
Mastic, crude or refined.
Mats, of cocoa-nut.
Meal, cassada.
Mica.
Millepedes.
Moss, island.
Morphine, acetate and sulphate of.
Muriate of carytes, gold, tin, strontian.
Mustard.
Myrrh, gum, crude or refined.
Myrobalan.
Narcorine.
Nests, birds'.
Nitrate of silver, iron, and tin.
Nitre, muriatic, tin.
Oil-cakes.
Oil-stones.
Oil, ricini, or palma christi.
Orchilli, or orchello.
Oxide of bismuth.
Oxymuriate of lime.
Oxymuriate of potash.
Oysters.
Pellitory root.
Phosphate of lime or soda.
Phosphorus.
Phosphuret of lime.
Polypodium.
Pounce.
Pucheri.
Purple, brown.
Purple, tin liquor.
Quassia wood.
Quill baskets.
Quinine.
Rag-stones.
Rass, cornu cervi.
Ratans, split.
Red precipitate.
Reindeer tongues.
Resin, or rosin.
Resin of jalap.
Rhodium.

Rock-moss.
Rope, made of hide-cuts.
Rose leaves.
Rubrum, bark acer.
Rust of iron.
Salep.
Sandarach, refined.
Sandstones.
Sarcocolla, crude.
Sardines, in salt.
Sassafras.
Scammoniate.
Seaweed.
Seneca, or radix-root.
Senna.
Shute, imperial (so called.)
Skeletons.
Slick-stones.
Snails.
Snake-root.
Solonine.
Spartateen.
Spirits, yellow.
St. Ignatius beans.
Staves acre.
Stone, Armenian.
caustic.
mill, fit for use.
for ballast.
touch.
whet.
Straw, for hats, in its natural state.
Strontian.
Strontian, muriate and nitrate of.
Succory.
Squills.
Tailors' chalk.
Talc, (a fossil.)
Tares.
Teas, *not* imported from China, or other places east of the Cape of Good Hope.
Teasels.
Terraglis, (a kind of coral.)
Theriaque.
Thor marine, (a small fish.)
Thridace.
Tin, crystals of.
Tin, granulated or grain.
Tongues, smoked, (fish or meats.)
Varnishes, all kinds.
Vegetables, not otherwise provided for.

Veratrine.
Verditure.
Wax, shoemakers'.
Wet blue.
Yellow, King's patent.

G. W. POMEROY,
General Appraiser.

NEW YORK, *November*, 1853.

No. 64.

NEW YORK, *November* 30, 1853.

SIR: Some little time since we had the honor to receive a copy of a circular, issued by the Treasury Department, the tenor of which was to invite suggestions, in view of a proposed modification of the tariff.

We take occasion, therefore, to allude to a few articles which, in our judgment, are entitled to favorable consideration, either for an entire exemption from duty, or a material reduction.

The article of raw silk, imported from China, which but six or seven years ago was brought here in very small lots, amounting to, say two or three hundred cases per year, but has since gradually, but steadily, been increasing in consumption till it has now reached a total import of several thousand cases per annum, and would probably still more rapidly extend, with a cost diminished to the equivalent of the 15 per cent. duty now levied.

This article is used by a class of manufacturers of small means, who by dint of great economy in the working of their material, and by great economy in living, have been enabled to make a stand, and finally almost to be independent of foreign competition in some articles of their manufacture, especially in the manufacture of sewings. Doubtless their industry and enterprise would extend rapidly in the making of silk fabrics of other descriptions, provided they could receive the raw material from abroad at the reduction of cost referred to.

We are also venders of the articles of prussiate potash, Prussian blue, and alum, or agents in this country for manufacturers of those articles in Scotland. The duty upon them is now 20 per cent. ad valorem, and, except when there is a large accumulation of stock abroad, it amounts to almost a prohibition.

The chemical salts of prussiate of potash are largely used in the manufacture of calico prints in this country. Alum is, likewise, and Prussian blue, also, in a lesser degree; the latter is also used as a paint. Alum is largely used in paper-making in this country.

The article of prussiate potash is entitled to favorable consideration, from the fact that the articles from which it is made—hoof and horn material—are gathered largely in this country for export, and go to the manufacturer abroad. The freight paid on these is about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. the original cost of the article, and constitutes a protection of 13 per cent. in favor of the American manufacturer.

Prussian blue is made from prussiate potash and iron, and is subject to the same remaks.

Alum is an article of which the freight forms a protection of at least 10 per cent.

We will not enlarge further upon these articles, but hope that they may have favorable attention in any modification of the tariff that may be proposed.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 65.

NEW YORK, *December* 7, 1853.

SIR: I have taken this liberty in order to bring to your notice, if your attention has not already been given to it, the subject of the duty on palm oil. It is now 10 per cent. ad valorem, and operates injuriously to the interest of our commerce and manufactures.

The principal, if not the whole, supply of the country is obtained from Africa, and the English importer obtains it as cheap as we do, with the further gain of having it duty free.

This article will become of greatly increased consumption here, as it has been commenced to manufacture candles from it; and the removal of the duty will tend greatly to increase the consumption in this manufacture. It would also give us a great deal of carrying trade for our vessels.

In your proposed alteration of the tariff, if you have not already included in your free list this article, and it is not too late, I hope you will consider the propriety of adding it.

I have taken this liberty, as I am interested in the establishment of large works for the manufacture of palm oil into candles; and as it comes under the views expressed by you, it not being a product of our soil, you have at your command the statistics of this article, and I trust you will excuse the address of the letter to you asking your consideration of the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WILLSON.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 66.

MANCHESTER, *December* 9, 1853.

SIR: We beg to hand herewith the present price list of samples of linen fabrics in the hands of the appraisers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

We remain, sir, your most obedient servants,

A. & S. HENRY & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 66—*bis*.

Price list of the present market value, in Belfast, of various qualities of linen fabrics now in the hands of appraisers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Dyed linens.

	No. 22.	No. 24.	No. 26.	No. 28.
$\frac{3}{4}$ wide	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{7}{8}$ wide	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	8
$\frac{4}{4}$ wide	$6\frac{1}{4}$	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The sample pieces are all $\frac{4}{4}$ wide.

Bleached linens.

$\frac{4}{4}$ wide.—No. 30, $10\frac{3}{4}$; No. 32, $11\frac{1}{2}$; No. 34, $12\frac{1}{2}$; No. 36, $13\frac{1}{2}$; No. 38, $14\frac{1}{2}$; No. 40, 16; No. 42, $17\frac{1}{2}$; No. 44, $19\frac{1}{2}$; No. 46, 23; No. 48, 2s. 2d.

White linen spot napkins.

	No. 50.	No. 52.	No. 54.
$\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$	5*s*. 3*d*.	5*s*. 9*d*.	6*s*. 3*d*.
$\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$	6 3	6 11	7 6

White linen damask napkins.

	No. 56.	No. 58.	No. 60.
$\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$	5*s*. 9*d*.	6*s*. 10*d*.	7*s*. 10*d*.
$\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$	6 11	8 1	9 5

White linen spot cloths.

	No. 62.	No. 64.	No. 66.
$\frac{8}{4}$ by $\frac{8}{4}$	3s. 10d.	4s. 7½d.	5s. 8d.
$\frac{8}{4}$ by $\frac{10}{4}$	4 9	5 9	6 8½
$\frac{10}{4}$ by $\frac{10}{4}$	5 11	7 2	8 5
$\frac{10}{4}$ by $\frac{12}{4}$	7 1	8 7	10 0
Per yard, $\frac{8}{4}$	1 11	2 3½	2 8½
Per yard, $\frac{10}{4}$	2 5	2 10½	3 4½

White linen damask cloths.

	No. 68.	No. 70.	No. 72.
$\frac{8}{4}$ by $\frac{8}{4}$	4s. 1d.	4s. 7½d.	5s. 8d.
$\frac{8}{4}$ by $\frac{10}{4}$	5 1	5 9	7 1
$\frac{10}{4}$ by $\frac{10}{4}$	6 3	7 2	8 10
$\frac{10}{4}$ by $\frac{12}{4}$	7 6	8 7	10 7
Per yard, $\frac{8}{4}$	2 0½	2 3½	2 10
Per yard, $\frac{10}{4}$	2 6½	2 10½	3 6½

White linen cambric handkerchiefs.

$\frac{5}{6}$.—No. 74, 2s.; No. 76, 2s. 3d.; No. 78, 2s. 6d.; No. 80, 2s. 9d.; No. 82, 3s.; No. 84, 3s. 6d.; No. 86, 4s.; No. 88, 4s. 6d.; No. 90, 5s.; No. 92, 5s. 6d.; No. 94, 6s. 6d.; No. 96, 7s. 6d.; No. 98, 8s. 6d.

White linen cambric handkerchiefs.

$\frac{7}{8}$.—No. 100, 4s. 3d.; No. 102, 4s. 9d.; No. 104, 5s. 3d.; No. 106, 5s. 9d.; No. 108, 6s. 6d.; No. 110, 7s. 6d.; No. 112, 9s.; No. 114, 10s. 6d.; No. 116, 12s.; No. 118, 13s. 6d.

BELFAST, *December* 1, 1853.

No. 67.

Observations à propos de l'expression "adulterated," reproduite dans le projet de free liste, donné par les journaux du pays.

"Adulterated wine," c'est-a-dire, "liquide portant l'étiquette 'vin,' mais composé de substances autres que le jus du raisin et acquérant l'apparence et le goût du vin au moyen de matières chimiques."

Tout en rendant justice à l'intention protectrice de la santé des consommateurs qui aurait dicté cette réserve, je prends la liberté d'appeler la sérieuse attention de Mr. le Secrétaire du Trésor sur les difficultés, pour ne pas dire sur les impossibilités qu'entrainerait sa mise en pratique. Le tableau commercial de 1853 présente comme valeur de l'importation des vins aux Etats Unis, le chiffre de 2,114,000 dollars, ce qui donne une quantité énorme de barrils, demi-barrils, et bouteilles de vin. Si chaque barril, demi-barril, bouteille de vin en caisse, doit être ouvert, goûté, analysé, le nombre des vérificateurs, chargés de ces délicates fonctions, devra être considerable, et peut-on se flatter de rencontrer un grand nombre d'employés des douanes possédant la science si difficile d'analyse en général, et en particulier, celle de l'analyse des vins, sur laquelle sont exposés à se tromper les hommes qui, sur ce sujet, ont le plus d'expérience.

Maintenant, si partie une cargaison est déclarée entachée de vins frelatés, que deviendront ces vins, que deviendra le reste de la cargaison composée de vins reconnus naturels?

Ce n'est là qu'une minime partie des inconvénients que je signale à la hâte, tout en conservant l'espoir que cette restriction apportée au commerce libre des vins ne fait pas partie du projet officiel que le Departement du Trésor recommandera à l'approbation du Congrès. Mr. le Secrétaire du Trésor me permettra également de lui rappeler qu'aux Etats Unis plus qu'ailleurs, il est admis que le vérificateur le plus intéressé, le plus pratique, le plus absolu, c'est le public qui consomme. Les vins frelatés, (adulterated wines,) qui arriveraient sur les marchés des Etats Unis en franchise, seraient d'autant moins achetés que les vins naturels jouissant des mêmes bénéfices, leur feraient, pour le prix et pour la qualité, une concurrence irrésistible. Ainsi, quant aux vins Français de qualité ordinaire et dont il serait utile de généralizer l'usage dans ce pays, le prix en est tellement bas en France qu'il couterait plus cher aux importeurs de fabriquer des vins semblables au moyen de produits chimiques que d'importer ces vins naturels Français.

Quant aux vins de champagne exceptés du bénéfice accordé aux autres vins, je ne puis que regretter de voir considérer comme vin de luxe un vin dont l'usage est devenu indispensable aux Etats Unis.

Avec l'entrée en franchise, il eût été possible de donner sur les marchés de New York des vins de champagne de seconde qualité, et meilleurs en général que ceux que l'on boit partout ici dans les hôtels, a 6 dollars la caisse de 12 bouteilles. Je regrette que les consommateurs Américains soient privés de ce bénéfice, en même temps que nos propriétaires de vins de champagne seront privés de l'avantage d'envoyer sur le marché Américain une quantité plus grande de leurs vins que par le passé.

Je prie Mr. Guthrie d'agréer l'assurance de sentiments de ma haute consideration.

SARTIGES.

LEGATION DE FRANCE AUX ETATS UNIS,
Washington, le 10 *Décembre*, 1853.

A l'honorable Monsieur GUTHRIE,
Secrétaire du Trésor, &c., à Washington.

No. 67—*bis.*

[Translation.]

Observations as regards the expression "adulterated," reproduced in the project of "free list," as printed by the American press.

"Adulterated wine;" that is to say, "Liquid having the name of 'wine,' but composed of other substances than the juice of the grape, and having the appearance and the taste of wine by the use of chemical means."

Although I much approve of the intention of protecting the health of the consumers, I take the liberty to call the serious attention of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury to the difficulties, not to say the impossibilities, that it would bring into practice.

The table of importations for 1853 shows, as the amount of wines to the United States, the sum of $2,114,000, which presume an enormous quantity of barrels, half-barrels, and bottles. If each barrel, half-barrel, and bottle, in boxes, had to be opened, tasted, and analyzed, the number of appraisers intrusted with those delicate functions will have to be considerable; and is it likely that a large number of custom-house clerks possessing the science so difficult of analyzing in general, and particularly of analyzing wines, which the most experienced men are often embarrassed to do, will be found?

Now, should part of a cargo of wines be found composed of adulterated wines, what would be done with the balance of it acknowledged to be pure?

These are only a few of the inconveniences that I name here hastily, hoping, at the same time, that such a restriction to the free commerce of wines does not exist in the official report that the Treasury Department will recommend to the approbation of the Congress. The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury will also allow me to remind him that in the United States, more than anywhere else, it is admitted that the examiner the most interested, the most practical, the most absolute, is the consumer.

The adulterated wines which should arrive in the United States markets free of duty would be so much the less bought, that the natural wines having the same privileges would be, both as to prices and quality, for them an irresistible competition; so as to the French wines of an ordinary quality, which it would be useful to bring into general use in this country. The price of them is so low in France, that it would cost more to the importers to have them manufactured by chemical process than to import them in their natural state from France.

As regards the champagne wines excepted from the privilege accorded to the other wines, I can only regret to see them considered as a luxury, since they have become an indispensable item in the United States. Without duty it would have been possible to furnish in the New York market champagne wines of second quality, but still better than those generally drank in hotels and elsewhere, for $6 a dozen. I regret that the American consumer should be deprived of that benefit; at the same time that our proprietors of such wines will be hindered

to send to the American markets a larger quantity of their wines than they used to.

I beg Mr. Guthrie to accept the assurance of sentiments of my high consideration.

SARTIGES.

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 10, 1853.

No. 68.

NEW YORK, 41 EXCHANGE PLACE,
December 10, 1853.

SIR: Learning from the public prints that you contemplate a change in the scale of duties, part of which will affect the flax trade, and being interested in that branch, as a manufacturer of twines, yarns, and shoe-threads, and also importer of flax and some manufactured goods, I will be pleased to place at your service any information I am possessed of, if you are disposed to avail yourself of it.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

JAS. FRENCHE.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury Department.

No. 68—*bis.*

Flax manufactures.

Water-rotted American flax.
Dew-rotted American flax.
Light-colored Russia flax.
Flax tow, and material for the manufacture of flax cotton.
Shoe-threads, American and English.
Saddlers' three-cord thread.
Gilling thread.
Ball thread, for use on sewing-machines.
Flax seine twines.
Flax broom stitching-twines.
Flax ball twines, machine made.
Flax druggists' fancy twine.
Flax brush stitching-twine.
Flax sail and seaming-twine.
Flax sewing-twine, for canvass and gunnies.
Flax seaming-cord.
Flax wool twine, machine-made.
Calcutta twine.
Flax yarns, used in the manufacture of seines, fly-nets, carpets, checks, shoe-threads, twines, and lines.

The above are for sale to wholesale dealers.

Special qualities will be manufactured or imported to order, and packed according to instructions.

JAS. FRENCHE,
41 *Exchange Place, New York, and*
Lambertville Flax Mills, N. J.

DEAR SIR: Above I beg leave to wait on you with particulars of my stock, which I recommend to your consideration. Your orders, when in want, will be much esteemed, and have prompt attention.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,
JAS. FRENCHE.

NEW YORK, 1853.

No. 69.

OFFICE WARD BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, No. 16 *Exchange Place, December* 12, 1853.

SIR: We take the liberty of addressing you in regard to the modification of the tariff, as proposed in your recent report to Congress, and in particular to the list which you recommend to make duty free. The especial article to which we wish to call your attention is *lead.*

An immense amount of capital is invested in this country in the manufactures of this metal, which causes it to assume the respective forms of white lead, red lead, sugar of lead, chromate of lead, nitrate of lead, and litharge.

The nature of the business requires large means, and works of a permanent character not easily adapted to other purposes than that for which they were originally designed.

The present duty does not amount to a prohibition, while at the same time it does afford incidental protection to our home products. To make all the manufactures of lead duty free, as suggested, would prove a most serious blow to that branch of domestic industry, and render comparatively valueless property which is giving present employment to a large number of persons, while it does not afford excessive remuneration upon its fixed capital. It is greatly to be hoped, therefore, that a review of the list can be had, and *all* the manufactures of lead placed upon the schedule paying 25 per cent., where the raw material stands.

The previous action of the government has uniformly been to encourage the working of our own lead deposites, and to afford incidental protection; hence, if the manufacturers of lead are sacrificed, by allowing the foreign manufacture to enter duty free, the lead miners of our country will be most injuriously affected, as they would lose their principal consumers in the home market.

There can be no question of this result, and hence we appeal to you to make "lead and all the manufactures thereof" remain subject to a moderate duty.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WARD BROTHERS & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 70.

OGDENSBURG, *December* 12, 1853.

SIR: I have read your annual report with interest. A frontier life, and connexion with politics and business for many years, and a short term of service in the customs department, have impressed upon my mind the importance of framing revenue laws, as far as practicable, upon such a basis as will promote a mutual exchange of products on the frontier. This being a minor matter, it has escaped your attention.

I wish to suggest that the inhabitants of the British provinces have a surplus of lumber and agricultural products, which must find a market somewhere, and they will naturally, to a large extent, pass to our markets, if not burdened by onerous duties. These articles consist principally of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, the various kinds of grain, sawed and hewn lumber, &c. They generally fall under the 20 per cent. schedule of the present tariff. This duty, honestly enforced, is a prohibition, and will force the business of the provinces to seek a European market; thus developing their commercial and business capacities and resources, and fitting them for competitors, if not rivals, in commerce. It is deemed more politic to admit their products at low duties, and thus bind them to us in business relations. I would suggest that a 10 per cent. duty would produce more revenue, and probably be satisfactory on products of the farm, the forest, and the fisheries. This might be made general, as no European nation could reap any advantage from it, except in time of scarcity, when low duties would promote the public interests without lessening the revenue.

I might write at length on this subject, if I thought it important, but my object is only to attract your attention and invite you to canvass the subject.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. TYLER.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 71.

NEW YORK, *December* 12, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I beg to offer the suggestion that steel music-wire for the strings of piano fortes be placed among the articles proposed for the free list. I sell largely of this article to our piano forte makers, and it

enters considerably into the cost of instruments, being therefore on a par with raw material in this respect, and it is an article that has not been manufactured to any extent in this country. Hence no detriment would ensue in this respect, while it would enable our piano forte makers to produce their instruments at a lower cost and compete better with foreign piano fortes, which have of late begun to make their way into this country. This branch of American industry has become a very important one, and the abatement of duty on the article named would be one of benefit, unmixed with harm to any other interest.

The price of this wire is far above any other kind of wire, costing, usually, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* sterling per lb.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD H. JACOT.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 72.

BOSTON, *December* 3, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your circular of September last, I would respectfully remark, that the effect to be expected from such changes in our tariff of duties as you intimate, would be a more extended commerce with other nations, an enlarged industry in our domestic manufactures and agriculture, and in our mineral productions, and of course in our mechanical employments.

The present tariff has the objection of heavy rates of duties upon raw materials which are used for manufacturing purposes only. These materials are dyestuffs, pig copper, hides, wool, sugar, molasses, saltpetre, rags, hemp, linseed, bristles, iron, and various kinds of wood. These imports very largely compensate our navigation, and if a great reduction in duties upon them should be made, the quantities imported would be so much enlarged as to give more profitable employment to it, as well as to our home industry, and less cost to our consumers, besides a vastly-increased trade with the countries producing these articles, and taking in payment for them our agricultural and manufactured products.

A reduction in the rates of duties upon the foreign manufactures of silk, cotton, and wool, would be met by an enlarged importation of those fabrics, and our interest would be more injured than benefited from such an effect; for not only would such articles be substituted for our domestic manufactures, but the money to pay for them must go out of our country to pay the foreign industry in their manufacture, instead of being retained in it to pay our own citizens.

The examples of fostering domestic industry, which are before us in Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, and Russia, should not be further departed from; rather let us protect ourselves against the policies of those nations, by adopting similar systems, until we can all adopt more equal and free commercial regulations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS LAMB.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 73.

TAUNTON, MASS., *December* 16, 1853.

SIR: In looking over the *free list* proposed by you in modification of the tariff, we notice several articles in which we have a deep interest; and as we suppose your object is to do justice to all, we take the liberty to call your attention to the subject. That you may understand our position, and that of persons having a like interest with ourselves, we beg to say that a very large proportion of the copper that enters into the consumption of the country is manufactured in the country by some eight to ten establishments, and is now subject to a duty.

If this list be adopted by Congress and the duties removed, the consequences, we think, would be disastrous to all these establishments. Besides, as you will find by referring to your tables, no revenue of consequence has been derived from the manufactures of copper or from articles chiefly composed of copper. We would respectfully suggest that your object would be attained quite as well, and our interest at the same time protected, if you would place upon the free list the following articles—they being raw material, viz:

Copper in pigs and bars, known as pig copper;
Copper sheathing for vessels;
Old copper;
Old brass;
Old bells and bell metal;

allowing all manufactures of copper and brass to remain as under the present tariff; adding also to the free list spelter—that being also a raw material. You are aware that zinc is spelter manufactured into sheets, and also that it is a component part of brass. The former is largely manufactured in the country, and almost the entire product of the Lake Superior copper mines is manufactured into brass in sheets and other shapes.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CROCHER BROS. & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 74.

WASHINGTON, *December* 21, 1853.

SIR: The views which I stated yesterday were founded on a belief that your revenue projet would be improved by some alterations, so far as to add to its general acceptableness and its permanence.

I alluded to the subject of linens, not because their introduction free was going to crush interests of great magnitude, (for the manufacture of linens in this country is of recent introduction, and its effects are chiefly prospective;) but linen is in a degree a rival article with cotton, and it would seem questionable policy to give facilities of importation to increase a manufacture which will displace cotton to some extent in its use abroad, and have the effect of depressing some of our

own cotton concerns, whose machinery is now being run on pantaloonery and other fabrics of cotton, which take the place of linen articles.

But I consider this of minor importance, compared with the other point—the relation of wool to woolens as dutiable—which I brought to your consideration.

That feature of your system which secures to the woolen manufacturer the raw materials of his fabrics, divested of duty, is the only direct advantage he is to obtain from its establishment, and it will be acknowledged as the first of the various revenue systems which have been introduced which give to *him* direct practical benefit. Heretofore, under the operation of the principle of protection, he has found himself *without* protection, inasmuch as wool forms the great item of cost of his production, and that has been charged with the same rate of duty as the cloth, besides the heavier cost of freight, &c., from its greater bulk.

You propose that wool costing under 10 cents shall be free, which, in the present high markets for coarse wool abroad, will be of very limited operation, but which, on average markets, will give encouragement to the manufacturers of coarse wools.

The obstacles to the perfection of your system, in the opposition of the wool-growing interest, naturally sensitive on the subject of wool, are manifest. But I have thought you might, in pursuance of your plan, and consistently, too, with the interests of the farmer, recognise, to a greater extent than you have done, your principle of reducing duties on raw materials. I say consistently with the farmer's interests, because, if certain descriptions of fine wools could be imported on a moderate duty, it would re-establish in this country a branch of woolen manufacture which has almost entirely run out, in consequence of the superior facility of the foreigner in obtaining his raw material—I refer to broadcloths and fine cassimeres—and would give to him an additional class of customers requiring American wools in part, who, when well established, would become permanent customers, insuring stability and uniformity of demand for wools. The wool-grower must admit that every measure tending to prostrate the manufacturing interests is injurious to his own, and that encouragement to them is protection to him.

My suggestion was, to reduce the duty on fine wools. Considering the simplification of arrangement of your projet, which gives but three classes of imports, the introduction of this article under a different rate of duty might be considered inadmissible; hence I suggested the provision to be inserted "that the duty shall not exceed 5 cents per pound." I am aware that many would advocate a less duty, but the opinions of wool-growers must be considered in any practical measure. And, in the present condition of the tariff question, 5 cents does not seem, by any means, a small duty. Nor do I consider that this would interfere with the simplicity of your tables.

Your allusion to the objection that maintains against specific duties would apply, if it were proposed that all wools should be assessed up to the 5 cents per pound, or if it were to be stated as a minimum duty. But it is divested of the character of specific when introduced as a maximum in the *ad valorem* rate.

I admit that the introduction of this limitation of duty would go to increase the revenue, and, thus much, militate against your plan of reduction; but I respectfully present these suggestions as tending to lessen objections, to harmonize interests, and secure permanency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WILEY EDMANDS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 75.

[From the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal, December 23, 1853.]

Flax culture in the west—modifications of the American tariff—western interests.

In 1677 an Englishman addressed his countrymen in a pamphlet which had the following title: "England's improvement by sea and land—to outdo the Dutch without fighting—to pay debts without money, and to set at work all the poor of England with the growth of our own lands." The mine of improvement and prosperity thus opened was the cultivation and manufacture of flax, and it is curious to reflect that even the startling developments of that pamphlet did not rouse England to the vast uses of the proposed improvements. It has not been two hundred years since the project was laid before the British mind; the advice was neglected nearly one hundred years, yet England now exports to the United States eleven millions of dollars' worth of linen fabrics. The American people, who should be abundantly able to supply themselves and Europe with linen fabrics, scarcely pay the slightest attention to the subject. Indeed, they might feel much prouder of paying none than such as they do pay it. It is scarcely credible that our farmers raise flax merely for the seed, and get less than half a crop of that, and coolly throw away straw worth from seven to ten dollars per acre. It is scarcely credible that in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri, two hundred thousand acres of land are devoted to the culture of a flax crop which yields ten dollars an acre, when we can make it clear to any comprehension that, with any kind of management, forty-five or fifty dollars per acre should be the yield of the flax crop.

We have recently had our attention called to this subject by a singular and extraordinary circumstance. We think that after the exposition we shall give of the whole subject, every one will admit that a cooler piece of selfishness never was manifested than in the circumstance to which we allude.

It is well known that the Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, issued a circular in September last, in which he announced his intention to suggest some modifications of the tariff of 1846, for the purpose of reducing the repletion of the United States treasury. On the 21st of October, after the publication of the circular, a meeting of

linen monopolists was held in Belfast, Ireland, for the purpose of counselling Mr. Guthrie as to the best methods for carrying out his objects. It must be borne in mind that the linen business of Ireland is entirely controlled by six individuals. They regulate it as they please, and they of course please to regulate it for their own special benefit. These gentlemen were in full force at the Belfast meeting of linen monopolists. One of these gentlemen is a member of the British Parliament. Mr. McAdam called the attention of the meeting to the circular of Mr. Guthrie, with a view of showing how the wealthy monopolists of the Irish linen fabrics could instruct Mr. Guthrie in his modification of the tariff, so as to promote the interests of the Irish linen monopolists. It was shown that the United States now purchase about one-half of the linen fabrics exported from Great Britain, and that the purchase was annually increasing. Before the last European war, the American tariff on Irish linens was 5 per cent. *ad valorem;* in 1812 it was 37½ per cent.; in 1832 *linens were admitted free of all duty*, and continued to be so until 1842, when an *ad valorem* duty of 25 cents was again imposed. In 1846 a reduction of 5 per cent. was made on Irish linens, leaving the article subject to a duty of 20 per cent. We beg the reader to bear these things in mind, for they will soon assume an important bearing.

Mr. McAdam stated that the proposed modification of the American tariff opened a door for beneficial consequences to the Irish linen fabrics, or, in plain English, to the bloated monopolists who control the interest in Ireland. He said that the manufacture of linen in the United States was really so small that it could not grumble any in being destroyed. There were really but about 14,550 spindles for flax in America, which were "not more than half the number in York Street Mill, *and not as many as several gentlemen present had in their respective establishments.*" In Mr. McAdam's estimation this was a child that was so very small that its life could be squeezed out of it without causing a squeak that Secretary Guthrie could hear. It made no kind of difference that the infant was an American native; that was a matter of no consequence, provided the Irish monopolists could carry *their* point, by getting Mr. Guthrie to strangle the little American thing that would be lost in the York Street Mill at Belfast. Mr. McAdam took good care to forget that the Irish establishments had been fed by the government for more than a century. He forgot that the English government had paid bounties upon the production of linen fabrics to such an extent that, according to McCulloch, "*the principal and interest,*" *paid in bounties,* "*invested at this time, would yield an annual income equal to the whole present Irish exports of linen fabrics.*" It was also forgotten at the meeting, in Belfast, of the monopolists of the Irish linen trade, that, in addition to this domestic bounty, the government had fostered and built up this immense Irish interest by severe prohibitory duties. All these material and striking facts were forgotten when the object of the Irish Linen Board at Belfast was to constitute itself a department of the American government, to act as an advisory council in instructing Mr. Guthrie as to the best methods he could take in killing off linen manufactures in the United States for the exclusive benefit of six gentlemen in Ireland, who wield a capital of between thirty and forty millions of dollars in managing and controlling the Irish trade in linens. The boast of Mr.

McAdam was, that the American interest in manufacturing linens was so small, that if Mr. Guthrie could be induced to recognise the Linen Board of Ireland as a part of the American government, the American home manufacture could be smothered to death, and could not embarrass the government by its struggles. Mr. McAdam was thoroughly convinced that the proper action of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce was "to memorialize the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and request that the matter be laid before the British minister at Washington, and by him be submitted to the American government." In this Mr. Richardson, M. P., the leading monopolist, fully concurred, and, as his friends had placed him in Parliament, they might depend upon him for his best exertions in furthering the movement. No one at the meeting seemed inclined to call Mr. Richardson's statement in question; nor could it well be questioned if any one will remember that the movement was not designed to cheapen Irish linens to the people of America to the value of a groat, while it certainly would swell Mr. Richardson's wealth in pounds sterling to the amount of many thousands. And it would, at the same time, effectually kill off the American people from all attempts at undertaking the culture and manufacture of an article that has made every people prosperous that ever managed it, from the times of Egypt to the present.

Mr. James Shaw, another large monopolist, said that linens were the very thing for Mr. Guthrie's reductions. He said, "that the United States were not manufacturing linen fabrics to any extent, and probably would not do much that way for some time to come." He might have added, with great propriety, that they never would if the Belfast Chamber of Commerce could manage the American government. Mr. Shaw said "it was well-known that in America the first requisite was a linen shirt, and that a very large proportion of the shirtings, table linens and cambrics, exported from Ireland, had found their way into the States, and table linens and cambrics, exported from Ireland, were still being consumed there." * * * "Indeed it was an ascertained fact that, comparing the population of the United States with Europe, every inhabitant of the United States was consuming about two yards of Irish linen per year, while over all the European States the consumption of Irish linen did not amount to more than one thirty-eighth of a yard, or about an inch, to every person. (Laughter and cries of hear, hear.) He could see no reason why, if Irish linens were admitted free of duty, there should not be a very large proportionate consumption of them. We should think that likely, since the consumption has been annually growing even with the duty of 20 per cent. Mr. Shaw went on to say that the reduction of the duty on linens would relieve the United States treasury of a source of repletion, and would simplify operations at the custom-house—two statements of the utmost accuracy. And he cherished the hope that many Irishmen in the United States had favorable recollections of the Irish linen trade, and that, from having acquired the habit of using the article when Ireland was their home, they would sympathise with any movement to have it imported more extensively into the United States." All these movements in Belfast were, of course, carried unanimously; a matter not much to be wondered at, when we consider that the meeting was in Belfast, and that the persons compo-

sing it were the monopolists of the linen business of the United Kingdom. If the reader will remember that our importations of Irish linen are equal to something over eleven millions of dollars annually, and will imagine the monopolists in Belfast trying to persuade Mr. Guthrie to stop twenty per cent. of that amount, check it off from the United States Treasury, and pour it into the pockets of the Irish monopolists, he may imagine how comfortable the Belfast gentlemen would feel in the operation. Mr. Guthrie may rest assured that he will not hear of *repletion* at Belfast.

Now we remember nothing in commercial history that surpasses the richness of this Belfast meeting. There was no thought of benefiting the Irish laborer in the field, nor the toiling and starving weaver. There is not a hint in the whole proceedings that Irish linens would be furnished any cheaper to the American merchant, for the business is so firm that the Irish monopolists no longer send linens on consignment. The American importer must pay cash for his order. There is not the least allusion to any distinct idea as to how this reduction of duty was to benefit any American; and we know that the monopolists have it in their power to make the entire benefit inure to them. How is it that while the variable prices of raw cotton do not materially affect cotton goods, the prices of linens advance with advanced prices in flax fibre? How is it that while flax is often cheaper than cotton, Irish linens are always from three to four times as high as cotton fabrics? The improvements in handling flax straw, flax fibre, in spinning and weaving, and bleaching, have been so great, that the cost of production is a small matter compared with the former cost; yet who hears of any material reduction in linen fabrics?

We begged the reader to bear in mind the varying phases of the American tariff in reference to Irish linens. Now let him inquire what difference was made in the price to the American consumer of Irish linens, when 5 per cent. duty was taken off by the tariff of 1846. Did he get linen fabrics any cheaper? When the duty was entirely removed for ten years, extending from 1832 to 1842, what was the benefit to the American consumer? Were Irish linens reduced in price? Facts say no to these important questions. Nor does the Belfast Chamber of Commerce think now of any reduction of Irish linens as a consequence of the removal of the American duty.

We feel confident that when Mr. Guthrie comes to examine the vast field of interest that lies in flax culture and manufacture, and sees what an engine of prosperity it can be made to the Western people, he will take care that such an important interest shall be carefully sustained. If 200,000 acres of western lands are now devoted to a culture of flax for seed, that yields but ten dollars per acre, what may be looked for from a management of the crop that will readily yield from forty to fifty dollars? And is such an interest as this to be spurned by an American government, at the dictation of the Linen Board of Ireland? Is a crop that can be made to yield to the agricultural interests of the West, even on the present number of acres, eight millions of dollars, instead of two millions, of no interest to the wisdom that manages national affairs? The Netherlands, Holland, France, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain, found this interest of such great value, that,

in all direct intercourse with it, they fostered it. From the time of the earliest Egypt, ages before Joseph was known to the Pharaohs, down to the present time, the flax commerce has ever been a source of prosperity to the nation that managed it. When the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove seventy thousand French linen manufacturers to foreign lands, it inflicted a blow upon the manufacture in France from which it never recovered. Twenty-two hundred and fifty of these refugees made their way to Belfast, Dublin, and other Irish towns, and from thence the germ of the Irish-linen trade commenced its growth, and has reached now $40,669,220 annually, while Germany, France, and Belgium, the great continental manufacturers, have a linen trade equal only to $39,418,685. England would have scorned a proposition from the Netherlands, when the British linen trade was struggling for existence, to strangle the little infant, and permit the Netherland monopolists to furnish linens to the United Kingdom duty free. And why should England coolly ask us to do what she never would have done with such an important interest as she knew could be made of the linen trade? She always resisted everything of the kind until she fostered it into a firmness and prosperity that could stand competition.

There is not a country under the sun that could equal the United States in the culture and manufacture of linen goods, if the people would turn their attention to the entire subject. And why the wealth and prosperity that have ever attended linen manufactures should be thrown away by the American people we cannot imagine, nor can we believe it will be done. When the flax crop was hard to handle, when its culture was not properly understood, and an immense amount of manual labor was required for its production, it was easy to understand why it was shunned in our country. The immense increase in the Irish production was caused by distributing and extending knowledge of the best means of cultivating the plant. In 1848, there were in Ireland 53,868 acres of flax cultivated; in 1849, 60,314 acres; in 1850, 91,040 acres; in 1851, 138,619 acres; in 1852, 136,090 acres; and in 1853 an increase to 175,469 acres. The main cause of this increase was in the efforts of the Irish Linen Board to teach the true principles of the management of the crop; and in aid of this was the introduction of machinery, that greatly abridged the labor of preparing the fibre, and materially improved its quality. Science has also cheapened the processes of manufacturing the fabric. A few years ago an Irish manufacturer would not have undertaken to fill an order according to a sample. At present he can unhesitatingly do it, because machinery enables him to turn out any quantity of a specified kind.

Now if the Irish flax crop has thus increased under improved methods of cultivation, and under the benefits of machinery and science, may not an American crop, with the same advantages, become as important to our whole country as the linen interest is to Great Britain? It is no uncommon thing in Ireland to make what would be equal in this country to sixty dollars per acre of flax. Why may not the American farmer do the same?

We have extended these remarks further than we intended to-day. We hoped to be able to say something about the culture of flax, and the machinery for its handling, but must defer that till to-morrow.

But we beg the reader to attend to this subject. Every man in the West should awaken to it. In our next remarks upon it, we shall endeavor to show its vast importance to the people of the West.

No. 76.

NEW YORK, *December* 23, 1853.

We, the undersigned, refiners and manufacturers of copper, respectfully request information on the following point:

Among other descriptions of copper intended to be recommended to Congress to be made free, are enumerated "copper in pigs, bars, plates, or sheets." We beg to know if, by the expression "copper in sheets," brazier's and boiler sheets, commonly known as "brazier's copper," now subject to a duty of 20 per cent., are intended to be included.

At present sheathing copper is free of duty; pig, bar, and old copper, pay 5 per cent. duty. All other manufactured copper pays 20 per cent.

For your information, and to protect our interests as copper manufacturers, we beg to occupy your attention with a brief statement.

The present annual consumption of copper in the United States is estimated at about fourteen millions of pounds. Of this quantity there is imported from South America—chiefly from Chili and Peru—

about	6,500,000
From England, about	3,500,000
The product of the United States is about	3,500,000
And the import from other places, about	500,000
	14,000,000

Nearly the entire import from South America is consumed by the copper manufacturers in rolling bolts, boiler and brazier's sheets; and one-third of the product of the United States mines is used for the same purposes. The remainder is consumed as sheathing copper for vessels, imported from England, and by brass founders and rollers for domestic uses.

The whole value of raw copper used annually in the United States may be put down at $4,000,000.

You will thus perceive how large an interest the copper manufacturers have at stake, and which will be jeoparded by the introduction of brazier's copper (if it is so intended) as a free article.

The annual importation of three millions of pounds of sheathing copper from England to the entire exclusion of American sheathing, shows conclusively that the American cannot compete with the British copper manufacturer.

If brazier's copper be added to the free list, the entire manufacturing trade will be in danger of falling into English hands, and the monopoly consequent upon such a course will enable the British manufacturers to dictate, at their pleasure, prices to the American consumer.

The copper mining interest in the United States, which has become an important one, must also suffer for want of home customers.

The limits of a letter will not allow us to dwell at length upon other effects of a free admission of brazier's copper; but the hints we have thrown out will, we trust, show the inexpediency of taking off the present duty on this description of copper.

We remain, with great respect, your obedient servants,

HENDRICKS BROTHERS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

No. 77.

New York, *December* 28, 1853.

Dear Sir: Absence from the city and pressing engagements have prevented our replying sooner to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 15th instant on the subject of sardines.

Sardines are imported mostly under the designation of sardines *in oil;* but they sometimes come, although seldom, preserved in butter or in salt.

The kind of fish used to be preserved in oil is caught almost exclusively on that part of the French coast extending along what was formerly the provice of Britanny, and now forming the departments of Finistere, Morbihan, and the Loire, on the Atlantic ocean, at the opening of the Bay of Biscay. Between Brest and Belle Isle the fish is remarkably abundant.

There are some on the coast of England, but of a very large size, and only fit to be preserved in salt. In the French waters of the Mediterranean some are also fished, but merely in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the country around Marseilles. They are prepared at Cette. Thus the fact of sardines being only found in abundance on the west coast of *France*, is sufficient to insure to that country the exclusive exportation to foreign markets; added to which is the use, in their preparation, of a large quantity of *olive oil*, another almost wholly French production, because even the oil received from Spain or Italy is submitted in France to a clarifying process. We therefore can say that sardines in oil *cannot* be received elsewhere than from France.

In this country there are no fish like the sardines, nor is there any sweet-oil produced. They therefore do not come in competition with American industry.

Prepared sardines are shipped principally from the ports of Havre and Rochelle, and in greatly less quantities from Bordeaux and Nantes, and generally in American bottoms; so much so, that for our part we can safely say that, with three our four exceptions, all the sardines received by us within the last ten years came under American flags.

The consumption in the United States increases every year, although the high prices which consumers have to pay may be considered as making them almost an article of luxury. We do not doubt that their admission on the free-list, by materially diminishing their cost, will not only increase their consumption, but will make them a proper article of

trade and exchange for shipment to California, and even to Australia, and will thus afford a new source of profit to American enterprise.

We would therefore conclude by stating that, in our opinion, the designation of sardines in salt and oil is sufficient; that their free admission will not affect any existing American enterprise; that the importation of that article is almost exclusively in American bottoms; that it is also almost exclusively imported from France; and that its free admission would tend to increase its importation.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

HARGOUS BROTHERS.

R. C. MORGAN, Esq., *Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 30, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to the department a letter received from Hargous Brothers relative to the importation of sardines, and the effect of their free admission as proposed in the new tariff.

Messrs. H. B. are the principal importers of that article at New York.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

R. C. MORGAN.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 78.

PHILADELPHIA, 12*th Month* 29, 1853.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: We have taken the liberty of addressing thee with reference to the proposed repeal of the duties upon linens, as several of our friends have engaged in their manufacture in various parts of the country, and we have also made large investments for the same purpose. Believing the policy of our government to be a steadfast adherence to the order of duties established by Congress in 1846—which withdrew the tariff question from the political arena, and left industrial enterprise free to select its objects, fearless of any special adverse legislation—in connexion with various citizens of Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Messrs. Borden of Fall River, Massachusetts, we have conjointly invested nearly half a million of dollars in an establishment at the latter place, for producing, on the most approved plans, all the various grades of linens. After two years' assiduous effort, during which several persons have been sent to Europe on this special business, all the difficulties incident to a new and complicated process have been patiently surmounted, and within the past month a portion of the machinery has been put in operation. This machinery not being made in America, was necessarily imported from Great Britain, and a bill refunding the duties paid (and admitting such machinery free of duty for three years)

was passed by the Senate at its last session, and only failed in the House for want of time for its fair consideration. We felt entitled to such consideration, (frequently before extended by Congress,) as the right was reserved to the public to take drawings of the machinery for the assistance of others disposed to engage in the business. We still indulge the hope that this favor may be granted, during the present session of Congress, to so meritorious an experiment, extending the field of American industry, and opening a home market to our western agriculturists, who, at a moderate view, have annually thrown away, as valueless, the fibre raised on about 200,000 acres of flax, cultivated hitherto exclusively for the seed, its least valuable product. An agent has been sent to the west, authorized to contract at high prices for large supplies of flax, and to call the attention of our farmers to the value of this staple, and encourage more careful cultivation.

We therefore contemplate with surprise and disappointment the proposed repeal of the duty upon linens, by which not only the duties paid (now forming a portion of that surplus in the treasury which has attracted the cupidity of foreign manufacturers) will be uselessly lost, but all our machinery made nearly valueless, and our heavy investment in buildings, fixtures, and real estate, will be greatly depreciated. In view of these facts, and the irreparable loss which the repeal of the linen duties would entail upon the American Linen Company of Fall River, Massachusetts, as also other factories, (elsewhere in course of erection,) we respectfully submit for thy candid examination such reasons as we hope may induce thy omission of linens from the free list in the bill which thee may have prepared for the Committee of Ways and Means.

This repeal would favor one class of foreign manufacturers, with a great advantage over others better entitled to our regard—admitting an article the entire product of foreign lands and labor, on more favorable terms than those which have the merit of being in part the growth or product of our own country; evidently discriminating in favor of Irish and Russian flax-growers, and against the American cotton planter. This repeal, followed by excessive importations and lower prices, stimulating consumption to double its usual extent, and creating a demand and ultimately a reaction and advance in price, would most probably prove, by the end of the second year, that the foreigner would sell his fabrics in America at quite equal to the present rates, and pocket the duty which he now pays. Hence the anxiety of the Belfast manufacturers, well knowing that this act would be as much for their direct benefit, as if their respective governments were to offer on every shipment of linens to America a bounty equal to our present low duty thereon. This repeal will tend to throw the whole business more exclusively into foreign hands. Already English and continental agents swarm in all our large cities, taking orders even for the smallest supplies; so that the regular importers have mostly been driven from the business, finding their customers could purchase directly of the foreign manufacturer on more favorable terms than they could offer. This results in great degree from the facilities to fraud permitted by the ad valorem system. Aided by this repeal, we consider it inevitable that all the American houses would be driven from the linen business, and

the profits accruing from the supply of our own market, together with the duties now paid, would go directly into the pocket of the foreign manufacturer. The exporter can always undersell the importer who purchases of him, and, to secure their share of the profits, the American importer would be obliged to erect manufacturing establishments at Belfast, or other favorable foreign locations, or quit the business. Thus would one thread of the national prosperity be broken and thrown away.

This repeal cannot be regarded as promoting the greatest good of the greatest number, but as especially tending to the aggrandizement of that class of foreigners who consume the least of American products. And, whilst it is very apparent that all these advantages will accrue to them, it is equally certain that no corresponding benefits will be bestowed on our own citizens. Linen, in this and other countries, being confined to the wealthier class of consumers, and though their tax might be temporarily reduced, yet, demand increasing in a more rapid ratio than supply, prices would rally long before the farmer, mechanic, or laborer, would be induced to invest a day's wages in a single shirt. Yet these have greater claims for consideration in any reduction of the duties; and as this measure really makes no concession of the tax upon their clothing, it seems unjustly to discriminate against the vast majority of our population.

It may be contended that the advantages to the laboring classes are incidental, arising from a substitution of linen for the better grades of cotton goods. Temporarily, and only to the extent that the increased consumption of linen would depress the price of cotton fabrics, would this be the case; but probably cheaper linens would only check the present rapid increase in the consumption of cottons. The masses will always prefer the cheaper article; whilst we trust no legislation may place foreign flax in competition with cotton among the mass of our citizens, for, if successful, its result would be disastrous to the best interests of our country. Considering our great interest is to sustain and advance the price of cotton, by encouraging the consumption both at home and abroad, it seems hardly consistent that we should encourage on foreign soil, at the expense of our own citizens, a great extension of that branch of industry which is everywhere the rival of cotton. Would it not rather prove the part of wisdom to exclude the foreign article from our borders, by making it at home?—thus saving to the national resources the money now paid for this foreign luxury.

Regarding this repeal of linen duties as a great concession of aid and comfort to foreign manufacturers, at the national expense, we do not observe that any equivalent has been obtained for our own people; and, remembering the enormous duties levied by the *flax-growing* countries upon our products, it seems only fair that our tobacco should be admitted free into England, Belgium, France, Russia, and other countries. Shall we by this measure double the wealth and population of Belfast and Leeds? put millions out of our own treasury into foreign pockets, taxed by governments hostile to our honorable acquisition of Cuba, unjustly treating our own citizens; and all for nothing?

We have observed with much satisfaction those raw materials placed upon the free list. It seems consistent with sound policy, as the pro-

ducts of America are chiefly agricultural, seeking the foreign market mostly in their crude state, that we should urge for them a relief from foreign taxation, by setting the desired example at home—that all raw materials should first be admitted free of duty, and the revenue be collected from the labor placed upon those materials by other nations.

With the accumulation of foreign fabrics throughout the country, (which, we are well informed, has been largely in excess of the consumption,) we anticipate some curtailment of the imports during the ensuing year; and, if no unforeseen contingency should arise from the present disturbed state of Europe, or from causes less remote from our own borders, we think the balance in the treasury may all be expended in liquidation of the public debt, whilst the accruing revenue (when excluding linens from the free list) will fall within the increasing requirements of government.

We therefore respectfully urge thy reconsideration of this important subject, as the repeal of the present low duty on linens would inflict great injury upon the western agriculturist, needing a home market, as well as upon the eastern manufacturer now opening a market for a new staple; as it gives aid and comfort to foreigners at the expense of our own citizens, discriminating unfairly in favor of fabrics worn by the wealthy, and against those worn by the poor; encouraging the consumption of fabrics exclusively of foreign growth, in preference to those which have the claim of American materials. Whilst we favor the reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government, we think the necessary reduction may be made without specially inflicting great and irreparable losses upon any class of our citizens; that such concessions should favor our own merchants, and operate equally upon all classes of fabrics and all classes of consumers. We ask no "protection" other than this—that we shall have "fair play," and stand upon the same platform with all other citizens and manufacturers.

We are, very respectfully,

HACKER, LEA, & CO.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 79.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December 29, 1853.*

MY DEAR SIR: Will you allow me to call your attention to the subject-matter of the enclosed communication.

Certain queries are therein propounded, which I cannot answer without referring the matter to you.

Will you, my dear sir, inform me, at your earliest convenience, how my correspondent is to understand your recommendation, in the instances to which he alludes; and may I ask you to return his letter to me with your answer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHARLES HUGHES.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 80.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, January 6, 1854.

SIR: A few days since I received from Messrs. Hastings & Co., of Philadelphia, the accompanying letter, which seems to me of sufficient importance to warrant me in forwarding it to you, with the assurance of esteem with which I am your obedient servant,

JOS. R. CHANDLER.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 81.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In asking your kind interference, in our behalf, to prevent *gold and silver leaf* coming in duty free, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, we would offer the following objections:

1. The object of the treasurer is to reduce the revenue. Now the duties received by government from the importation of *gold and silver leaf* for the last year, was (according to published statements) only $187. Therefore, by making it free, the revenue is only reduced that trifling amount, while our trade would be entirely destroyed.

2. It is not an article used or consumed by the masses, but is purely a luxury—a mere matter of taste and elegance, and therefore should be taxed, according to sound democratic rule.

3. The protection now is only 15 per cent. Competition has reduced our profits below that duty. Labor in England is 33 per cent., and in Germany 50 per cent., less than in this country. It follows, therefore, from our very small profits, that the removal of the duty would entirely destroy us as manufacturers. Indeed, there is a German importer that is now willing to contract to supply gold leaf at considerably less than it costs us to make it, provided the duty be removed.

In proof that our business needs protection, it is only necessary to mention the fact *that there never has been* a man retired from our business with a sufficiency to support him, and there is not now *one in the whole country* that could quit business and live, without great parsimony, on his income. We are generally small manufacturers, with very moderate capitals, gaining a livelihood by hard work. There are only four or five in the country that have as much as $10,000 invested—all the others from $1,000 to $3,000.

4. That our capacity for manufacturing is quite equal to the demand; so there is no necessity for the import.

5. There are not less than one thousand persons engaged *directly* in its manufacture, while two or three thousand more must be dependent upon this labor for subsistence. What are the people to do who have been working all their lives at it, and of course unable to engage in any other mechanical employment that could furnish them a living for themselves and families? It is no easy matter for a man, having worked until 35 or 40 years of age, and with a family to support, to be turned

out to seek something else. Surely this is a view that should have very great weight with those having charge of this subject, particularly as the revenue would only be reduced $187, (one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.)

It is also proposed to remove the duty from *gold-beaters' skins*. That is right, as they never have been, and, from unfavorable peculiarities of climate, are not likely to be, made here. The importation of them cannot be less than $20,000 a year, paying a duty of 10 per cent.

For the truth of matters relating to our business we are willing to be qualified, if necessary.

Please let us know at any moment you think it necessary for our presence in Washington.

We wish you to understand that we are making these statements as authorized by the whole trade of this city.

Very respectfully, yours,

HASTINGS & CO.,
98 *North Fifth street.*

Hon. Jos. R. Chandler.

No. 82.

Webster, Mass., *December* 30, 1853.

Dear Sir: I see by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as published in the Boston Post, that it is proposed to put linens, and all articles entering into their manufacture, on the free list. As an individual manufacturer, this meets my views; but I would like to have added to the free list linen machinery, together with a proviso returning all duties levied on linen machinery since the tariff of '46 went into effect. I have been engaged in the business during the past eight years, and experience teaches me that it is better for a new business in the country to grow up unrestricted, notwithstanding the groans of the New York Tribune that the views of the Secretary are calculated to crush the business now in its infancy, and the slurs of the Louisville Journal and Courier about locofoco politicians and locofoco legislation. These articles are dictated by parties to further their own private interests, and to operate upon the public mind and the public prejudice for that purpose. I believe, sir, that what are called the "crude notions of the present Secretary of the Treasury," and "the free-trade theories that have been fifty times exploded and blown into thin air," are the true and only business-like notions for a free and enlightened public sentiment, or a well-founded and well-managed public or private enterprise, and it is in bad taste for parties to whine about "being crushed by free-trade theories," and in the next breath boast of "the large establishment about starting at Fall River with a capital of $500,000, and embarking in one of the most profitable enterprises that can command public attention." If so profitable, why are they not willing to have it rest on its own merits, and not spend their breath in talking about "*crude notions?*" But let us look at the facts in the case. Since the tariff of '46 went into effect, which, according to Whig ideas, was to bring ruin and desolation upon our unhappy country, the duties

levied upon linens have been 20 per cent., the duties on flax and codilla, or tow of flax or hemp, 15 per cent., and on soda ash and bleaching powders 10 per cent., and on machinery 30 per cent. Mr. Guthrie says, in his report, that "it is considered that the taking off the duties on the raw material used in our manufactories will counteract the reduction of duties on foreign manufactures, and when compared with the operation of the present tariff, will not materially affect the interests of domestic industry or commerce."

I consider these views to be sound; and now let us look at the proposed reductions. I have not the official tables, but copy from public prints as the free list has been published, viz: Linens, bleached and unbleached; flax; codilla, or tow of flax or hemp; bleaching powders; soda ash. These last articles enter into the manufacture, and if the article of linen machinery is added to the free list, it will counteract the difference of 5 per cent. between the stock and goods under the present tariff. The machinery is not made in this country, so that no injustice will be done to any party by adding it to the free list; and in order that no injustice may be done to parties who have paid duties on machinery already imported, let a proviso be added, that all duties paid on machinery for the manufacture of linen imported since the tariff of '46 went into effect, be returned whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to the Secretary of the Treasury of such duties having been paid. It may be said that we should get our machinery made in this country. It will be made here whenever the business will warrant any one to enter into it. Until that time comes, give us liberty to get it as cheap as possible, and not make it cost one-third more than necessary by levying duties on it. Let the whole business, from laying the corner-stone of the mill to the delivering of goods to the consumer, be unrestricted. I would prefer getting machinery and stock at home, rather than go to England for one and to Russia for the other.

Your Alabama cotton manufacturers would not come North for their machinery, if they could get as good and cheap at home. By getting it near home, they would save cost of transportation, insurance, and other expenses; but if they were met on the borders of the State, after buying North, with a demand for an addition of 30 per cent. to the cost, they would think their case hard indeed. So with us. But, sir, whatever you may do with my suggestions in regard to machinery, I hope the raw material and manufactured goods may be put on the free list. I doubt not you will be strongly urged by other parties—possibly having more personal influence, but certainly not a more honest conviction of right or sincerity of purpose—to raise the duty on the goods to 25 per cent., and put the stock on the free list.

I have thus, perhaps unwarrantably, intruded my views of this subject on your attention, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and may, should time allow, give you other views of the matter. In the mean time I may receive the official tables, and find that I am in an error in regard to the propositions.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

HY. H. STEVENS.

Hon. George S. Houston.

No. 83.

The humble petition of the gold and silver leaf, gold foil, and bronze powder manufacturers of the State of New York, to the Committee of Ways and Means.

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioners beg to call your attention to a subject of great importance. Among the articles set out in the new tariff to be admitted free of duty are "gold and silver leaf, gold foil, and bronze powder," and we, the undersigned, beg leave to show a just and reasonable cause in remonstrating against the passage of that part of the tariff that conflicts so seriously with the interests of a large body of persons engaged in the manufactory of the above-mentioned articles. The tools employed in the work are nearly all imported, and subject by the present tariff to a duty of 10 to 30 per cent., which the following scale will prove, and show the advantage in favor of the British and German manufacturers.

We humbly petition for your interest in forwarding the object of this memorial, in continuance of the protective duty on gold and silver leaf, gold foil, and bronze powders.

	English price.			American currency.	American price.	Difference.
	£	s.	d.			
Fine gold, per ounce	4	5	6	$20 69	$21 00	$0 31
Fine silver....do		5	0	1 21	1 40	19
The principal tool, called mould	9	9	0	43 56	65 00	21 44
Labor for 2,000 leaves of gold		18	0	4 36	7 00	2 64
Actual cost of manufacturing $2,000 leaves of gold	4	11	0	22 02	26 00	3 98
Value of 2,000 leaves	5	0	0	24 20	28 00	3 80
	23	19	6	116 04	148 40	32 36

The difference between England and America is 15⅓ per cent.
The difference between Germany and America is 19¼ per cent.

We beg further to state that all raw materials and tools used in our trade are imported and subject to duty, viz: gold books, 10 per cent.; borax or tincal, 25 per cent.; crucibles, black-lead or sand, 30 per cent.; vellum and catch paper, 30 per cent.; tin foil, 15 per cent.; gold-beaters' brime, 20 per cent.; dry ochre, for books, 30 per cent.; parchment, 30 per cent.; malacca wood, 30 per cent.; leather, for cushions, 20 per cent.; and pincers, 30 per cent.

The principal consumers of our articles are looking-glass frame makers and book-binders. Their articles are protected: looking-glass frames pay 30 per cent., and books 10 per cent., which gives them a decided avantage over your memorialists, and would be a total annihilation of the gold-beating trade in the United States of America.

On the part of the gold-beaters of the State of New York,

DAVID WALKER, *Chairman.*

JAMES L. WAUGH, *Secretary.*

Gold and silver leaf imported.

	Value.	Duties at 15 per ct.
In 1848	$1,183	$177 45
1849	263	39 45
1850	730	109 50
1851	1,896	284 40
1852	3,349	502 35
1853	3,746	561 90
	11,167	1,675 05

No. 84.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January*, 1854.

SIR: In fulfilment of my promise, I send you a list of duties on iron, proposed by William M. Lyon, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lyon has been more than twenty years in the iron business, and some of the members of his firm have been in it a much longer time. They make the iron from the ore into pigs and blooms, and roll it at their own mills. He is therefore thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the business. Their house is, I think, the largest establishment of the kind in western Pennsylvania—probably the largest in the State. I know personally that Mr. Lyon has devoted much attention to the iron business of England and Scotland, with regard to its influence upon the business in the United States, and I believe I would hazard little in asserting that there is no man whose opinions on the subject of the proposed adjustment of duties are more entitled to regard. I know, moreover, that he does not desire a higher rate of duties than will be sufficient to make the manufacture of iron a steady, permanent business, and relieve it, if possible, from further agitation as a political question. I send also some statements made to me by Bennett, Marshall & Co., of Pittsburg, as to railroad iron.

With regard to red and white lead and litharge, I have taken the liberty to submit to you the letter of B. A. Fahnestock & Co. to me. No remarks in addition to those there made are necessary from me, as I observed from your conversation that you were aware of the extent and importance of the manufacture. I only add, that the house of B. A. Fahnestock & Co. is one of the largest and most respectable in Pittsburg, and any statements made by them may be fully relied on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID RITCHIE,
M. C., twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 84—*bis.*

With regard to railroad iron, Bennett, Marshall & Co. state that, with pig iron at $30 a ton, they can furnish rails (60 pounds to the yard) at

$60 a ton. Their mill is situated in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Its capacity is now 7,000 tons gross per annum, which they are about increasing to 8,000 tons.

They mention also Brady's Bend iron works, on Allegheny river, in Pennsylvania—capacity 15,000 tons. (Mr. Dudley, superintendent of this mill, confirms the statement of Bennett, Marshall & Co., as to making rails at $60, with pig iron at $30.) At Wheeling, Virginia, two mills—one of 10,000 tons, and one of 8,000 tons. At New Castle, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, one mill, of 10,000; at Ironton, one mill, of 6,000; and at Hanging Rock, one of 6,000 tons capacity.

They state, also, that new mills for the manufacture of railroad iron are in process of erection or contemplated at New Brighton, Mercer, and Franklin, Pennsylvania; at Masillon and Zanesville, Ohio; at Wheeling, Virginia; and one large one now in course of construction in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, intended to make one hundred tons a day. These mills, with the exception of those at Zanesville and Hanging Rock, Ohio, are all within about 100 miles of Pittsburg.

No mention of the mills in eastern Pennsylvania, as that will doubtless be attended to by the representatives of the places where they are situated.

No. 84—*tris.*

William M. Lyon, of the house of Lyon, Shorb & Co., proposes the following list of specific duties on iron:

On pig iron, per ton, $5.

All other castings of iron, $10.

Iron in bolts and bars, manufactured wholly by hammering, $12.

Iron in bolts and bars, manufactured wholly or in part by rolling, $15.

Iron, round, under 10-16 inch diameter, and all flat, round, and square rolled iron under the weight of one pound per lineal foot, $20.

Hoops and sheet iron, $20.

Plate iron, 3-16 inch and upwards, $20.

One merit in this arrangement is the doing away with a parcel of technical terms for various kinds of small iron, and rating them by weight, which can easily be ascertained by a glance at the tables of weight, per foot, of all sizes of iron.

He says the proposed duty on boiler iron ($20, the same as on hoops and sheet iron) may seem high, as that kind was sold in New York two years ago at $50 per 2,000 pounds; but he thinks the duty ought to be $50, so as to keep such iron as that was out of the country, as its quality was so bad as to render it dangerous to use it. Indeed, he says 25 per cent. ad valorem on really good English boiler-plate iron (which he thinks is not sent to this country at all) would be $40 a ton.

No. 85.

BOSTON, *January* 4, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I trust you have safely arrived, and in good health. So many startling events are daily occurring all around us, that one

feels more than commonly insecure every time he moves from home; but He who does all things well, manages the smallest as well as the great events of life.

The object of my writing at this time, is to call your attention to the contemplated change in the tariff. I notice that copperas is included in the articles proposed to be made free—now under a duty of 20 per cent. Under this duty, the Vermont Copperas Company, of which I have been president many years, only make very small dividends. Still they persevere; and by constantly making small improvements, live in hopes of doing a moderately fair business. But you know it is the last stone that breaks the camel's back; and, should this duty be taken off, I fear it would stop the American manufactories, of which there are several besides that which I represent. I have no doubt that I should have the parties who use this article with me in a desire that it may remain as at present taxed. Indeed, Mr. Chadwick stated to me, when the tariff was in agitation before, that such was his wish—the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, represented by him, being one of the largest consumers. Of this expression of opinion you will see the reasonableness, when I inform you that the price we get is only 1¼ cent per pound; while in the war of 1812 and 1814, (this company being then in its infancy,) the price rose as high as 14 cents per pound. Under the tariff of 1816 we struggled for existence against foreign importations, until the tariff of 1824 enabled us to compete with them successfully, and we gradually supplied the whole country, to the exclusion of the foreign article. After the enactment of this tariff, (1824,) giving protection to American copperas, the price of the article, *from home competition alone*, gradually declined to 2½ cents, and finally to 1½ and 1¼. At this last price, with the foreign competition under the present tariff, we could not have lived, but for the improvement in modes of transportation now existing. Should the duty be wholly taken off, the result would be to give the whole trade to foreigners, at whose tender mercies the manufacturers would be left, and soon have to pay 2 to 4 cents, and in case of war 10 to 14 cents, as in the war of 1812 and 1814.

I presume, had these facts been known to the Secretary of the Treasury, it would have been left out of the list.

The capacity of the Vermont Copperas Company alone is sufficient to supply the country, and their mine is inexhaustible, so that there is no danger whatever that there will not be sufficient competition to keep the article at low prices.

This article is used mainly by woolen manufacturers.

Will you have the kindness to talk with Mr. Appleton and others, and see what can be done in the matter.

I think you will agree with me, that it is a plain case, and one in which not only the sellers but the manufacturers (who use it) are interested; and although in the great scale it is one of small moment, yet to the parties concerned it is very important.

I remain, dear sir, your sincere friend,

WM. B. REYNOLDS.

Hon. SAML. H. WALLEY, *Washington.*

No. 86.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
January 26, 1854.

SIR: I transmit you herewith letters addressed to me, one from Albert Day, esq, and one from Messrs. Hurlburt & Ashmead, all of Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Day, as also Messrs. Hurlburt & Ashmead, are gentlemen of first respectability, and entitled to full credit. I am confident that their interests will not be overlooked by the Secretary of the Treasury.

I will call upon you, if desired.

Most respectfully,

JAMES T. PRATT.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 87.

HARTFORD, *January* 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The attention of our community has been called to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report for reducing the duty on linens.

This branch of manufacture has been, as you are aware, entirely in the hands of foreigners up to this time, except, perhaps, some very coarse fabrics, like crash and diaper. An effort has been recently made to introduce the manufacture of the finer grades of goods in this country, and a few mills are being constructed for the purpose. One at Fall River has just been put up at an expense of something over $300,000, and the machinery imported at a very heavy expense, for the purpose of giving the manufacture of flax a fair experiment in this country. Myself and friends have been induced to take something over $20,000 of this stock, and the action proposed by Congress would, in the present juncture, utterly ruin our enterprise, and make it nearly a dead loss. This would arise principally from the fact that everything would have to be done at first to disadvantage, from want of experience, in getting the establishment under successful operation.

With a few years' experience we think we can successfully compete with the foreign manufacture; but, to do this, we must have time to model and build our machinery in this country, raise our own flax, &c.

If the duty should be taken from either cotton goods or flax goods, it should certainly be from the former, the manufacturers of which have all the lights of many years' experience to guide them.

It is said that the Fall River mill and two other smaller establishments will use, the coming year, the production of 13,000 acres of flax; and it is conceded that a home market for the flax would render the growth of flax one of our most profitable agricultural products. Until this impulse is given to the growth of flax, we are under the necessity of importing the article mostly from Russia. It appears, therefore, that our agricultural interest is deeply interested in this question as well as the manufacturer.

I noticed recently in a Liverpool paper that a large meeting of the linen manufacturers of Belfast had been held, and a committee appointed to press this matter; and they will doubtless be well represented at Washington, and through the various channels of British agents in this country.

I send you with this an article which I cut from the Missouri Republican on the subject of the culture of flax, which has some bearing on the whole question.

I suppose this matter will be matured to some extent by the Committee of Ways and Means; and if you think with me on the subject, any influence you might exert with such members of that committee as you would deem proper and suitable, might conduce to a proper result.

Not feeling at liberty to obtrude any further upon your time, I close by simply saying that a short letter don't begin to tell the importance of this subject.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly,

ALBERT DAY.

HON. JAMES T. PRATT.

No. 88.

HARTFORD, *January* 14, 1854.

DEAR GENERAL: Knowing, as we do, the great interest you take in the industrial developments of this country, and feeling assured that an appeal to you for aid will not meet a cold rebuff, we take this liberty of laying before you a subject which strikes a fatal blow to one particular branch of industry.

It is proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means to take the duty off gold and silver leaf and admit the articles free to this country. Should this become a law it would entirely crush both our manufacturers and workmen, for it will be impossible to compete with the cheap labor of Europe. England alone could, in seasons of depression, send her leaf to New York or Boston and force sales at a rate to entirely exclude our home manufacture. Now, to this add the manufacturers of Germany, and the whole country would be inundated with leaf, and ourselves left to starve. These, dear General, are a few of the objections to interfering with the present tariff on gold and silver leaf.

The manufacturers are few in this country, but still enough to meet the most urgent demand; and as New York has led in their memorial to the committee, the other cities will follow. We are requested by the committee of gold-beaters in New York to ask ot our representative to help to avert this pending calamity, and to enclose to Hon. G. Houston a statement of the number of hands we employ, which we beg you to hand to him and intercede for us. We also enclose a memorial from the workmen in our employ.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ASHMEAD & HURLBURT.

Hon. JAMES T. PRATT.

No. 89.

WASHINGTON, *January* 5, 1854.

SIR: I desire to lay before you the suggestions which I have to make, after obtaining information from our New England folks while spending the last week there, touching the tariff proposed, and in accordance with your wish expressed to hear from me on the subject.

The following should be included in the free list:

Oxalic acid, sal. soda, chlorate potash, bichromate potash, prussiate potash, super oxalate potash, "all vegetable oils,"—this would include peanut and rape-seed oils, not now enumerated—*candia soap, lampblack, verdigris, flocks*, (after waste and shoddy on the list;) *orchill*, to come in after cudbear—it is made from the same weed as cudbear is; *jute*, which has never been raised in this country.

Manilla hemp.—Some descriptions of cordage require this kind of hemp. It is not grown here. Manilla *cordage* will come in at 25 per cent. Why should Manilla hemp pay the same? It should be free.

Under "diamonds" are enumerated "compositions of *glass.*" The words "intended for use by jewellers" should be added, or the term *composition* will be made to cover a large variety of glass articles which could not have been intended.

Against *linens* should be added, "if unmixed in fabric with any other material." Otherwise linens mixed with *silk*, with *wool*, and with *cotton*, will be brought in free, invoiced as linens. Linen is often mixed with them.

All *manufactures of lead*, such as litharge, red and white leads, &c., &c., (which are manufactured here to a considerable extent,) should be brought under the 25 per cent. head, as the raw material (pig lead) is made to pay that duty. If not, pig lead should come in free.

Raw wool.—In consistency with the principle of the tariff scheme now adopted, the woolen manufactures ought not to be admitted at the same rate of duties as the raw material. If they are at 25 per cent., wool should be at a less rate. On the lowest descriptions, such as blankets, carpets, satinets, &c., this difference is made by the introduction of coarse wools into the free list. The wool-grower cannot complain if a *reasonable* difference is made on the better. I hope that the duty may be modified, at least, on the finest wools—those that are required in the better class of finished goods—by adding a proviso that no duty shall exceed five cents per pound. Even eight cents per pound would do some good; or, if not that, by allowing all wools costing abroad 60 cents or over to come in on the *free list*. I suppose the average price of wools sold by the farmers in this country for ten years back, has not exceeded 33 cents; and that dividing the wools into two classes, the best half has not exceeded 37 cents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WILEY EDMANDS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 90.

At a meeting of linen manufacturers of the counties of Saratoga, Rensselaer, and Schenectady, held at Mechanicville, Saratoga county, on the 5th of January, 1854, at which were present delegates from the American Linen Thread Company of Mechanicville, the Diamond mills of Lansingburgh, Lape & Sproat's Twine Manufacturing Company, and Adams's cordage manufactory, Mr. David Judson, of Lansingburgh, was called to the chair, and Mr. E. L. Smith, of Mechanicville, was appointed secretary.

The chairman of the meeting stated the object to be for the purpose of adopting some measures for the protection of linen manufacturers and flax-growers of this country; and that a representation of the interests of linen manufacturers and the producers of flax, or the raw material, should be made to our representatives in Congress assembled.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, in the annual report of Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, it is recommended that "linens, bleached and unbleached," be hereafter admitted into this country duty free;

And whereas we learn from the public journals that gentlemen from importing houses in New York, and consequently identified with foreign interests, have had an interview with several of the members of the cabinet for the purpose of effecting the admission of foreign linen goods free of duty;

And whereas the wealthy manufacturers of England and Ireland have held a meeting for the purpose of giving advice and instructions to our cabinet and representatives at Washington how they shall legislate for the interest of the overgrown monopolist of a rival government;

And whereas we sincerely believe that the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, in the multiplicity of business and the immense combination and varied interests of this wide-spread republic, has very naturally overlooked the infant linen manufactories; and we believe his high sense of honor and love of American interests will prompt him to lend his great influence and the influence of his high position to build up the manufacturing interests of the country;

And whereas Mr. Guthrie has reported that the revenues received at the custom-houses are more than are needed for the support of government;

Therefore be it resolved, That the admission of linens, bleached and unbleached, would entirely destroy the linen manufactories of this country, waste the large amount of capital expended for the importation of machinery, dishearten the enterprising men of the country, and destroy the confidence they ought to possess in the ability of our government and the disposition of their representatives to protect them. Old established manufactories might survive the shock, but those newly established ones that have based their calculations upon the present tariff, imported their operatives, paid thirty per cent. duties upon their machinery, and fifteen per cent. on fine flax, must unavoidably be prostrated, to rise no more, under legislation so unjust

and fatal to their interests, which gives to England and Ireland the control of the most important manufactories in the world, and extinguishes the bright hopes our farmers were beginning to cherish of having a market for their increasing crops of flax, sends vast sums of money from our country to increase the wealth of the already wealthy manufacturers of England and Ireland, and, in short, stays the genius and enterprise of our country.

2. *Resolved*, That the direct interference of the proprietors of the large importing houses of New York and other cities is indicative of the effects of manufacturing in this country, as it furnishes facilities for the small dealers to purchase from the first hands, and does not subject the consumer to the enormous profits made by those wealthy and extensive importing houses, and it hands the goods more directly from the manufacturer to the consumer, and scatters the wealth of our country more among the people, instead of concentrating it in the large cities. It encourages enterprise here, and draws from the Old World genius and experience to supply what may be wanting in the New.

3. *Resolved*, That the cabinet and representatives of our government, holding the highest offices within the gift of man, legislating for a people spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, enacting laws to govern the future natural increasing population and the influx of 400,000 foreigners annually, must look with indignation upon the proceedings of a meeting held at Belfast, Ireland, October 21, 1853, for the avowed purpose of adopting measures to instruct our Congress how they may best regulate the duties to suit their interests, and the language held by Mr. McAdam, a member of that meeting, is insulting to the representatives of the pattern government of the world; and when Mr. McAdam asserted in public that the linen infant of America was so small that its life might be squeezed out without causing it to squeak loud enough to be heard at Washington, or that it would be lost in the York street mill in Ireland, he forgot that America was once an infant, and that her officers, like Washington, were once rocked in the cradle of infancy. Small as they were, they grew to manhood. Washington, although once a prattling youth, conquered the combined forces of England and Ireland. And America, although an infant, sways an unparalleled influence over the world. So the infant manufactures, if cared for by government, and supported by her protection, will soon compete with the most experienced of other nations, and the "little infant" that the Belfast meeting thinks would get lost in their mills, may grow, like our cotton, woolen, and other manufactories, to a full-grown man, supplanting even the productions of the York street mill.

4. *Resolved*, That when British capitalists attempt to interfere with our government by instructing our representatives to enact laws for their benefit, they meddle with men in high places, and surrounded by influences too patriotic to listen to the sinister motives of the capitalists of another government; representatives elevated to a point where they can see the varied interests of their constituents, and, surrounded with a moral influence, they forget their private interest and opinions, and act before a civilized world for the good of their country. And if they should listen to British influence, the manes of their revolutionary ancestors would bid them desist.

5. *Resolved*, That the great opening of the South and West for the production of the flax crop, as a source of wealth, should attract the attention of Congress. Already 200,000 acres of land is employed in the cultivation of flax for the seed alone, the lint being thrown away for want of a market. The yield is about ten dollars per acre, whereas it might be made to yield an income of forty dollars per acre by providing a market for the lint. This may be done by encouraging manufactures; producing the market will increase the number of acres cultivated, and the rapid increase of our population will create a demand for the productions of our manufactures.

6. *Resolved*, That we believe that when Secretary Guthrie learns what interest is at stake among the manufacturers East and North, and the amount of flax raised North and West, and thrown away for want of a market, and the varied interests connected with the manufacture of linens, and looks over the proceedings of the "Belfast meeting," he will lend his influence to strike from his free list "bleached linens and linen fabrics."

7. *Resolved*, That as the Secretary has reported that there is more revenue than is required for the support of government, therefore raw material used in manufacturing, which cannot, from the nature of the climate, be produced here, should be admitted free of duty.

8. *Resolved*, That as the finer flax cannot be produced here, and the production of this country cannot be used to advantage without the finer article, therefore Congress ought to admit flaxes costing more than twelve cents free of duty.

9. *Resolved*, That a committee of two be appointed to go to Washington and lay these proceedings before Congress.

10. *Resolved*, That Messrs. L. E. Smith of Mechanicville, Saratoga county, and Albert Powers of Lansingburgh, Rensselaer county, be appointed as such committee.

DAVID JUDSON, *President*.

L. E. SMITH, *Secretary*.

No. 91.

Reasons why chemical manufacturers are not injuriously affected by the admission into the country, duty free, of the articles they make.

Because all the articles they make are produced by means of sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acid—the materials for making which acids are also admitted free of duty; and the proportion of labor and capital in comparison with the ultimate value of the article produced is so small, that although labor and capital are dearer in the United States than elsewhere, the increased expense of these two items would not equal the expense of freight and charges on similar articles brought from Europe.

Because, by the admission into the United States of soda ash at a duty of twenty-five per cent., a new trade would be opened to them, namely, the manufacture of soda ash, which up to this time, being protected by a tariff of ten per cent. only, has been frequently tried and given up as unprofitable.

Because, when manufacturing soda ash, they would have as a necessary residuum muriatic acid, at no cost except simply the expense of collecting. This muriatic acid they now have to produce at a cost of $40 per ton. Muriatic acid is a component part of all the chemical compounds that are now manufactured, (excepting those made by means of sulphuric acid, which it has just been shown are sufficiently protected.) Thus they would be enabled to produce the muriate salts at a less cost than ever before, and at a less cost than such articles could ever be imported at from abroad.

Sal soda is made by dissolving soda ash in water and allowing it to crystallize. It is a crystal of soda ash, containing a large quantity of water. It is the purest form of soda ash, and its uses are, therefore, for the finest processes of cleansing and dyeing, and in medicine. It is at present protected by a duty of twenty per cent., and is excluded from the proposed free list.

Bicarbonate of soda (super carbonate) is sal soda with its water displaced, and instead thereof, additional carbonic acid introduced; its uses, which are greatly increasing in quantity, are in baking of bread and in medicine. This form of soda ash is at present protected by a duty of twenty per cent., and is excluded from the proposed free list.

Should it be considered that soda ash does not deserve the full protection of twenty-five per cent., let a compromise be made by placing these two articles on the free list rather than destroy the manufacture of soda ash; for if the manufacture of soda ash were destroyed, it would be useless to protect by tariff sal soda and bicarbonate of soda, the unborn offspring of a dead parent.

In western Pennsylvania are produced yearly, from all the salt wells, 120,000 barrels of salt; during the early period of the manufacture of soda ash there, the salt was sold at 90 to 100 cents per barrel, and several of the salt works were discontinued, this price scarcely paying; there being a slight surplus of salt made, there was not much likelihood of any advance in the price. The two soda ash manufactories became customers to the extent of 35,000 barrels of salt yearly. Gradually, as the surplus stock of salt became consumed, the price of salt advanced, and the discontinued salt works were again put into operation, until, at the present time, the price of salt is $2 12½ per barrel, and the whole number of salt wells in operation getting this very remunerative price for all the salt made. The discontinuance of the soda works would cause a surplus of salt again to accumulate, and the price of salt again to return to a barely profitable level. The difference in this one article alone, in this one district, would amount yearly to $100,000 of loss to the salt manufacturers.

No. 92.

SIR: Permit me respectfully to state, that on hastily looking over the contemplated change of tariff as in our newspapers, I see that soda ash, now paying 10 per cent., is left to pay hereafter 25 per cent., and

thus our soap-boilers, glass-makers, and other consumers, are to have this "*raw material*" raised 15 per cent.; and it is strongly suspected here to have been done through the management of interested parties. It should not be so, but it should be named among the free articles.

Quinine should also be free. It is now a monopoly of a few, who have amassed immense fortunes, and aim to break down small manufacturers.

Wheat, oats, barley, and Indian corn, imported for seed, should be named among the free articles, and thus improve our crops. It is decidedly wrong to compel the payment of duty, as has heretofore been done, on wheat so imported.

Respectfully, yours,

EXPERIENCE.

No. 93.

Silk duties.

PATERSON, N. J., *January* 6, 1864.

During my experience, for the past twenty years, there has always been a difficulty in giving to the different tariffs a right construction in regard to the duties on silk. I consider, therefore, if any alteration is made, it would be well to have such wording introduced into the tariff bill as would prevent either misconstruction or litigation arising from its enforcement; for it to be so worded, that both manufacturer and importer, as well as appraisers, shall know exactly the class of silk referred to.

It is doubtless unnecessary for me to give any reason for stating that the raw silk should be imported duty free. It is a raw material of *foreign* growth, which enters largely into our American manufactures. Any duty imposed on it would lessen the amount or quantity consumed, and therefore prevent our making or finding labor for a great many persons who would otherwise have abundant and remunerative employment. I would say—

Raw silk *free;* on *tram, organzine,* and single, in gum, (thrown,) a duty of 25 per cent. In any previous tariff there has never been a right distinction made in the classification of the various manufactures of silk. *Thrown* silk, in the gum, is an article far advanced in the process of manufacture, but for a great many purposes requires to be boiled off, or have the *gum* extracted. This would be a loss in weight which would be made up by the variation of duty between it and the *tram,* dyed and finished; besides, a duty of 25 or 30 per cent. on *tram,* in *gum,* would cease the importation of it in that State, and thus furnish work for our own dyers to finish the silk.

Tram, organzine, or single (*thrown,*) purified from the gum, boiled off or dyed, a duty of 30 per cent. If such change is made in the revenue law as suggested, there will, in a very short time, be no occasion to import either tram or organzine, either dyed or in a boiled-off state.

The domestic manufacturer will be able to supply the demand, if he can obtain a full supply of the *raw material free.*

Almost every year there is some new kind of silk-thread being introduced in the silk trade. The duty on silk for embroidery, silk for saddlers, and netting silk, is 30 per cent. They can be made here just as well as in any part of the world.

Since the time when the present tariff came into operation, there have been large quantities of *sewing-silk* in the *gum*, also *twist*, *tram*, and *organzine*, imported, intended for the purpose of making into sewing-silk, thus *defeating the intention of the law;* but from the wording of the tariff, no objection could be sustained by the appraisers.

In any proposed alteration of the tariff it would be well to note the difference of *sewings*, *saddler's silk*, *tram*, or *organzine*, in the *gum*, from that which is boiled off and cleansed. This would prevent any misunderstanding of the intention of the framers of any new law.

Recent experiments made in weaving silk-cloth by power have proved that it can be made at a trifling cost above plain cotton printing cloths. We ask, therefore, a duty of 30 per cent. on *pongees*, or white silk cloth for printing. Silk cloth for printing is obtained, at present, either from China (pongees) or England (gray bandanas.) The low rates paid for labor in the former country, and no expense of transportation of the raw material, together with the advantage of the China manufacturers, being able to obtain the raw silk reeled of the right length, thus saving much waste, makes a duty of 30 per cent. necessary until we have had more experience. Again, England has for some years past sent goods to this country that have a portion of spun silk in them, very ingeniously mixed up with the net silk; so we should, for this article, require a difference in our favor. Spun silk is made from raw silk waste, worth about 50 cents per pound; the raw silk is worth from $4 to $5 75 per pound at this time.

Nearly all the manufacturers are stopped at the present time, on account of the construction placed upon the present tariff.

C. COLT,

At National Hotel, Washington.

No. 94.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1854.

SIR: In the proposed revision and alteration of the tariff, I beg leave to call your attention to some articles imported into the United States from the islands of Bermuda, subject now to heavy duties, as it seems to me without material benefit to the revenue to an amount worthy consideration, whilst the effect is to raise the value for consumption on articles we cannot produce in this country between the months of February and June.

These islands, within the past five or six years, have partially supplied the Atlantic markets in the United States north of the Chesapeake capes with early new potatoes, tomatoes, and some other vegetables, (the

former paying 30 per cent. and the latter 20 per cent. duties) at a season when our climate precludes the possibility of raising these articles at any reasonable price. No injury can, therefore, accrue to interests here by the introduction of these articles free of duty at any time between the periods named; and after the latter period we become ourselves exporters to that island of like articles.

The tax, therefore, I hope may be considered inefficient for any object of revenue or protection, and in contravention of the present free trade policy. All which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I remain, sir, with great respect; your obedient servant,

JOS. STOWE SHAW.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 95.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 9, 1854.

SIR: At the instance of her Britannic Majesty's government, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the enclosed copy of a note just received from the British minister in Washington, with a copy of the memorial which accompanied it, relative to the reduction of the duties now levied in the United States upon worsted goods; and to be, very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 95—*bis.*

WASHINGTON, *January* 6, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a memorial presented to the Earl of Clarendon, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, upon the subject of the duties in the United States on worsted goods, and, in pursuance of his lordship's instructions, I beg to request you to be so good as to submit it to the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to their reduction, if compatible with the contemplated measures for the revision of the United States tariff.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Clarendon, &c., &c.

The memorial of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce showeth:

That your memorialists represent a district almost exclusively engaged in the manufacture of worsted goods.

That the exportation of those goods to the United States of America is the most important branch of the foreign trade of this district, and which would undoubtedly be greatly increased if the present high *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. were to be materially modified.

That, under these circumstances, your memorialists consider it their duty to call your lordship's attention to a circular which has lately been issued by Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the United States Treasury, from which they infer that a thorough revision and partial reduction of the American tariff is in contemplation, and that there are two objects recommended by that gentleman to be particularly kept in view, viz:

Firstly, that any reductions made should afford an equal participation in the benefit to every interest and to every section; and, secondly, that such articles should be most favorably considered which do not come into competition with American products.

Your memorialists are of opinion that the goods manufactured by their constituents fall under the heads recommended to such favorable distinction, because, from their great variety of texture and styles, and range of prices, they not only form a part of the necessary clothing of the poor and middle classes, but they contribute, also, indispensable materials for the dresses of the highest, and consequently the increased importation would be a benefit to every class and to every section. Nor would they compete with American products, for your memorialists are not aware of any considerable quantity of similar goods being manufactured in the United States, with the sole exception of de laines for printing purposes.

Your memorialists are fully aware that any direct interference by her Majesty's government is neither practicable nor desirable in a matter belonging so exclusively to the domestic economy of an independent nation; but they believe that there is a possibility of your lordship's conferring a great boon upon the trade of this district by instructing her Majesty's representative at Washington to seize every favorable opportunity for bringing the peculiar circumstances referred to above, under the notice of the proper authorities.

Your memorialists therefore pray that such instructions may be given, in such manner as to your lordship may seem most likely to promote the objects of your memorialists. And your memorialists, &c., &c., &c.

WILLIAM RAND,
President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN DARLINGTON, *Secretary.*

No. 96.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal, January 11, 1854.]

The proposed reduction of the tariff—the claim of Irish manufactures to a remission of duties.

While the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged preparing a list of articles upon which it is recommended to remove the duties, it seems appropriate to suggest to him, and to those who may share the burden of its responsibility, some reflections upon the subject in its reference to the productive industry of Ireland.

There is no country holding a stronger claim to the acknowledgments of the United States than that which, through all time and under all circumstances—whether of prosperity or adversity—has so freely contributed the strong arms and willing hearts of her native population in support of the American Union. Nor is there anywhere a nation upon "this dark, wild earth of ours," whose eyes, whether tearful with griefs of her own, or bright with republican sympathies for us, have been so constantly turned towards the west. The pages of our revolutionary history are everywhere replete with the exploits of Irishmen, and the most thrilling passages in that appeal to arms were uttered by men who came from the Emerald Isle. In later times, the Irish are found in every part of this continent upholding the laws of our system, and aiding to develop its immeasurable and almost inconceivable resources. To-day engaged in constructing some work of internal improvement—to-morrow sailing upon some intrepid voyage to bear the products of their adopted home to lands hitherto unvisited by men: next upon the battle-field, amid carnage and death, or on the wild frontier, surrounded by savages; or, perhaps, striving with pick and spade, beneath a tropical sun, to give value to American capital, their race and their nationality have become dear to every American appreciation. Their identity with us, and ours with them, justly entitle them to expect a substantial recognition of their poor old country from the rulers of this imperial republic. But enough of this: let us see what are the products of Ireland, and how far their free admission into this country will aid her struggling millions, or how far they are likely to conflict with the enterprises of our own people.

The adaptation of the soil and climate of Ireland to the growth of flax is admirable, and its culture and manufacture into clothing were among the earliest industrial occupations of the Irish people. But it is only within a comparatively few years that its production has attracted a share of due attention.

The substitution of machinery for hand-spinning in Ireland has been the salvation of the Irish linen trade. The first flax spinning machinery erected in Ireland was at Cork, in 1805. But up to the visit of George IV, in 1821, the yarns were made by hand. About 1825, English and Scotch yarns were first imported into Ireland, and undersold the homespun article. As the use of machinery increased, the linen manufacture passed from the south and west to the north, where it concentrated permanently. In 1819 the export of linen, notwithstanding the advantages

of heavy bounties, and the existence of almost prohibitory duties upon foreign flax and linen fabrics, scarcely exceeded forty millions of yards. But in 1849, when all these apparent stimulations were removed, the exports had increased nearly 100 per cent. Since then the linen trade of Ireland has been steadily progressing, although the apparent amount of exports from Ireland are small, owing to the fact that nearly all are sent by cross-channel steamers to England and Scotland for transhipment to foreign ports.

In 1828 the Linen Board was dissolved, and no effort was made to improve the culture of flax until 1841, when the "Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland" was established. Under the fostering care of this association the growth of the staple has followed the manufacture, and become one of the most lucrative sources of national industry; so that the number of spindles now in operation for spinning flax in Ireland may be safely estimated at over 500,000, and the number of persons employed in connexion with the trade at 220,000, who engage a floating capital of nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

The reduction of duty on Irish linen, therefore, is of paramount interest to Ireland. The trade is not, as many people in this country suppose, in the hands of a few British capitalists; neither is it local in its benefits, for, as almost every county in the kingdom is capable of producing the raw material, its favors are necessarily disseminated throughout the country. The trade of itself is poor, and needs every encouragement from our legislation. In the United States there are but 14,550 spindles employed in the spinning of flax, which are under the amount in many individual Irish factories, and only one-half of what are contained in one Belfast mill alone. The yarns spun, however, are, with few exceptions, employed exclusively in the manufacture of canvass and other coarse fabrics, with which the linens exported from Ireland do not in the least interfere. Hence the present high duty is of no importance, in a protectionist point of view, but is in reality a tax on the American consumers of nearly two millions of dollars annually. Should the linen manufacture at a future time become of importance in the United States, it would be amply encouraged by the energy of the American people, and by the great natural capabilities for manufacturing pursuits which exist in the Union. So much, then, for the article of Irish linen.

The next branch of trade to be benefited by an abolition of duties is Irish needlework, or what is more specifically defined in mercantile parlance as "sewed muslins," which are produced almost exclusively by hand, and which latterly have grown to be one of the most lucrative branches of national industry. It is an axiom among traders, that wherever the artist is the manufacturer, or the manufacturer the artist, or where hand-labor is the immediate producer, there the taste is improved, and with it, as a necessary consequence, the condition of those who create it. The consumer is thus made an unconscious patron of the poor, for while his resources enable him to indulge in the products of a class who may be deficient in everything but genius, he nerves the arms that ply innumerable wheels and distaffs. While Manchester, and the manufacturing districts of England, have made more progress

than either France or Belgium by the perfection of machinery, they have failed to make the same ratio of progress in artistic excellence. Hence, despite the radical changes in the revenue laws of England, and the efforts of the British government to aid the native manufacturer by exclusive acts in his behalf, France has still been able to hold supremacy in everything which may be considered originality of artistic design. In the matter of embroideries this must always continue to be the case. But there are reasons of a philanthropic character more cogent than this.

Within a very few years the working of patterns on muslin with the needle has become a great source of employment for females in Ireland; and such is the present demand for this species of embroidery, that the trade bids fair to outstrip, by the number of hands and the amount of capital which it employs, every other branch of industry. In 1847 the labor was confined chiefly to paupers and unemployed females, whose joint occupation gave a measured activity to about a million of pounds sterling capital. But the subsequent years of the "exodus," and the unexampled emigration to Australia, California, and the Atlantic States, have ridded the old country of this languishing population, and stimulated the hopes and abilities of a better and more industrious class. In the hands of judicious merchants the nature of the employment has been elevated, and the delicate occupation of embroidery has now become almost universal among the peasantry. Nor is this all.

Religious institutions, poor-schools, and poor-law unions, are everywhere engaged in the manufacture of sewed muslins. The gentry and clergy, in like manner, are forming societies for the purchase of looms for poor boys to weave the material, and thus to prevent, as far as possible, an exclusive concentration or monopoly of the trade. In this country there is nothing which bears the slightest resemblance to this branch of business, and consequently there is nothing here calculated to interfere with any existing or prospective interest. Every jobber of dry goods throughout the Union is compelled to keep supplies of this article, and each year only serves to augment the demand. The rapid growth of the trade in Ireland, the charming originality of design, and the delicate taste displayed by the peasantry, have placed the Irish sewed muslins far in advance of those of the continent; and even now the American lady finds ample scope for the indulgence of her fancy in the chaste productions of the Irish peasant girl.

Legislation, therefore, in favor of this branch will help to ameliorate the sad condition of female labor in Ireland, and prove, in any case, a deserving compliment to a grateful people.

No. 97.

BUFFALO, *January* 12, 1854.

SIR: My introduction to you must be solely on the ground of our common political opinions, and my having been a frequent contributor, for several years, to the democratic press of this city—especially on the subject of the tariff.

Local observation and knowledge may justly modify the application of general principles, and my object in writing is to suggest that, together with fruit, *vegetables* and *milk* should be included in the list of articles to be exempt from duty. Vegetables, by an evident parity of reasoning, should be admitted as fruit is. Many reasons for the admission of vegetables are stronger than for the admission of fruit. For instance, from their perishable and bulky nature, vegetables and milk can seldom interfere with the productions of the United States. The Northern Atlantic coast may receive early vegetables, to some extent, from the Bermudas, and the excellent potatoes of Nova Scotia might more frequently be sold in the markets of a few Atlantic cities, adding, as in all cases vegetables and milk alike would do, to the healthful diet of city populations.

At a few inland points like Buffalo, the effect would in no *perceptible* degree decrease the profits of those who raise similar productions on this side, in consequence of the increased consumption consequent upon a slight reduction of price, especially in milk; and there is no doubt that payment would be virtually taken either in American goods or articles which have been purchased with American goods—the balance of trade, within the localities to be affected by such a change near Buffalo, being completely in favor of the United States, and such as to make this place the commercial metropolis of the adjacent portion of Canada. Besides which, it is to be considered that such trade could only place a frontier city upon equal terms with an inland city, drawing its supplies in all directions around it.

The population opposite to us is of the unenergetic kind of farmers, who would never become market gardeners, and by whom the *trade* in milk would never be carried on; nor would they readily engage in its production. These pursuits would fall almost exclusively into the hands of American citizens, and would lead to an extensive colonization of that frontier by a new class of inhabitants, with American feelings, and who, by aid of the proposed intercourse, would identify the prosperity of that portion of Canada with the prosperity of Buffalo. They would establish a perpetual interchange of daily and hourly traffic between the frequenters of the Buffalo markets and the producers on the other side, and hence would speedily arise an identification of the people on both sides. The annexation of Canada may or may not be desirable. The example of two nations living on adjacent territory, and on terms of the closest amity, would be new and full of instruction to the world. It will take rank, as the population of these countries increases, with the spectacle of American self-government and the union of States, different widely in domestic institutions, under one central head. Nothing, apparently of so trivial a nature, would so *thoroughly weld together* the two nations at the most important points of contact. It would throw across an industrial army of occupation, which, aided by its natural allies on that side, would laugh at forts and military fortifications. A colonization of ideas would accompany it. True, the effect will be produced ultimately without the course I have indicated. It is well to produce it as soon as practicable.

The present is a very favorable time for such a change. To-morrow a railroad to the interior of Canada and to extend to the shore opposite

Detroit, and to Goderich, on Lake Huron, and connecting eastward through Montreal with the Alantic, will be formally opened. This city has taken stock to a large amount in it. New and different means of ferriage across the river are provided. The taking of stock was opposed only by 32 votes in a population of more than 50,000. You will justly infer, from this fact, the existence of a very decided feeling in favor of any such change as this would be. Votes here would be as nearly unanimous as for the railroad.

To the exclusive production by American citizens there may be one exception, as I have learned within a few days. The British government retains 800 acres of land opposite this city, which it will occupy next spring with pensioners, each having about five acres. This is practically a paltry arrangement, and much more likely to occasion injury than good. It is paltry because of the large population on this side, and the necessity it would feel, in case of war, of occupying that ground at once, in order to preserve Buffalo. It would be interesting to watch, even under these circumstances, a fair struggle between the two contending principles of war and trade, in which those pensioners who must depend partly on the produce of their gardens would be enlisted under the commercial banner, and made partly dependent upon peace and American markets for their daily bread. But this paragraph, I trust, you will consider as a small part only of the chief question I have discussed.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT HADFIELD.

Hon. James Guthrie.

No. 98.

U. S. Appraisers' Office, New York,
January 12, 1854.

Sir: In relation to the propriety of including in the free list, in the proposed alteration of the existing tariff, "wool unmanufactured, costing less than 10 cents per pound," I expressed the opinion, when I recently had the honor of conversing with you, that the main objection to the measure was the fear of fraud by mixing the bales with different qualities, thereby reducing the *average* below 10 cents per pound, and thus enable the unscrupulous to import, without duty, wool costing *over* 10 cents per pound. On consideration, I find the difficulty may be avoided by enacting clauses somewhat similar to those in 1st section of the act of 30th August, 1842, to read thus:

That when wool of different qualities of the same kind or sort is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding 10 cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty in conformity to such appraisal.

That when wool of different qualities and different kinds or sorts is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, the contents of the bale,

bag, or package shall be appraised at the value of the finest or most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly.

That if bales or packages of wool of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale or package of the best quality.

That if any wool be imported having in it dirt or any material or impurities other than those naturally belonging to the fleece, and thus be reduced in value below 10 cents per pound, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as, in their opinion, would constitute its actual value had it not been so mixed with dirt or impurities, and a duty charged in conformity with such appraisal.

In the copy of the bill of which I read the printed proof, the phraseology is used "wool *costing* less than 10 cents per pound." I respectfully suggest the propriety of substituting for "costing" the term "value," rendering the line thus: "Wool unmanufactured of a value, at the period of exportation, less than 10 cents per pound."

Some special mention or provision will be necessary for "wool on the *skin*," so as to provide for assessing duty (if so intended) on the *pelt*, or that wool on the skin to come under the general term for the value less than 10 cents per pound.

As to linens, the opinion is general that they should not be exempt from duty, and that 25 per cent. for all, including the embroideries, would be most advisable. Linens, free, would to some extent compete with our cotton; and linen and cotton are now mixed, in the manufacturing of articles, so skilfully that the very best judges are often deceived.

The question as to wines—whether pure and adulterated could be easily distinguished—is in doubt; some experienced dealers contending there would be no difficulty, and others that it would be almost impossible to distinguish many adulterated or made from pure wines. I shall pursue this matter and endeavor to speak more decidedly in a future report; endeavoring also to find for the free list a substitute for linens, so as to reduce the revenue to an amount contemplated by the exemption of that article.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. James Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 99.

Soda ash.

Soda ash, under the tariff of 1842, paid a duty of five per cent. Soda ash was not made in the United States at that time.

Soda ash, under the tariff of 1846, paid a duty of ten per cent.

In 1831, soda ash was first made in the United States, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, by Powers & Weightman. Tariff duties on all its materials and products.

In 1833, soda ash was discontinued making in this country, Powers & Weightman having found it unprofitable.

In 1840, soda ash was made in the neighborhood of Philadelphia by N. Lenig & Co., and is continued to be made, in connexion with its products, up to present date.

In 1842, a duty of one cent per pound on bleaching powder, greatly assisting the manufacture of soda ash.

In 1844, soda ash made at Newark, New Jersey, by Clough & Co., and continued during seven years. Discontinued in 1851, not being profitable.

In 1848, soda ash made at Pittsburg by Bennett, Berry & Co., and continued, in connexion with its products, up to present date.

In 1849, soda ash made at Steubenville and Cincinnati, Ohio, and discontinued, not being profitable.

In 1850, soda ash made on Long Island by Hans Heinrick & Co., and discontinued, not being profitable.

In 1851, soda ash and its products made at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, by the Pensylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and continued up to present date.

Value of importations of soda ash into the United States last year, $845,000. Value of soda ash made by the three manufacturers in this country—

Bennett, Berry & Co.	$175,000
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company	100,000
N. Lenig & Co.	75,000
To which add, for sal soda, &c., made	50,000
Total	400,000

Or 47 per cent. on the amount imported, or, deducting for duty, freight, &c., on the imported soda ash, about 38 per cent.

Soda ash enters into the products of soap and glass principally, and into the arts and sciences as a chemical agent to a small extent. It renders common to the country in which produced muriatic acid and its products, chloride of lime, and other muriate salts, at a cost much below the prices at which these muriate salts are produced, when not auxiliary to the manufacture of soda ash; it is the great basis and mother of all practical chemistry; from its manufacture, as a starting point, have arisen all the improvements in practical chemistry that have taken place during the last quarter of a century; to its influence are alone indebted the improvements in the art of dyeing, and the comparative cheapness of prussiate of potash and other coloring chemical agents; the improvements in and comparative cheapness of all kinds of glassware and soap; the purity of most of the compound medicines; the good color and comparative cheapness of paper, cotton and woolen goods, and in a minor degree through all the ranges of art and science, from the washerwoman's tub and the cleansing of wool or cotton, to the finishing touch of the marble statue, and the perfection of the finest tool made from iron and steel.

In any dictionary of the arts, soda ash and its auxiliary products

will be found entering into, and composing important and necessary parts of more products than all other raw materials whatsoever: to its manufacture is chiefly indebted the continual and efficient encouragement that almost all experimenters in practical chemistry have received during the last and present generations. As a manufacture, it essentially combines the theoretical science and practical skill that from its origin has been constantly bringing into value and use the hitherto undeveloped mineral materials of the earth, and since its birth (which the throes of a great republic struggling for existence called forth) has been conducted by men who have, in an uncommon degree, assisted and taken hold of whatever improvements in all branches of chemical science and practical art, every conductor of this manufacture being more or less a storehouse or repository of most experiments in art, whether successful or otherwise,—a beacon against false conclusions, and a director of, and encourager to, proper premises.

In this country soda ash has to compete with the foreign article under these disadvantages: Its materials are salt, sulphur, nitrate of soda, limestone, coal, labor, and capital; it has a disadvantage in the relative cost of salt between the manufacturer in this country and his competitor in England of ten per cent., in sulphur of fifteen per cent., in nitrate of soda of two per cent., limestone and coal equal, in labor of seven and a half per cent., and in capital of three per cent., making altogether thirty-seven and a half per cent.; to counterbance which, it has at present a protection of tariff ten per cent., and cost of freight and commission ten per cent., together twenty per cent.,—making the net disadvantage against the manufacturer of this country, and in favor of the manufacturer in England, of seventeen and a half per cent. on the finished product.

It is under these circumstances that each manufacturer has been successively compelled to discontinue the business.

Let us examine whether the abolition of the duty on soda ash will be of benefit to those in this country who make use of it; and, first, the glass manufacturer, who uses one-half of all that is imported into or produced in this country,—his ware is protected by a tariff of twenty-five per cent.; and even if he were not so protected, he has already arrived at such skill and economy in his business that the great bulk of his manufacture now sells in this country at lower prices than in any country on earth. In the finest articles of his make he is subject to competition from abroad; but this competition would occur, however much he was protected by the tariff, because the cost of the artistically skilled labor is all, and the raw material of glass comparatively nothing. The soap manufacturer is protected by a tariff of twenty-five per cent.; but even if he were not so protected, he would not suffer from foreign competition, because the important part of his raw material, fatty matter, is already cheaper in this country than in any other likely to produce a competitor, except, again, in the finer article of fancy soaps, of little importance, from which no tariff protection would preclude competition. For the remainder consumption of soda ash and sal soda, principally the latter, amounting to about one-fourth of the whole quantity, it is so scattered in use through all the arts and sciences that a protection or

non-protection by tariff would not materially advantage or disadvantage the consumer of it.

Let us compare soda ash with the other manufactured products brought into the country: it employs more labor in proportion to its cost than does the manufacture of cotton goods: its manufacture, as at present carried on in this country, bears a greater proportion to the whole quantity consumed than does cotton goods, or pottery ware, or silk or woolen goods, or almost all the other articles protected by a tariff of twenty-five per cent.: its manufacture in this country at present bears as great a proportion to the whole quantity consumed as does the iron manufacture, while it is more worthy, as a manufacture, to be encouraged than all these except iron, being, like iron, a basis to produce necessaries and luxuries, rather than the luxuries themselves.

It is thus seen that a protective duty on soda ash would not injuriously affect the manufacturer of those goods of which it forms a part, by rendering them liable to suffer from foreign competition; in this respect, therefore, a duty on soda ash is less objectionable than a duty on any other of all the articles on the tariff list; while, in consequence of its products being so universally used by all classes of people in such a proportionate ratio through the United States, there is no tax that human ingenuity can devise that would bear more equally on the taxed.

By encouraging the manufacture of soda ash, there is no trade, commerce, or interest of the country injured. The northern shipping interest would bring over a greater bulk of the raw materials of salt, sulphur, and nitrate of soda, than it now does of the finished article of soda ash, while the whole country would be benefited by finding in the labor employed additional customers for food and clothing.

Equal justice would require that soda ash ought to be ranked at the very head of those articles deserving protection; and it would be but fair that if the customs duties are reduced, this article of domestic manufacture, that has so long, and under such adverse circumstances, striven for continuance, should only be compelled to bear an equal burden with its more gigantic, but not more useful, co-manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool.

There are on the list to be protected by a duty of twenty-five per cent. a number of articles, the abolition of the duty on which would fall with no proportionate burden on manufacturers in this country. Such are:

Lead, pitcoal, platinum, pottery ware, prussiate of potash, and leather. Let the merits of these be considered in comparison with soda ash, and the just conclusion would be, that all or any of them is less worthy of protection by tariff.

Under the present protective tariff of ten per cent., the manufacture of soda ash is languishing, and would eventually be extinguished; and when there is to be a general alteration of duties discriminating in favor of these goods already made here, it is to be hoped that a case is now made out which will take soda ash out of the free list, and place it under the twenty-five per cent. protection, without which the trade cannot exist or flourish in this country.

The capital already invested in this business is considerable, in proportion to the value of soda ash produced; but the loss on this invest-

ment, should the trade be discontinued, is nothing in comparison with the general loss the country would sustain in having such a fostering mother of chemical science destroyed.

No. 100.

NEW YORK, *January* 12, 1854.

SIR: We notice among the list of articles that are recommended by you to be made free of duty, flaxseed or linseed. You may not be aware that this article, since the tariff of 1846, (duty 20 per cent.,) has been cultivated very extensively in Ohio and western States; so much so, that in the year 1852 the interior country supplied itself entirely, and the present year nearly so, with linseed, or flaxseed, and with oil therefrom of their own crushing or manufacture.

Now we beg clearly to show that it is for the interest of the seaboard manufacturer only that duty on foreign seed should be free, and to the severe detriment of, if it does not entirely destroy, both the growing of this seed and consequently the interior manufacture of the oil therefrom; as the seaboard manufacturer wishes for both, in order that he may supply the country with oil, and increase his profits thereon by making it from foreign seed admitted free, which with the proposed increase of all 20 per cent. duties to 25 per cent., foreign seed oil (now 20 per cent.) will either be shut out or imported only occasionally, or when the home manufacturer keeps up the price of linseed oil very high.

The price of linseed oil is now, and has been, on an average, kept low, both by importation of foreign oil and the growing of flaxseed or linseed, and manufacture of oil therefrom in the interior of the country; thus giving an impetus and increasing the many arts and uses to which it is applied, and to which high prices, and consequent more limited use, it would much derogate.

But should linseed or flaxseed be admitted free, linseed oil should also be admitted free, as the oil is simply crushed from the seed, and is therefore only a raw material, used in various manufactures throughout the whole country. We shall be pleased, at any time, to have a personal interview at Washington, if you desire it, and give more plain facts in the matter.

We are, most respectfully, yours,

WM. HARRIMAN & CO.,
128 *Front street.*
SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO.,
Manufacturers of zinc paints.
ARBRO & HOYT,
Manufacturers of oilcloths.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 101.

PHILADELPHIA, *January*, 1854.

SIR: I may be too late; but even if so, no harm is done.

In regard to the existing tariff, hemp pays 30 per cent. duty, and yarns made from the same hemp in Russia pay only 20 per cent. The yarns thus made save four-fifths in the bulk and freight, so that there is a bounty to the importer against our spinners of 15 per cent. at least.

Flaxseed pays 20 per cent., and linseed only 10 per cent., being the same article under different names.

Every kind of grain intended for sowing should be admitted free; whereas the collectors have been instructed and have exacted duty on seed-wheat of superior quality from Italy, that costs there nearly double price, making an enormous duty, and amounting to a prohibition.

Q.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 102.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Permit us to trespass upon your attention for a few moments in regard to some articles which we find upon the proposed free list of the new tariff, and in the manufacture of which we have a considerable capital invested. They are—

1. Acids, citric and tartaric.
2. Alum.
3. Blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper.
4. Calomel and other mercurial preparations.
5. Copperas or green vitriol, or sulphate of iron.
6. Salts, Epsom and Rochelle.
7. Sugar of lead.

We would add, that the capacity of American manufacturers to furnish a supply of these articles is ample for the demand; that they are of that kind of which English makers are in the habit of sending their excess of production to this country, to be sold at any price, and thus seriously interfere with regular business; and hoping that, as they are strictly manufactured and not crude materials, you will approve of their removal from the free list,

We remain, dear sir, truly and respectfully, your friends,

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 103.

Powers and Weightman's remarks in reference to some chemicals on the proposed free list, which are largely manufactured in the United States.

1. *Acids, tartaric and citric.*—The former of these has been made largely in this country for 25 or 30 years past. The principal manufactories have been in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, but at present the production is confined mostly to Boston and Philadelphia. It is prepared from argol (the residuum of wine casks,) which is brought from the different Mediterranean ports, and forms quite an extensive article of commerce. We put up our apparatus for this article in 1841; have since enlarged it, and are prepared to furnish tartaric acid in large quantities. Citric acid is prepared from lemon or lime-juice, which is brought from the West Indies, some from Valparaiso, and also from Sicily. We have put up an extensive apparatus for the manufacture of citric acid within the last two years.

2. *Alum.*—This article requires a large investment in apparatus suitable for its manufacture, and gives employment to numerous hands. It is made in Salem and Roxbury, (Mass.,) Philadelphia and Cincinnati, our own city having three alum works. Alum is a sulphate of alumina and potassa; the sulphate potassa used in its preparation is obtained as a residuum in the manufacture of nitric acid from East India saltpetre, the latter being decomposed by sulphuric acid. The consumption of nitric acid has been greatly increased since the introduction of California gold, the United States mint being a very large consumer. The quantity of East India saltpetre now consumed in this manufacture is immense, making it an important article in the commerce of our country. The different American alum works have cost a large sum, and are abundantly able to supply the demand. During the past year its average price has been two cents per pound, while in England it has been sold as high as 8 shillings sterling per 112 pounds. There, brimstone and saltpetre have been admitted duty free, while we paid a duty on both. You may be ready to infer that in this case no protection is necessary; and so it would be in ordinary times, but a change in the fashion of colors makes a great difference in the consumption of alum; and should it be diminished in Europe, we have to fear that their excess of production will be thrown into our market, to be sold at any price, as has been the case before. At 2 cents per pound it does not pay manufacturers a profit of 10 per cent. on their investments.

3. *Blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper.*—This article is manufactured largely in Boston and Philadelphia, and was formerly made in New York and Baltimore also. We believe the supply from American works to be fully equal to the demand. It has hitherto been subject to a duty of 20 per cent.; notwithstanding which, manufacturers here have been occasionally interfered with by the foreign excess, sent from Germany more particularly, and sold by the agents at a less price than it could be purchased for in Germany and laid down here by regular importers.

4. *Calomel and other mercurial preparations.*—These have been largely made in this country for 25 or 30 years past, and they have always

formed a most important branch of *our* business. The capacity of American manufacturers is sufficient to furnish double the quantity now consumed; and we are happy to state, also, that the medicinal preparations of mercury made in this country are now considered fully equal to those made in any other part of the world. At the same time, the English manufacturers have an advantage over us, from the fact that London is the principal depot for quicksilver from all parts of the world. Until the introduction of the California article here, we procured our supplies entirely from London, and it will still cost us less to import than the California article is selling for here.

5. *Copperas.*—This is an important residuary product of the manufacture of alum, and is sold here at very low prices; yet we have to fear the importation of the excess of foreign manufacturers, as mentioned of other articles. We would add that the article is prepared also from iron pyrites, found in coal locations and elsewhere, from which large quantities are made in Vermont and in the neighborhood of Wheeling. The manufactory at the latter place supplies, to a great extent, the western country.

6. *Salts—Epsom, Glauber, and Rochelle.*—Epsom salt has been made on an extensive scale in Baltimore for many years past. Within a few years, we have produced it largely at our works at falls of Schuylkill, making it, by means of an expensive apparatus, from a mineral found in Harford county, Maryland. It is sold at a low price, but our remarks under alum in relation to the interference of the excess of foreign production apply with still greater force to Epsom salt. We would mention that it is used almost exclusively as a medicine. Epsom salt is prepared from sea-water also, in some parts of Massachusetts. Rochelle salt has been long made in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and American manufacturers are abundantly able to supply the home demand. It is a medicinal article, and exclusively used in the preparation of Seidlitz powders. We would add that large quantities of argol, brought from the different Mediterranean ports, are used in the manufacture of Rochelle salt. In the purchase of this crude material, the European manufacturers have up to this time enjoyed a decided advantage over us.

7. *Sugar of lead*, or *acetate of lead*, is quite an important article. The acetic acid used in its preparation is made from spirit, and it requires a peculiar and expensive apparatus. The manufactories of it in the New England States, near New York, and about our city, are fully sufficient in capacity to supply the demand of the whole country, although at times the consumption of it by calico printers is quite large. For many years past it has paid but a small profit to manufacturers, but is interfered with by the importation of the foreign excess as described under previous heads.

Should these several items be stricken from the proposed free list, we, as chemists, would rejoice to see it pass, feeling confident that both the commerce and manufactures of our country would be greatly promoted by the measure.

We could add much more in relation to this free list, but, from the care with which it has been prepared, presume that this is unnecessary; and it occurs to us that the few articles which we have named may

have been put on through inadvertence, for we know them to be regarded by many persons in the light of crude materials imported from abroad, and we presume that but few parties are aware of the large capital invested in them, and the attention bestowed upon their manufacture in this country.

No. 104.

WASHINGTON, *January* 16, 1854.

SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing a letter from Mr. Dean, of New Haven, Connecticut, on the subject of the sulphate of barytes, one of the articles proposed to be made free of duty. I think Mr. Dean's representations may be relied upon as accurate. If the subject has passed out of your hands into those of the Committee of Ways and Means, please return the letter to me, that I may transmit it to the committee.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. S. SEYMOUR.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 105.

WASHINGTON, *January* 14, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The enterprise which I brought to your notice yesterday was commenced in 1839, embracing the barytes mines of Cheshire, in the State of Connecticut. In 1844 the company made large investments of the material in South Carolina and in Virginia, and prosecuted the business of manufacturing in the latter State, under the protective influence of the tariff of 1842—the duty being then one-half cent per pound. The subsequent reduction of the duty prevented a continuance of the business in Virginia, owing to the cost of transportation to the Potomac river, and it is now confined to the locality in Connecticut, and is giving employment to about fifty men.

The quantity consumed in the United States annually, is about three thousand tons. The company in this country have furnished for several years past from fifteen to seventeen hundred tons yearly; the balance is imported from Europe.

You will perceive, by the subjoined statement, that the cost of the manufactured article is mostly composed of labor, as I have made no estimate of the value of the ore in the mine.

The foreign manufactured material is entered at the custom-house at about fifteen dollars. The duty being 20 per cent., yields about three dollars per ton. Abolish this small protection, and the American undertaking must cease.

While this matter is but of small moment to the government, it is of great importance to those interested in this work. If the sulphate of barytes is put into the free list, it renders nearly valueless the investments which have been made in the mineral and machinery, both at the north and at the south.

The material is used in various departments of industry, such as the manufacture of paper-hangings, paper-polishing, and a second quality of paint.

If the duty on this article cannot be increased, it is hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend it to remain with its present protection.

I remain, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

JAMES E. P. DEAN.

Hon. ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR.

Cost.

Raising at the mines in Cheshire, which are now about two hundred and fifty feet below the surface, is, per ton.....	$7 50
Freight and cartage to the mills at New Rochelle, per ton....	2 75
Cleaning and bleaching, per ton.....	3 00
Casks, per ton.....	2 50
Grinding, per ton.....	5 00
Freight to New York, commission, and superintendence	4 00
	24 75

The sales are made at the present time at $28 per ton.

No. 106.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
January 18, 1854.

SIR: The opinions are so conflicting as to whether adulterated and made wines can be easily detected from *pure*, that I am at a loss to determine so as to express a positive belief on the subject after consultation with our best authorities. Nevertheless, as the object in placing wines on the free list is mainly to reduce revenue, I do not think much, if any, injury would be sustained by allowing the line in the new tariff to remain and to read precisely as you now have it. The appraisers would endeavor in all cases to determine the classification correctly, and if occasionally deceived it would only be in a case where the distinction would be so very uncertain as to throw the doubt (on usual principles) in favor of the importer, and thereby aid in carrying out the reduction of revenue.

If striking linens out of the free list would render necessary the adding of some other articles in lieu thereof to reduce revenue, the following are respectfully suggested for your consideration from which to select: sugar; molasses; honey; railroad iron; beads of all kinds; canes and sticks, unfinished; coal, coke, and culm of coal; court-plaister; earthen and china ware; fire crackers; flats, braids, plaits, sparterre, and willow squares used for making hats and bonnets; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; human hair, cleansed or prepared for use; old or scrap iron, fit only for remanu-

facture; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all other similar preparations; mineral waters; potatoes; Manilla grass or plantain bark, jute, sisal grass, and coir, unmanufactured; matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; roofing slates; slate pencils; quicksilver; stereotype plates; tin in plates or sheets.

It is possible that some of the foregoing articles may already be on your proposed list, as I have not a copy to refer to.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 107.

U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 19, 1854.

SIR: We have the honor to enclose herewith a communication from John Bracken, esq., and to ask that you will give the subject to which it refers your careful, and, if consistent with your views, your favorable consideration.

The subject of Mr. Bracken's letter is one of vast, and, as he and we think, of *peculiar* interest to our immediate neighbors and constitutents.

We are, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

HENRY DODGE.
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 108.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 18, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Feeling that you are the immediate representatives of the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi in the Senate, I would beg to call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in his report on the finances, on the subject of lead.

In that report Mr. Guthrie recommends that red and white lead be admitted *free*, and that blue or pig lead shall be placed in the list of articles paying 25 per cent. duty.

By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon Commerce and Navigation, furnished January 1, 1853, on page 269, the amount of lead there given as being imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1852, is thirty-seven million five hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight pounds, (37,544,-588,) valued at one million two hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars, ($1,283,331.) Same report, page

274, the amount of red and white lead given as imported is eight hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-four pounds, (842,584,) valued at forty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars, ($43,365.) In Mr. Guthrie's report upon the finances, the value only is given; which is, on pig lead for the year ending 30th June, 1853, one million six hundred and eighteen thousand and fifty-eight dollars, ($1,618,058,) (H. Doc. 3, pages 51 and 56;) on red and white lead, sixty-nine thousand and fifty-eight dollars, ($69,058.)

In the year 1852, the produce of the Upper Mississippi lead mines was four hundred and eight thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pigs of lead, (408,628,) weighing twenty-eight million six hundred and three thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds, (28,603,960,) at an average cost of four dollars and twelve cents per hundred pounds, amounting to the sum of one million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars, ($1,178,433.) In the year 1853, they produced four hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and fourteen pigs, (425,514) weighing twenty-nine million four hundred thousand pounds, (29,400,000,) yielding one million six hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars, ($1,630,383,) or five and a half cents per pound.

You, gentlemen, are well aware of the fact that the lead made in the upper mines is very soft, and well calculated for manufacturing into red and white lead, and in fact it is scarcely if ever used for any other purpose. You will perceive, from the quantity of blue or pig lead imported, and that produced on the Upper Mississippi, saying nothing about the quantities produced in Missouri, New York, and North Carolina, that the capital employed in manufacturing red and white lead amounts to a large sum, and claims the protection of the government, especially as they are purchasers of our lead; for it is a well ascertained fact that they give our upper mines lead a preference over any other, and have been the means of affording us a ready market for our great staple product.

It is clearly to be seen, that by admitting the red and white lead into our markets free of duty, it will bring our lead upon a level with Spanish lead, as all the English and German refined lead will come in manufactured, instead of blue (or pig) lead, as it does now.

Our country is now drawing the attention of capitalists, who are beginning to develop our mines with machinery. They are willing to go into the lower magnesian limestone, through the strata of sandstone which underlies our upper lead-bearing rock; and if anything ever needed encouragement from the general government, *the lead mines of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa is that thing.*

Knowing that you are both well acquainted with all the struggles and difficulties of the miners in our mines, (especially in their first settlement,) I feel satisfied that their interest *now* could not be committed to better hands.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRACKEN, *of Wisconsin.*

Hon. HENRY DODGE,
Hon. G. W. JONES,
Senate United States.

No. 109.

NEW YORK, *January* 19, 1854.

WORTHY AND RESPECTED SIR: In compliance with your wishes, (when in Washington,) we hereby send you a report of the number of manufacturers and employés of the gold-beaters of the city of New York. There are manufacturers, 39; number of hands employed, 808. Amount of capital, ranging from $3,000 to $12,000 each.

We would also most respectfully call your attention to the duties on gold leaf: From America to England, 20 per cent.; from New York into Canada, 12½ per cent.

The above, together with duties of from 20 to 30 per cent. on every article of *raw* material used in our business, certainly must convince our honorable Secretary, as well as the Committee of Ways and Means, that if *the duties should be removed* from gold leaf, it would be utter destruction to us and a complete annihilation of our business in this country.

We should be most happy to present our committee before the Committee of Ways and Means when the matter comes before them for action, for the purpose of giving all particulars or information in reference to our trade.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. WAUGH, *Secretary*,
112 *Franklin st., New York.*

Hon. Mr. GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 110.

WASHINGTON, *January* 23, 1854.

SIR: I herein enclose a list of the prices of the wools grown here, as they have been sold in the country, taking the average grades, for the last ten years. If our wools were divided into two classes, as to quality or grade, the finest class might be taken at five cents per pound above the average price of the whole.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WILEY EDMANDS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Table of the average prices at which the farmers have sold the wool raised in this country during the past ten years.

In 1844	an average of	33	cts. per lb.
1845	do	30	do.
1846	do	25	do.
1847	do	30	do.

In 1848 an average of	25	cts. per lb.
1849.....do	30	do.
1850.....do	34	do.
1851.....do	40	do.
1852.....do	39	do.
1853.....do	50	do.
1854—same wools now worth	45	do.

No. 111.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Collector's Office, January 23, 1854.

SIR: According to request, I forward herewith a petition for reduction of duty upon earthen and china ware. The signers of the petition are gentlemen of respectability and standing, as merchants engaged most largely in that trade in this city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HEMAN J. REDFIELD,
Collector, &c.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 111—*bis.*

To the honorable the Congress of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, importers and dealers in earthenware and china, resident in the city of New York, respectfully represents:

That in their judgment the period has arrived when a reduction of the import duty on earthenware and china can be made without injury to any private interest, and to the manifest advantage of the government.

The articles of earthenware and china enter largely into the domestic economy of the entire community, the humblest member of it having an interest as great as the most wealthy, and the advantage of all being concerned in obtaining supplies at the cheapest rates.

Firmly believing that a reduction of duty to 20 per cent. on these articles will promote both public and private interests, we respectfully ask the consideration of Congress on the subject.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

E. CALDWELL & SONS, 77 Pearl street.
THOMPSON & LYON, 79 Pearl street.
JOHN C. LLOYD, 65 Pearl street.
VEGHTE & BERGH, 43 Water street.
TAYLOR & CO., 62 Pearl street.
BUTLER & HAWLEY, 76 Pearl street.

MILLER & SMITH, 80 Pearl street.
F. B. WILLIAMS, 92 Pearl street.
J. & W. STONEBRIDGE, 98 Pearl street.
JOS. RUSHTON, 98 Pearl street.
GREGORY & CO., 115 Pearl street.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR & CO., 63 Pearl street.
P. P. PAGE, 13 Catharine street.
CURTIS & HOPPER, 2 Liberty street.
VELTMAN & TYLER, 4 Liberty street.
BAKER, GRIFFIN & CO., 6 Liberty street.
C. W. LOOMER, 56 Cortlandt street.
T. & J. S. DAVENPORT, 174 Washington street.
VAN DEWATER & HOYT, 178 do. do.
HALL & CHAMBERLIN, 245 do. do.
WILLIAM C. WEED, 52 Cortlandt street.
HENRY W. HAYDOCK & CO., 71 John street.
OLIVER WILLETS & SON, 276 Pearl street.
S. & E. WILLETS, 113 Water street.
OSCAR CHEESMAN, 136 Pearl street.
HANLAND BROTHERS & CO., 47 John street.
JOHN VOGT & CO., 59 John street.
CHARLES AHRENFELDT, 56 Maiden Lane.
GRIFFIN & TITUS, 82 Maiden Lane.
HAVILAND, PELTINAUD & Co., 22 Vesey st.

No. 112.

NEW YORK, *January* 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: While in your office a week ago, you inquired for any information bearing on the question of duties.

Since my return, I have heard the suggestion that *whiting* might properly be placed in the free list, without prejudice to manufacturers here, (if the process to which they subject the raw material, chalk, can be called manufacturing.) You are probably aware that we have no chalk, and that whiting is merely pounded or pulverized chalk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HY. E. HADDEN.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 113.

WASHINGTON, *January* 26, 1854.

SIR: Allow me to make a little alteration in the table of wools, showing the prices for the past ten years, at their average, which you received from me last week. To be more accurate, I desire to add

1 cent per lb. to the average stated for the years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1853, so that 1848 will stand at 26 cts., 1849 at 31 cts., 1850 at 35 cts., 1853 at 51 cts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WILEY EDMANDS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 114.

NEW YORK, *January* 26, 1854

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed, an address from several merchants and manufacturers in Amsterdam, to his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Hague, relating to the proposed reduction of the import duties on certain articles the product of the Netherlands, and of which I have made the accompanying translation. Allow me to call your attention thereto, when this matter is to be discussed in Congress.

I seize this opportunity also to refer to my letters of June 16, July 23, and October 5, last, relating to the alien tonnage duties on the vessels, and the discriminating duties on the cargoes of vessels, of the Netherlands, since 1850. Will you please to inform me if there is no prospect of these items being refunded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. ZIMMERMAN,
Consul General of the Netherlands.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State, Washington.

AMSTERDAM, *December* 27, 1853.

Geven met verschuldigden eerbred te kennen, de ondergeteekenden handelaren en fabriekanten ter dezer stede, dat dangezien het Amerikaansche gouvernement zich verklaard heeft eeneverlaging van inkomende regten te willen invoeren, het dan henonderge teekenden voorkomt van belangte zyn, dat van reegerings wege dezerzyds de gezant te Washington werde opmerk zaam gemaakt op zoodanige Nederlandsche artikelen, alswelke in de vowgestelde vermindering zonden dienen te deelen, en hebben hiermede bepaald het oog op *meekrap* extract, *(garancine,)* en *fleur de garance*, welke niet voorkomen op de lyst der artikelen waarvan men het regt wil verlagen, ternyl daarop alleen te vindenis meekrap in tegenstelling van indigo en indigo extract, die er beiden op vermeld staan. Men moct dus vreezen dat meekrap extract, (garancine,) en fleur de garance, opzellelyk zyn weggelaten, of misschien ook vergeten, in beide gevallen zonde, zoodit onopge merkt

vowbygaat, daartegen later niets meer te doen zyn, en een groot veld voor den verkoop vandit ons nationaal product gesloten wezen.

'T welk doonde,

GOLL & CO.,
(*en meer anden handteekeningen.*)

Aan Zyne Excellente
DEN MINISTER VAN BUITENLANDSCHE ZAKEN.

[Translation.]

AMSTERDAM, *December* 27, 1853.

The undersigned merchants and manufacturers, in this city, beg leave respectfully to submit, that whereas the government of the United States of America has proposed a reduction of import duties, it appears to the undersigned of importance that, on the part of government, the representative in the United States should have his attention called to such products of the Netherlands as should partake in this reduction; and we allude chiefly to *madder* extract (*garancine*) and *fleur de garance*, which do not appear in the list of articles on which it is proposed to reduce the import duties; whereas there is only mentioned on the same madder, in contra-opposition to indigo and extract of indigo, which are both in the list.

It is thus to be apprehended that madder extract (garancine) and fleur de garance have purposely been left out, or perhaps forgotten. In both cases, if not noticed now, nothing could be done at a later period, and thus a large field for this one national product be closed.

Respectfully submitted, by

GOLL & COMPANY,
(*and other signatures.*)

To His Excellency
THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT THE HAGUE.

No. 115.

JANUARY 26, 1854.

SIR: I intended to have enclosed the within slip from a newspaper with the two letters sent you this forenoon, but accidentally omitted to do so. It accompanied Mr. Day's letter, and is referred to therein.

Most respectfully,
JAMES T. PRATT,
At National Hotel.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Flax and flax seed.

A month or two ago we invited the attention of our agriculturists to the subject of the cultivation of flax, not for the seed alone, as has been the case in past years, but for the purpose of profiting by the sale of the fibre itself. Since that time, gentlemen have appeared in this

market for the purchase of any quantity of this article, at prices which it seems to us must be highly remunerative to the grower. One concern is now ready to make contracts for any amount of the flax properly prepared, at the rate of $250 per ton, and this price appears to us so good that it ought to attract general attention. It can be grown in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and is unquestionably a better crop than wheat or corn, and may be as good as hemp.

It is only recently that the culture of flax has attracted any notice except for the seed. Even for this purpose it is known to have been regarded as a profitable crop, the fibre being thrown aside as of no use whatever. Now, however, when the demand has greatly increased, and manufactures are springing up, in the New England States, of many articles of which flax is the main constituent, it may become important to our interest to save the fibre as well as the seed. The letter which we publish below is important, as showing how this may be done.

We wish we had room to give the contents of a pamphlet now before us, containing a lecture on flax, delivered before the New York State agricultural fair in 1853, by John Wilson of Edinburgh, a distinguished gentleman, attached to the commission of England in attendance at the Crystal Palace, New York. It is a complete history of flax as a plant, and of the uses to which it has been applied in all ages, and of various machines for the separation of the fibrous from the other portions of the straw. Referring to the inventions of Mr. Claussen and of Watts, for the purpose of separating the fibre from the stalk, he yet gives the preference to a process employed by Buchanan, of Scotland, and which seems to have attained every desirable object. Mr. Wilson submits a diagram of the machinery used for this purpose, which is exceedingly simple, and the whole process of steeping the flax and separating it from the stalk, as well as the still further process of drying it, can be accomplished *in half a day*. Without the diagram we do not think it worth while to go into a description of the several processes by which this great object is attained. Of the result there can be, however, no doubt.

The supply of flax in this country is altogether inadequate to the present demand, although it has sprung up almost imperceptibly. It is now to become a great product, and it is for this reason that we desire to call the attention of our farmers to it. Certainly, it seems to us, two hundred and fifty dollars per ton for dressed flax, and higher if the quality will warrant it—with the price of the seed, for which the crop has hitherto been exclusively cultivated—ought to make it one of the best crops grown.

For further particulars we refer to the annexed communication from a gentleman well versed in the subject. Buchanan's machinery has been patented in this country, and rights have already been sold for Wisconsin and Indiana, and are reserved for Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. If other information be wanting we shall be glad to supply it.

In a recent number of the "Farm and Shop," an agricultural journal published at Indianapolis, appears a letter addressed to Governor Wright, of Indiana, on the subject of the culture and manufacture of flax.

It appears that the writer, Mr. Thomas Kember, jr., of Philadelphia, has devoted considerable attention for some years past to the examination of this question, and to an endeavor to introduce the linen manufacture into this country, where it is at present wholly neglected. Having succeeded in interesting some capitalists in New England in the movement, and in organizing a company for the spinning and weaving of flax on an extensive scale at Fall River, Massachusetts, they are now at a loss for a supply of the raw material, and it was to awaken the attention of the farmers of the West to the importance of the growth of flax that this letter was written by Mr. Kember during the course of a tour for that purpose.

He thus relates some of the motives and results of his past exertions:

"Finding that the importations for the United States of linen goods exceeded fifty millions of yards annually, and that even the universal home manufacture of flax, which was customary among our ancestors—and which, though small in detail, was yet great in the aggregate—had almost entirely disappeared, the question naturally arose how this great change had been brought about. So far as the latter subject was concerned, it was at once evident that in all purposes of ordinary household use, cotton had driven flax from the field; and that the farmer had found it cheaper to buy calico and corduroy, and to grow wheat and corn, than to employ his time in spinning and weaving linen fabrics for his household consumption.

"As regards the vast increase of importations of linens, it was to be attributed to the growing wealth and luxury of our country, more especially in the great cities which are springing up with magical rapidity to the very shores of the far off Pacific, and which gather around them all the refinements of an older civilization.

"So much for the vast and greatly increasing *demand;* as to the *supply*, it became evident that this was maintained with unfailing and equally rapid increase, by the *introduction of steam machinery* in every part of the process of the linen manufacture, which, until recently, was altogether the result of hand-labor."

The company alluded to was incorporated in 1852, under the title of the "American Linen Manufacturing Company," with a capital of $500,000; of which sum $350,000 have already been paid in and invested in buildings and machinery. They have no connexion with the "flax cotton" movements of the day, and no confidence in their practical success. The letter proceeds to state the capacity of consumption of the mill, and to give the following facts with regard to the present and prospective profit of the flax crop:

"We expect to consume in the ensuing twelve months over *six hundred and fifty tons* of flax fibre, (1,300,000 lbs.;) and when in full operation, shall consume annually over one thousand tons, or two millions of pounds. Being about commencing operations, we have already been obliged to import from abroad over one hundred tons, at an expense of over $30,000.

"Now in passing through your State, and that of Ohio, in company with my friend, Charles Hartshorne, who has also paid considerable attention, abroad and at home, to the flax culture, we have found that many thousands of acres of flax are grown for the seed alone; the

stalk and its fibre being entirely wasted and thrown away. We have found that the farmer, on an average, obtains about ten bushels of flax-seed to the acre, which has yielded him from 90 cents to $1 25 per bushel, and often a much less price. Now, in the first place, this is hardly a *half* crop of the seed. In Great Britain and Belgium they obtain from 20 to 25 bushels of the seed, besides saving the fibre. The secret lies in the *proper preparation of the ground* before sowing the seed.

"If the farmer would give the land a fall ploughing, and leave it over the winter to mellow, then plough it deeply again in the spring, reducing it as fine as possible without too much labor, he would on good ground average twenty bushels of seed to the acre. The flax plant is peculiarly sensitive to such attentions and amply repays them; the roots striking downward almost as deep and straight, where the ground is open and mellow, as the stalk shoots upward. It is not too much to say, that taking into consideration the increased seed as well as the fibre, every dollar so spent in ploughing and pulverizing the ground would yield ten-fold in the harvest gathered. The land best suited for flax is an open rich loam, with a clay subsoil if possible.

"In the next place for the fibre: If the farmer would sow two bushels or two and a half to the acre, on rich ground so prepared, he would, while obtaining twenty bushels of seed, also obtain two tons to two and a half tons of flax straw per acre. At present, with the poor preparation and thin sowing, not over one or one and a quarter tons are obtained on an average. Every ton of straw yields three hundred pounds of flax fibre, so that he would then obtain, if he chose to rot and prepare it, as was done in the days of our grandfathers, about six hundred or six hundred and fifty pounds per acre of flax fibre rotted and scutched. For this fibre we would gladly contract, for two years to come, at the rate of 12½ to 15 cents a pound ($250 to $300 per ton) according to quality. It costs us this price cash to import it, and we should much prefer paying it to our own industry."

No. 116.

PITTSBURG, *January* 5, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Although not personally acquainted with you, we take the usual liberty of constituents to address you on the subject of a proposed change in the present tariff, which will seriously injure a branch of manufactures in this city. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that white lead, red lead, and litharge, be admitted duty free, and five per cent. additional duty be put upon pig lead, out of which these articles are made. Here is a proposal to admit free of duty the manufactured article and subject the raw material to a tax of 25 per cent., or a direct discrimination against American manufacturers of 25 per cent., which we conceive to be very unjust. We have no objection to have both articles admitted, as now, at a uniform rate, and would be satisfied with that arrangement.

We apprehend that Mr. Guthrie was led into the error under a wrong

impression, as the recommendation conflicts with his own views as contained in his report. He says: "It is considered that the taking off the duty on the raw material used in our manufactories will counteract the reduction of duties on foreign manufactures; and, when compared with the operations of the present tariff, will not materially affect the interests of domestic industry or commerce." How inconsistent the above paragraph is with his recommendation in regard to the particular branch of manufacture in question.

We have been engaged in the business since 1844, and are now increasing our facilities for manufacturing more largely; and we would respectfully ask your influence to prevent the passage of so unjust an act and detrimental to the interests of ourselves and others in this city.

We shall be pleased to hear from you on the subject.

Truly, yours,

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

Hon. DAVID RITCHIE,
Washington, D. C.

No. 17.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
January 26, 1854.

SIR: I return herewith the printed copy of the tariff as proposed to be modified, forwarded with your letter of 21st instant, and, in accordance with your direction, have carefully avoided giving it any publicity.

The following suggestions are, in compliance with the permission given, respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Section 7, page 4, line 22.—Alter same so as to read "acids of all kinds."

Page 5, line 36.—Alter so as to read "argols, crude or otherwise." As it now is, doubt might arise if *partially* refined were exempt from duty.

Page 5, lines 42 and 43.—Strike out all after "barks," as every description is covered by the term.

Page 5, line 47.—Strike out "and," and add after "vegetables," "and other substances."

Page 6, line 59.—Alter so as to read "brass in pigs, bars, or sheets."

Page 6, line 64.—Alter so as to read "brimstone, crude or otherwise."

Page 6, line 75.—Cameos and mosaics are exempt if *not* set; but on page 7, line 99, *gems* and *other precious stones* are exempt, *set* or *not set*. May not cameos and mosaics be deemed *gems* or precious stones? and if so, would not dispute arise if imported *set?*

Page 7, line 90.—Alter so as to read "copper in pigs, bars, plates, or sheets."

Page 8, line 107.—Strike out all after the word "emery."

Page 8, line 123.—Strike out the word "hatters."

Page 10, line 161.—Strike out the word "old."

Page 11, lines 182 and 183.—By these lines, marble of any kind, manufactured or unmanufactured, is to be exempt. Would not one line answer, thus: "marble unmanufactured or manufactured?"

Page 12, line 213.—The *proviso* here to paintings and statuary conflicts with the same articles on page 4, lines 19 and 20, where they are exempt without restriction as to object of importation.

Page 12, line 218.—"Pearls, set or not set," already provided for on page 7, line 99.

Page 12, line 223.—Strike out "unground."

Page 13, line 241.—Strike out "in salt or oil" as unnecessary.

Page 14, lines 254 and 256.—By these lines, "sheepskins with the wool on, manufactured or unmanufactured, would come under section 3, at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Page 14, line 263.—Add steel, "in sheets."

Page 15, line 282.—Alter to read "vegetables for food of all kinds."

Page 15, lines 300 and 302.—I am not certain I rightly comprehend these lines. Should not *unwashed* be mentioned? What is the object of the addition of "*assorted, and in bales, bags, or packages*?" The following is submitted in lieu thereof: "Wool, unmanufactured, washed or unwashed, of the value in the principal markets of the country from whence imported at the period of exportation, of ten cents per pound or less."

Page 15, line 303.—Alter to read "in sheets, pigs, or plates." (Spelter is imported in *plates*.)

In addition to the articles presented for your consideration for the exempt list in my previous communications, I now add—

Thread laces;* birds; garancine, (prepared madder;) liquorice; Tonqua, or Tonquin beans; flocks.

Fireworks and fire-crackers cannot be safely warehoused; and as they are usually intended for export, are on that account deserving to be placed in schedule B.

Linseed is placed on the free list, but not linseed oil. This is right and proper. Linseed oil is extensively manufactured in the United States, and the foreign article would destroy its manufacture here if admitted free. I am informed a petition is in circulation by an importer of the article in favor of having it placed on the exempt list, but trust it will find no support from you. I shall be ready to argue in favor of the proposed bill before the Congressional committees, at your direction, as to the propriety of exempting the articles enumerated; and remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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*There is undoubtedly considerable smuggling in this article, and it is worthy of consideration for the free list.

No. 118.

ALKALI WORKS, PITTSBURG,
January 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I see by a letter in the "Pittsburg Gazette," dated Washington, 23d January, that the Committee of Ways and Means has received from your office the skeleton of a bill for the modification of the tariff. I am, of course, very anxious on the subject of soda ash, and, if not incompatible with your regulations, would be much obliged if you would cause to be forwarded to me the schedule of articles on the proposed free list as corrected and embodied in the bill before the committee.

I am yours, respectfully,
JOHN F. BENNETT.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, *Washington.*

No. 119.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: We wrote to you on the 16th instant in relation to some manufactured articles on the proposed free list, and now beg leave to solicit your kind attention to some remarks enclosed with this, and in reference to the articles then mentioned.

The introduction of *crude* materials duty free is, in our estimation, a most desirable measure, and loudly called for, as we are behind Great Britain and other European countries in regard to this, and a measure highly calculated to promote commerce as well as manufactures, for these crude materials, or many of them, come from distant countries, with whom it is highly important that our trade should be increased, and it would enable us to return some of them in a manufactured form in our own vessels, and thus enable our own people to compete with foreign ones in cases where it is now impracticable.

We remain, most respectfully, your friends,
POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

Hon. Mr. GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 120.

Two letters on the flax and linen duties.

BELFAST, (IRELAND,) *December* 26, 1853.

SIRS: I observe in the *Tribune* of 6th instant an editorial article on the views lately put forward here, in favor of the remission of the import duties levied by the United States on Irish linen fabrics. I presume to ask space for a reply to the observations therein made, as I believe they are calculated to mislead the American public on the real bearings of the question.

The United States have, for a long period, derived their chief supply of linens from this country, simply because Ireland furnishes the best and cheapest flaxen fabrics in the world; and I conceive that no just causes for regret can arise from this, as at the same time the American consumer gets the best value for his money, and the American producer has the advantage of exchanging it for the yield of his soil. I need not allude to the extent to which the latter has, of late, entered our markets, nor is it necessary to point out that the demand for linen, as well as for other leading articles of Irish and British manufacture, directly stimulates this international trade. If, then, the import of Irish linens costs America $8,000,000 annually, she has the satisfaction to know that she is buying them in the cheapest market, and that she pays for them with the produce of her soil, on which she derives considerable profit.

The *Tribune* admits that "everybody likely to buy linens, *knows*" that the Irish article "is of good quality; they *do not* know this with respect to the American fabric." And again: "To buy the best linens of Belfast is to be sure of a good article, while buying American linens must be, to most if not all purchasers, an experiment for a number of years." This is a very candid avowal; and I cannot understand how, reasoning on such premises, the *Tribune* can make it appear advantageous to the population of the United States to tax themselves in 30 per cent., or say $2,400,000 yearly, in order that they may experiment on the qualities of American-made linen, putting this sum into the pockets of a handful of speculators.

Although utterly rejecting the principles of protection, I can at least see some plausibility in a claim made by a manufacture which is prosecuted to a large extent. But I confess myself quite incapable of understanding how a claim can be properly preferred in favor of one almost entirely *in prospectu*. When the French imposed heavy duties on Irish yarns and linens in 1841–'42, they had at least the argument, that a very large capital was invested in those branches of industry in France, and that it would be well to see whether their country could not, of itself, meet the demand. To be sure, the French consumers pay ninety-eight million francs ($19,600,000) a year for their whistle; but they see plenty of mills and manufactories at work, and this is pleasing to *la grande nation*, even if it has to buy its shirts 50 or 60 per cent. dearer than it could of Ireland. But my estimate of the intelligence and common sense of the American people is too high to permit me to think that, without even the plausible argument of the French, of a very extensive existing manufacture, it would quietly submit to be fleeced for the advantage of a few factory owners and linen manufacturers. It appears to me to be, in America, purely a question of dollars and cents, interesting every man who likes to have a cheap shirt, and in no way to assume a phase correlative with that referred to in the case of France.

If America become, as it possibly may become at some future period, a great linen-manufacturing country, it will be so by its own special natural advantages. "Our climate and soil," says the *Tribune*, "are known to be most favorable to the production of flax, and we have an abundance of lands selling at $20 per acre, fully equal in flax-growing

capacity to those whereon Great Britain (Ireland!) is now growing flax, at an annual rental exceeding the freehold price of ours." *Ergo:* most rational conclusion—protect us against Great Britain (Ireland!) and as we have such superior natural advantages, make the consumer pay the producer a premium of 30 per cent on the linen he buys, amply repaid, as he must be, by the glory of wearing an American fabric!

It appears to me that, independently of the facilities for producing flax in America, as noted by the *Tribune*, your great country possesses many other natural advantages peculiarly fitting it for the linen manufacture. You have iron and coal in abundance; you have commercial enterprise and energy to an extent rarely equalled, and in no case excelled, in the Old World; and you receive a stream of emigration of the laboring classes, which in some parts of the Union must, ere long, afford a surplus beyond the requirements of agriculture. With such a combination of advantages, how can the *Tribune* call for further protection? When you extend your nascent linen manufacture, you will, at the very least, start on *equal* ground, if you have not very superior advantages over us; and you will, further, have the natural protection which exists in the cost of transporting goods across the Atlantic.

Permit me to offer a few observations on the history of the linen manufacture in Europe, illustrative of the great principle of free trade.

This manufacture is of great antiquity, and is prosecuted at the present time to a greater or less extent throughout the entire of Europe, and more especially in the British Islands, France, Belgium, and the Zollverein States. Through the peculiar aptitude for manufactures which is found among the population of the British Islands, they have latterly outstripped their continental neighbors in the industrial race; and in the United Kingdom, Ireland bears away the palm of excellence in the linen manufacture.

Let us take the case of Ireland, and observe how it has progressed in this branch of trade. Commencing with the culture of flax, we find that up to 1826 a protective duty on the import of foreign flax of £10 14*s.* 6*d.* per ton, existed in the United Kingdom. This duty was reduced to 4*d.*, then to 2*d*, to 1*d.*, and in 1845 the foreign article was admitted free. What has been the result? Ireland produced in 1826, 24,000 tons of flax, and in 1853, 42,000 tons. The effect of the remission of duty was to introduce such improvements in the growth and preparation of the fibre, that Irish flax is now quite a different article from what it was eight years ago.

Next comes the spinning. Up to 1828, all the yarns were spun by hand. Spinning by machinery was then introduced in England, but our manufacturers were not appalled by the great capital of the sister country. They bravely entered the lists, and now Ireland counts 530,000 spindles, while England has but 265,000, and Scotland 303,000. And yet we have had to compete with capital, coal, and iron; the former scarce with us, and the latter two only procurable from our competitors.

Up to twenty years ago there were bounties on the export of Irish linens. This protection was withdrawn, and now we export nearly treble the quantity.

Hence, your readers will see that the withdrawal of protection from Irish flax culture, the difficulty attending the establishment of machine-

spinning, and the abolition of bounties on the export of linens, have, in place of destroying Irish trade, been all conducive to its advancement in every branch.

Let us now turn to the continent. France, desirous of protecting its home manufacture of linens, and to exclude ours, imposed in 1841–'42, duties next to prohibition on the latter. And what is the effect? That the French nation have since annually paid 98,000,000 francs ($19,600,000) more for the linens they use, than they would, had their government permitted the free importation of our goods. This sum is nearly double the entire capital invested in the flax-spinning factories of France. So that, to employ some 40,000 operatives, France pays this enormous annual tax, while her agriculturists, who comprise three-fourths of her population, complain that these and similar duties on cottons, woolens, &c., almost close the English market against their wines, brandies, and other produce.

The Zollverein has raised its duties on our yarns and linens, but, nevertheless, we export to the value of $2,500,000 annually of these articles to the States comprised in it, and the palpable effect of the duties is to tax the consumers to that amount.

On the other hand, Belgium has lately admitted our yarns free of duty; and Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Russia, Austria, and Norway, have all, within the last seven years, considerably reduced their duties on our linens, thereby recognising the true interests of the consumer.

Why, then, let me ask, should the United States maintain, not to say increase, these duties? All the countries I have named possess an extensive linen manufacture. You have almost none. You are paying $1,600,000 per annum of a tax on linens; a sum that would, in one year, buy up all the spinning and weaving factories, bleach-greens, &c., within the Union. Would it be creditable to your great, enterprising people to ask for protection for a manufacture which now scarcely exists, and which can stand, in future, on its own natural advantages? "If," says the *Tribune*, "Congress must do something to oblige our British friends, we say, let it abolish all duties on cotton fabrics and on iron wares, rather than those on linens. The strong will fight the battle somehow; it is the weak who need the help." This, sir, appears to me the *argumentum ad absurdum*, with a vengeance. Existing interests—I speak now, of course, *extra* my free trade principles—should be dealt with by the State with a caution commensurate with their importance. But to ask twenty-five millions of American consumers to give a yearly bonus to some hundred flax spinners, manufacturers, and bleachers, is an affront to the common sense of the nation.

You are largely composed of Irishmen by birth and by descent. All of these must be interested in having their supply of linen from the "Emerald Isle," and where the interest of the whole American community is involved, I cannot think that "the readers of the *Tribune* will mark" otherwise than with approbation, "those who vote for a reduction of the duties on the import of linen."

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES MacADAM, Jr.

To the Editors *of the Journal of Commerce.*

BELFAST, (IRELAND,) *December* 31, 1853.

SIR: As the proposition of Mr. Secretary Guthrie for remodelling the tariff of the United States includes a recommendation to place flax and linen fabrics in the free list, it is important, before Congress deliberates upon this question, that the American public should understand its true bearings.

Observing that your Washington correspondent has put forward certain views, founded upon erroneous information, I am induced to crave space in your columns, for a few remarks in reply to what he states.

He says, that "the free admission of Irish linens is not of very great interest to the *people* of Ireland, because the trade is in the hands of large British capitalists, who own the mills, machinery, &c., and who, by the power of capital, will reap all the advantages arising to the manufacturers." This is a total mistake. Being intimately acquainted with the manufacture in all its branches, I can confidently affirm that it is, with trifling exceptions, exclusively and entirely in the hands of Irishmen, and that, so far from British capitalists reaping its advantages, its progress in Ireland has been so rapid that Great Britain has been completely distanced; and that, while in 1829 the sister island had a large number of flax-spinning factories and Ireland *none at all*, the latter country has now nearly six hundred thousand spindles, while England and Scotland together barely reach that figure. It is Irish capital which has made the linen trade of Ireland unquestionably the first in the world, and has redeemed the stigma cast upon her, that her people were incapable of successfully prosecuting any great manufacture. And it is chiefly owing to the profits amassed in carrying on this trade with energy and enterprise that the North of Ireland has become prosperous; that Belfast has, without any government aid, expended $2,500,000 on the improvement of its harbor, $1,200,000 on municipal improvements, and $15,000,000 on railroads and canals; that its progress in population has been of late in a more rapid ratio than any city in the British empire, London alone excepted.

Your correspondent says: "The trade, too, is local, confined to particular localities, instead of being distributed over the country." This, also, is most erroneous. Flax-spinning factories are to be found in twelve counties in Ireland, bleach-greens throughout the whole of Ulster, and weaving-establishments in every parish of that province, and about Drogheda, Cork, Galway, and Westport. New spinning and weaving establishments are now being erected on an extensive scale on the banks of the Shannon, the Boyne, the Liffey, and the Erne; and the cultivation of flax, which six years ago was but 53,000 acres, and was confined to Ulster, is this year 176,000 acres, and has spread to every county of Ireland, and the value of the crop is estimated at $11,000,000, affording profit to the Irish farmer, and employment to the Irish laborer. Such are the actual features of a trade which your correspondent says is *confined to particular localities, and not distributed over the country.*

He goes on to remark, that the Irish linen trade is wealthy and well established, and does not need legislative encouragement from America. This appears to me to be avoiding the real point at issue, namely, the advantage to American consumers of the remission of the import duties.

Were these duties abolished, the population of the United States would save upwards of $1,600,000 annually, taking the consumption at what it was last year. A shirt now costing a dollar and a half, could be had for less than a dollar and a quarter, and a small table-cloth now sold for $5, could be bought for $4. This is very apparent, and should weigh with every man who desires to see household comforts made cheaper, and therefore more accessible to all.

The concluding point to which I have to refer, is thus given by your correspondent: "The free admission must materially conflict with the growth of the trade in this country, in which large interests are at stake, not yet strong enough to stand alone, and must fall under the influence of the threatened competition." I am at a loss to know how he makes out that there are large interests in the American linen manufacture. I have a list of the flax-spinning factories of the United States, furnished by good authority, and find that their aggregate spindles are under what many single factories in Ireland possess, and less than half contained in *one* in this town; nor do I think that the other branches of the trade can be more important. To manufacture linens, yarns must be had; and as there is no hand-spinning in America, they must either be produced from the few little native factories, or be imported. I find the average yearly imports of foreign yarns into the States to be 650,000 lbs., in value $80,000. This may appear at first a respectable quantity; but when I mention that the little kingdom of Belgium, which possesses 110,000 spindles, (more than five times the number in the whole Union,) lately permitted the free import of yarns for certain purposes, and last year took 680,000 lbs., value $124,000, the American import will be estimated at its true relative proportion. I ask, then, is it sensible to require the whole population of the United States to pay $1,600,000 per annum more for the linen they consume, than they could have it for under Mr. Guthrie's proposed free list, in order solely to give extra profits to a mere handful of persons occupied in the trifling native manufacture? "Interests," says your correspondent, "not yet strong enough to stand alone." Is it consistent with the amazing energy of the American nation, or with the wonderful natural capacity of their country for the prosecution of manufactures, to infer that they require such nursing in order to succeed in anything they may vigorously undertake? Ireland had to struggle against English capital and experience in flax-spinning, and against England's stores of cheap coal and iron, which we do not possess, before she fought her way to the head of the linen manufacture; but we did not think of asking to be nursed until we could "stand alone." If, then, weak Ireland could, by industry, energy, and the proper application of certain natural advantages, make so wonderful a progress in spinning and weaving linen, why should mighty America lean on crutches? She may safely rely on her cheap and suitable land for flax-culture, her coal and iron and all other materials for establishing and working machinery, and her constantly increasing supply of labor.

I hope, sir, that the foregoing observations will put your readers right as to the real state of the Irish linen trade—the only great manufacture of our country; and I am confident that it will be pleasing to Congress to affirm the admission of flax and linens on the free list of imports,

since, at the same time, it would be an important boon to the American consumer, and would naturally aid the future progress of the staple trade of this green island, whose sons and daughters have in no inconsiderable degree helped to develop the resources of the American continent, and form, with their descendants, at the present day, so large a proportion of your population.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES MACADAM, JR.

To the EDITOR *of the New York Daily Times.*

No. 121.

To all interested in the Cigar Manufacturing business:

We, the undersigned, in common with the trade at large, feeling the necessity of some action, having for its object a check to the now heavy and constantly increasing importations of *Foreign Cigars*, and with the advice of some of the best minds in the trade, do hereby call a Convention of the whole Cigar Manufacturing interest of this and the adjoining States, including CIGAR LEAF GROWERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS, CIGAR MAKERS, and CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, to be held at Albany, *Thursday, February* 16, 1854, at 10 o'clock a. m.

When it is considered that in those German cities which are now flooding this country with cigars, the price of boxes is $6 per hundred, and not, as with us, $12 and $14—of boxing, 12½ cents per thousand, instead of 50 cents and 75 cents—of stripping, per week, 37½ cents, in place of $1 50 and $2—and that the price of making cigars is $1 per thousand, instead of $5, together with the fact that the Spanish tobaccos are admitted duty free, we have no occasion of surprise when told that, after paying the trifling duty now imposed, they are able to offer their cigars at a price so low as to preclude the hope of a successful competition by the American manufacturer.

Again: In view of the fact that those cities have long and successfully prosecuted commerce and manufacture, and thereby evinced to the world their ability of adapting themselves to the wants and habits of their customers, we should not wonder, but the rather be prepared to believe, when told that they have studied our style of manufacturing cigars so successfully as to render it almost impossible to distinguish theirs from ours. With such facts before us, it will be an easy matter for every one to perceive the ultimate fate of the cigar manufacturing interest of this country, unless something is done to change the present course of things.

The utility of a convention of the trade, it is thought, will be apparent to all, by reason of the fact that it is difficult to arouse to vigorous and united action any class of men without some public demonstration.

The proposed revision of the tariff during the present session of Congress, is the only thing that has marked the time specified in this circular. If we wish a change in the tariff, more favorable to our business, now is the time to move in the matter. As the present Congress settles the duties on imports, so, without doubt, will they remain during the term of the existing administration; in a word, we must strike now,

or suffer four years longer, and that, too, in a manner and to an extent of which the present is but the prelude.

Lest some should look on a move of this kind as promising but little, from the fact that a few years since a petition was circulated and forwarded to Congress in reference to this same subject, and failed to induce that body to take action in the matter, it may not be amiss to state, first, that signatures to that petition were solicited from those in the trade only; whereas it is thought, if the names of all in the trade, together with *their friends*, were secured, this would swell a petition to a size that would command respect. Second: that petition was sent in at a time when the tariff was not being revised, and it could hardly be expected that Congress would disturb the rate of duties for one interest only. While it would be improper for us to anticipate the action of the convention, yet we may be allowed to remark that plans of procedure have been suggested, which, (in the absence of better ones,) if carried out, it is thought, would secure to the trade the protection it so much needs.

It will be observed that the only subject proposed for consideration at this convention, is the *evil resulting to the trade from the heavy importations of cigars, and its remedy.*

The question for all to ask themselves is not, "Will we certainly secure an increase of duty on foreign cigars by atttending this convention?" but, "Will we surrender up the cigar interest of this country to foreign nations without a *struggle?*"

Believing that something *should* be done, and that something *can* be done, we have issued this call, trusting that it will meet with the views of all, and elicit a full and hearty response.

Albany, N. Y.

Alexander Greer
H. Sprague
Adam Shields
Francis Shields
Daniel Adams
Benjamin Payne
Joseph Sherwood
E. Murdock
John R. Scott
N. I. Brown
William Bulson
James Desmith
James Martin
J. O. Johnson
W. Scott
James Donlapt
John Van Cott
H. H. Shephard
Anthony Treitler
Albert Brown
J. Keays
William R. Scott
Samuel Benson
G. Van Zandt
Jefferies Jarret
Lewis Eitsberger
John W. Griffith
William Crew
Edward Keays
James P. DeForest
James Ward
James Keanan
James McCabe
William W. Foley
James Murray
John Scott
J. Higgings
R. Burns
P. Doyle
P. Clapper
John Vant
E. B. Van Cott
W. Eitzberger
L. Simonson

P. Simonson
J. Wayne
D. A. Lawler
Abram VanDenburgh
John Riley
C. VanDusen
Charles Donaghy
William Lawler
J. T. Ratten
J. A. Curran
David Hunter
H. Decosta
William Devreux
T. K. Hildebyand
R. Wands
W. W. Coughtey
John Bryan
D. A. Quigley
James H. Morse
G. Thornton
Joseph Taylor
Austin A. Konkay
Geo. H. Johnson
S. Moore
R. Young
Andrew Moss
W. C. Howard
Peter Brennan
John Fitzpatrick
John H. Johnson
J. Town
E. Thornton
Henry McCauley
Barnard Donaghy
James L. Comstock
Edward Jones
Samuel Legett
A. Turnbull
G. Godfrey
D. Jewell
Frank Austin
James A. Phillips
Patrick Cassidy
Robert W. Crannell
John L. Emmens
Joseph Downer
David J. Many
John McHale
Philip Bahles
Gilbert Angus
John Benson
David Winne
C. H. Sprague
W. M. Richards
U. A. Large
William Gilson
C. Whaling
Owen Rogers
N. Krank
Francis Winne
John Lottridge
Thomas Karr
George Lawrence
Thos. J. Sherwood.

Troy, N. Y.

John G. Woodruff
Charles O'Neil
James M. Cullom
Richard Green, jr.
George W. Hall
John W. Whitaker.

Westfield, Mass.

J. & T. Kneil.

Utica, N. Y.

Warnick, Bryan & Co.
Wilkins & Sherwood
Francis & Pierce
Lockwood, Coffee & Capron
Peter Doyle
W. H. Sherwood
Henry Quick
Alexander Hutchinson
James Doland
Richard O'Brien
L. A Boyd
James Stubbs
Joseph Dedrick
James Hemmons
Charles Saulpaugh
W. B. Post
Herman Korff
W. H. Sherwood
J. W. Isham
F. Pringnitz
James H. Howe
J. L. Dowd
S. Yale
W. Bryan
D. Allen.

Syracuse, N. Y.	*Ithaca, N. Y.*
Sperry & Hier	G. Brainard & Co.
Joseph Barton	S. B. Covert
J. Hazard	D. P. Moray
L. W. Comstock	H. Hoffman
J. P. Hier	Perry Cooper
E. A. McDonald	W. H. Smith
Chauncey Smith	James McKay.
R. E. Ellis.	

No. 122.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
February 3, 1854.

SIR: Presuming you will be pleased to notice any remarks relative to the proposed modification of the existing tariff, I enclose a communication from Belfast in relation to linens, &c., published in the Times newspaper of this morning, which you may otherwise not see; and remain,

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,
ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury

The American duties on Irish linen manufactures.

BELFAST, (IRELAND,) *December* 31, 1853.

SIR: As the proposition of Mr. Secretary Guthrie for remodelling the tariff of the United States includes a recommendation to place flax and linen fabrics on the free list, it is important, before Congress deliberates upon this question, that the American people should understand its true bearings.

Observing that your Washington correspondent has put forward certain views founded upon erroneous information, I am induced to crave space in your columns for a few remarks in reply to what he states.

He says that "the free admission of Irish linens is not of very great interest to the *people* of Ireland, because the trade is in the hands of large British capitalists who own the mills, machinery, &c., and who, by the power of capital, will reap all the advantages arising to the manufacturers." This is a total mistake. Being intimately acquainted with the manufacture, in all its branches, I can confidently affirm that it is, with trifling exceptions, *exclusively* and *entirely* in the hands of Irishmen; and that, so far from British capitalists reaping its advantages, its progress in Ireland has been so rapid that Great Britain has been completely distanced; and that while in 1829 the sister island had a large number of flax-spinning factories and Ireland none at all, the latter country has now nearly 600,000 spindles, while England and Scotland together

barely reach that figure. It is Irish capital which has made the linen trade of Ireland unquestionably the first in the world, and has redeemed the stigma cast upon her that her people were incapable of successfully prosecuting any great manufacture. And it is chiefly owing to the profits amassed in carrying on this trade with energy and enterprise that the North of Ireland has become prosperous; that Belfast has, without any government aid, expended $2,500,000 on the improvement of its harbor, $1,200,000 on municipal improvements, and $15,000,000 on railroads and canals; that its progress in population has been of late in a more rapid ratio than any city in the British empire, London alone excepted.

Your correspondent says: "The trade, too, is local—confined to particular localities instead of being distributed over the country." This is also most erroneous. Flax-spinning factories are to be found in twelve counties of Ireland, bleach-greens throughout the whole of Ulster, and weaving in every parish of that province, and about Drogheda, Cork, Galway, and Westport. New spinning and weaving establishments are now being erected on an extensive scale on the banks of the Shannon, the Boyne, the Liffey, and the Erne. And the cultivation of flax, which six years ago was but 53,000 acres, and was confined to Ulster, is this year 176,000 acres, and has spread to every county of Ireland, and the value of the crop is estimated at $11,000,000, affording profit to the Irish farmer and employment to the Irish laborer. Such are the actual features of a trade which your correspondent says is confined to particular localities, and not distributed over the country.

He goes on to remark that the Irish linen trade is wealthy and well established, and does not need legislative encouragement from America. This appears to me to be avoiding the real point at issue, viz: the advantage to American consumers of a remission of the import duties. Were these duties abolished the population of the United States would save upwards of $1,600,000 annually, taking the consumption at what it was last year. A shirt, now costing a dollar and a half, could be had for less than a dollar and a quarter; and a small table cloth, now sold at $5, would be bought for $4. This is very apparent, and should weigh with every man who desires to see household comforts made cheaper, and therefore more accessible to all.

The concluding point to which I have to refer is thus given by your correspondent: "The free admission must materially conflict with the growth of the trade in this country. in which large interests are at stake, not yet strong enough to stand alone, and must fall under the influence of the threatened competition." I am at a loss to know how he makes out that there are "large interests" in the American linen manufacture. I have a list of the flax-spinning factories of the United States, furnished by good authority, and find that their aggregate spindles are under what many single factories in Ireland possess, and less than half contained in one in this town. Nor do I think that the other branches of the trade can be more important. To manufacture linens, yarns must be had; and as there is no hand-spinning in America, they must either be procured from the few little native factories or be imported. I find the average yearly imports of foreign yarns into the States to be 650,000 lbs.; value, $80,000. This may appear at first a re-

spectable quantity, but when I mention that the little kingdom of Belgium, which possesses 110,000 spindles—more than five times the number in the whole Union—lately permitted the free import of yarns, for certain purposes, and last year took 680,000 lbs., value, $124,000, the American import will be estimated at its true relative proportion. I ask, then, is it sensible to require the whole population of the United States to pay $1,600,000 per annum more for the linen they consume than they could have it for under Mr. Guthrie's proposed free list, in order solely to give extra profits to a mere handful of persons occupied in the trifling native manufacture?

"Interests," says your correspondent, "*not yet* strong enough to stand alone." Is it consistent with the amazing energy of the American nation, or with the wonderful natural capacity of their country for the prosecution of manufactures, to infer that they require such nursing in order to succeed in anything they may vigorously undertake? Ireland had to struggle against English capital and experience in flax-spinning, and against England's stores of cheap coal and iron, which we do not possess, before she fought her way to the head of the linen manufacture; but we did not think of asking to be nursed until we could "stand alone." If, then, weak Ireland could, by industry, energy, and the proper application of certain natural advantages, make so wonderful a progress in spinning and weaving linen, why should mighty America lean on crutches? She may safely rely on her cheap and suitable land for flax culture, her coal and iron, and all other materials for establishing and working machinery, and her constantly-increasing supply of labor.

I hope, sir, that the foregoing observations will put your readers right as to the real state of the *Irish* linen trade—the only great manufacture of our country—and I am confident that it will be pleasing to Congress to affirm the admission of flax and linens on the free list of imports, since, at the same time, it would be an important boon to the American consumer, and would materially aid the future progress of the staple trade of this green island, whose sons and daughters have, in no inconsiderable degree, helped to develop the resources of the American continent, and form, with their descendants at the present day, so large a proportion of your population.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES MACADAM, JR.

To the EDITOR *of the New York Daily Times.*

No. 123.

WASHINGTON, *February* 5, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have received letters from my correspondents in the west, saying that the duty proposed, in your bill, on the importation of foreign linseed oil, and a repeal of the duty on imported flax-seed, will afford a reasonable protection to the manufacturer of linseed oil in this country. It will enable the manufacturers of oil to pay one dollar per bushel for flax-seed. This will afford but a small profit to the manu-

facturer; but, with economy and proper energy, he will be enabled to continue his business.

My son informs me that the importers of oil at Boston and at New York are using efforts to have the duty on imported linseed oil reduced or repealed, which would be ruinous to those now engaged in the manufacture of it in this country; and when this shall be accomplished, the price to consumers will be greater than it now is, or has been, for years. It is the competition by the manufacturer here which causes the article to sell in the market at a reasonable price.

There is no duty imposed, perhaps, on any foreign article, which operates so favorably on agriculture as this duty upon oil. In the Miami country there is annually paid to our farmers, for flax-seed, near a million of dollars. The profit between the agriculturist and the manufacturer is, I suppose, about equally divided. I hope the arrangement so judiciously made, in this respect, in your bill, will be adhered to, and that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

With great respect, yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

HON. J. GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 124.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
February 8, 1854.

SIR: The enclosed article from the Missouri Democrat, (republished in the Evening Post of this city,) in reference to exempting sugar from duty, I take the liberty, respectfully, to transmit for your perusal, as a matter connected with the modification of the tariff, which you may not have seen, and which may possibly not be uninteresting.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Some time ago we took an occasion to show the amount paid by the people of this country to protect the sugar-growers of Louisiana. We showed, by official returns, that the total of duties collected upon foreign sugars and molasses imported was—

For the year 1852	$5,492,392
For five years ending June, 1852	21,033,418

The imposition of this duty on foreign sugars adds to the cost or value of the same article produced in the United States in the same proportion; we must, therefore, add to the amount actually paid in duties the enhanced value of the sugar crop during this period, and

this gives us the astounding sum of $36,036,178, (thirty-six million thirty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars,) as the amount paid by the people of the United States for the protection of fifteen hundred sugar planters in five years; $31 18 on every hogshead, or 2⅞ cents per pound, for protection, on all sugars produced during that period in Louisiana.

It would be far better and cheaper to put the sugar planters on the pension list at once, and support them at public expense. The largest pensions ever paid by this government to officers of the highest grade, who have been disabled in the service of the country, would not amount to the sum paid, in the shape of protection, to each sugar planter, as the following statement, showing the number of sugar plantations, and the sum paid in protection to each for three years, will make manifest:

In 1850, 1,455 plantations	$4,356 each.
In 1851, 1,490 plantations	5,386 "
In 1852, 1,473 plantations	5,868 "

We intend now to prove that the sugar planters do n t need protection; that, in fact, they realize much larger profits upon their capital invested in the production of sugars than any other agriculturists in this country. We shall prove this by most reliable data, which has been opportunely supplied at the moment when Congress is about to revise the tariff, when the national treasury is overflowing with a large surplus revenue, and when the people have a right to demand that such articles as are of general use, and are among the necessaries of life, should be added to the free list.

In *Harper's Magazine* for November we have "sugar and the sugar region of Louisiana," by T. B. Thorp, from which we obtain the statistics of a large sugar plantation, and its *refinery*, in the parish of St. James. The value of this estate, and its products in 1852, are estimated in that paper as follows:

9,000 acres of land, at $40 per acre	$360,000
Buildings	100,000
Machinery	60,000
215 slaves, of which 84 are house servants, nurses, and young children under five years	170,000
Stock, consisting of mules, horses, sheep, and cattle	11,000
	701,000

Productions of the estate in 1852.

Sugar, 1,300,000 pounds, at 6 cents	$78,000	
Sirups, 60,000 gallons, at 36 cents	21,600	
Corn and wood, estimated value	14,400	
		$114,000
The cash expenses of this estate were $20,000, paid to managers, sugar-makers, engineers, and for food and clothing for the negroes, and repairs of machinery and buildings, which deducted from products		20,000
Leaves for net income		$94,000

Or over thirteen per cent. on the above estimated value.

This plantation shows the average production of the best class of sugar estates in Louisiana, the largest of which, in 1852, yielded a revenue of $152,000. It is proper to observe that the sugar and sirup, estimated in the above calculation, were clarified in the large refining establishment on the plantation.

In order to get at the cost and profits of sugar planting, and the manufacture of the brown or Muscovado sugars, which are mostly the product of the Louisiana estates, we have merely to reduce the quantity of swamp cypress lands to the necessities of the plantation, and deduct the young negroes and refining establishment, none of which are, in fact, the capital of raising brown sugars, and reduce the price of clarified sugars and sirup to the prices of fair crops of brown sugars and molasses in 1852. Mr. Thorp, in his article, says, of the 9,000 acres on the estate, only 1,500 acres are in cultivation, the remainder (7,500 acres) being forest, (cypress swamp,) from which is taken the fuel for making the sugar, &c.

Of the 1,500 acres in cultivation, only 800 is in cane, and the remainder (700) in corn, pasturage, gardens, &c. Mr. Thorp also says that $25,000 will build the houses and purchase the machinery for the best class of plantations that make brown sugar.

We therefore, to estimate the capital for a brown sugar estate, put in as follows:

1,500 acres of land in cultivation, at $60	$90,000
2,500 acres of timber land, (cypress swamp,) at $8	20,000
Machinery and buildings for brown sugar estate	25,000
121 working slaves, (men, women, and children over five years of age,) at $800 each	104,800
Cattle, mules, &c., (as in Mr. Thorp's estimate,)	11,000
Total value	250,800

We see that the product of the 800 acres of cane was 1,300,000 pounds of sugar and 60,000 gallons sirup, at which we estimate the value, in 1852, of fair crops of brown sugar and plantation molasses on plantation.

1,300,000 pounds of brown sugar, at 4¼ cents	$55,250
60,000 gallons molasses, at 20 cents	12,000
	67,250
From which deduct plantation expenses, reduced from $20,000 to $12,000 by the saving of the refining process.	12,000
Leaves for net income	55,250

Or a profit of about 22 per cent.

The yield of sugar per acre was 1,625 pounds; the yield of molasses per acre was 75 gallons: the money value of which per acre, for 800 acres, is $84.

In addition to the above, we have the following statistics of a sugar plantation on the Mississippi river, which may be depended on as facts: the plantation makes the common brown sugar. The plantation has

100 negroes, of whom 60 are field hands and mechanics. The 60 hands cultivated, in 1852, 400 acres of cane, of which 200 acres was plant cane, and 200 acres stubble cane; 325 acres of the cane was made into sugar, and 75 acres of the poorest stubble cane was retained for seed. The yield of the entire crop was 2,500 pounds of sugar and 150 gallons of molasses per acre, the net sales of which were $32,400. The expenses of the plantation for the season, including necessary repairs to machinery and the purchase of mules, amounted to $7,400, leaving, for net profits of the estate, about $25,000 from the sugar and molasses. The corn raised on the estate was ample for its wants. The estate is valued by the owners at $150,000; the profits thereof are very nearly 20 per cent. upon the capital invested.

Our information in regard to the last plantation comes to us vouched by a gentleman of the highest respectability, and we give it our entire confidence. For the statistics of the plantation in the parish of St. James, we are indebted, as we have already stated, to *Harper's Magazine* for November, and we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness, because the information it contains is difficult of access. The planters themselves have always carefully avoided giving any information on the subject; and although it has been often sought by the Commissioners of the Patent Office for publication in their annual report, the planters have steadily refused to give information of this kind. This fact of itself is not without meaning.

A fair average yield of sugar and molasses to the acre on the well-cultivated lands of Louisiana is about 1,600 pounds of sugar, and 75 gallons molasses; a large crop is 2,000 to 2,500 pounds sugar and 100 to 125 gallons molasses to the acre; a very short crop is 1,500 pounds sugar and 50 gallons molasses to the acre.

The actual labor in cultivating the sugar-cane is but little more than cultivating a corn crop, as the latter has to be planted annually, whereas the cane in Louisiana is planted only once in three years; and on the well-managed brown sugar estates of Louisiana, it is admitted that the molasses will, as a general thing, pay the plantation expenses, leaving the sugar as clear profit.

It will be seen from the above that the sugar-growers' profits are from thirteen to twenty-two per cent. upon the capital invested, including in the estimate young negroes under the age of five years, and swamp lands at $40 per acre. In consequence of the culture of sugar being more profitable than cotton, a large number of cotton estates on the Red river and on the Mississippi, as far north as the southern counties of the State of Mississippi, have been converted into sugar estates.

It is apparent, from the above facts, that the sugar-growers need no protection; why, then, should the people be subjected to a capitation tax for the benefit of this highly-favored class? Sugar, as everybody knows, is an article of prime necessity, and used by every man, woman, and child, in the universe, of which the poor man uses as much as the rich, to tax which is to tax the comforts and necessities of the poor, for the benefit of the wealthy owners of the most magnificent and most profitable estates in the country. Why, then, we ask, should not sugars be added to the free list? We have examined the proposed

free list of Mr. Secretary Guthrie, and find upon it many articles used only by the luxurious and wealthy—articles which are now dutiable, and should remain so, until all articles of necessity and general use are first made free of duty.

Among the articles which Mr. Guthrie recommends should be made free, with the amount of each imported in 1853, are the following:

Linens	$8,897,317
Spices	802,000
Wines, (except champagne)	2,114,000
Watches and parts of watches	3,217,000
Mahogany and all ornamental wood (mostly used for fine furniture)	463,000
Raw silks	712,000
	16,205,317

These items, at the proposed new rate of ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., would yield over $4,050,000 of revenue. These are all articles of luxury; linens, spices, wines, watches, mahogany, and all ornamental woods and raw silks, are not used by the masses of the people; they are not necessary for the comfort of the people; they are the luxuries of the rich, and the government should not care for the luxuries of the rich in preference to providing for the necessities of all.

As we have not before us the amount of sugars and molasses imported in 1853, we take the amount imported in 1852, $18,300,000, which, at the new rate of ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., would yield $4,275,000 of revenue. We have seen that the articles of luxury which the Secretary proposes to put upon the free list would pay very nearly that amount, and they should be made to do it.

This matter has attracted a large share of the public attention, and it should not be allowed to slumber until the object so much to be desired has been accomplished. The protected classes are hard to choke off from the public teat, but it is a thing which can be done when the people will it.

Let the people send forward their petitions to Congress for the removal of this onerous burden, and for placing sugars upon the free list.

No. 125.

NEW YORK, *February* 9, 1854.

SIR: Will you permit a merchant to call your attention to the omission in the new tariff project of *old lead*, which is not named among other old metals as free of duty. It is an article of small value, and will not bear a duty; it comes in payment of supplies of provisions, &c., from the West Indies, South America, &c., and there seems no good cause for taxing it more than other metals.

Will you pardon the suggestion of the inexpediency of a high duty on spirits. If such a tax had the effect of promoting temperance, no

objection ought to be made. But while domestic spirits are free of any excise, and procurable at the low rate they always sell at, they will cause an immense amount of intemperance, and of a far more deleterious character than the more wholesome spirits of other countries; which latter, also, under the most moderate impost, will cost vastly more to the consumer.

It must be considered, also, that spirits form a chief if not a sole means, in many countries, of payment for American productions, and lessening the importations of such means of payment, lessens also the demand for American exports. France and Spain produce largely of brandies, Holland of gin, the West Indies of rum, the import of which must naturally be vastly checked by a cent. per cent. duty, without one gallon the less of spirits being consumed in the country, and be a serious loss of revenue. Let us take the British West Indies, which take from the United States an immense amount of provisions and manufactures. We cannot take their sugar, for, under free labor, it costs as much as that of other islands here, duty paid. Their rum, on the other hand, can be produced at one-half or one-third the cost of brandy in France, and would form the means of payment for a much larger amount of imports.

To every cask of brandy, gin, or rum imported, two casks of domestic or neutral spirit are added, so that the cause of temperance is by no means promoted by a small importation of foreign liquors, and the interests of trade, it is believed, are seriously injured. A duty of 50 per cent. would, it is thought, be high, but might be necessary to conciliate the short-sighted advocates of temperance; 25 per cent. were better. I may remark, in conclusion, that being a temperance person, not touching spirits, it is solely on correct principles of trade and morals that these views are submitted and requested to be laid before the committee of Congress.

Respectfully, yours,

J. WINSLOW.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 126.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
February 11, 1854.

SIR: The Journal of Commerce newspaper of this city published yesterday a copy of the proposed new bill in relation to the tariff, similar to the printed list you kindly sent me a short time since, and which I duly returned. They speak of it as a copy of the bill "now before the committee;" so I conclude you have sent the same in.

To-day the Journal publishes the enclosed, which I take the liberty of sending as the views of a decidedly free-trade paper, and will possibly be read by you with some interest.

The propriety of including soda and soda ash in the free list is worthy of consideration.

I trust I am not introducing to your notice matters you have already reflected on, and thereby become troublesome.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of Treasury.

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Revision of the Tariff.

We published yesterday the details of the plan for the revision of the tariff, which is understood to have emanated from the Treasury Department, and to be at present under the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means. It will be remembered that the Secretary recommended in his annual report the simplification of the tariff, by dividing all dutiable articles into two classes—the one to pay 100 per cent., and the other 25 per cent.; and the extension of the free list to include many articles of raw materials, drugs, dyestuffs, spices, and numerous other small articles of necessary consumption. The proposition, as now submitted, differs from the scheme presented in the report in some important particulars. It retains the proposed change of classification, for which no sound argument has yet been presented. The only reason for the measure named in the Secretary's report is, that it "will give greatly less trouble in the collection of the revenue." The same argument would be equally valid, and apply with greater force, to a classification embracing but a *single rate* of duty. A merchant might find it more convenient for his clerks to sell all of his calicoes at one price; but as their convenience is not the end for which he conducts his business, he does not allow such a consideration to govern his standard of charges. If there ever was a sound reason for a discrimination in the rates of duty upon imports, we do not think the system should be changed for the convenience of the entry clerks. The classification in the last tariff, although it contained a few errors, was made with great care and skill, and such a wholesale change, for no reason affecting the prosperity of the country, is an experiment too dangerous to be lightly adopted.

The proposition to extend the free list was by far the best part of the Secretary's report, and was received with almost universal commendation. It was conceived in a very liberal spirit, and the list, as first presented, appeared to have been made out with care. Some of its best features, however, do not appear in the proposition now before the committee. The woolen manufacturers have long been burdened with a duty on the raw material equal to that charged upon the manufactured article. The proposition, as first published, admitted "wool worth less than ten cents per pound" duty free. This was by far too low a limit, as there are no descriptions of domestic wool which have been selling on the seaboard within the last year or two below thirty-five cents per pound. The limit of free wool should have been at least as high as fourteen cents. The present scheme, however, does away with the little benefit which would have resulted from the measure at first proposed. It includes in the free list only "wool unmanufac-

tured, *washed*, assorted, and in bales, bags, or packages, of the value in the foreign port at the period of exportation of ten cents per pound, or less." In other words, it includes no wool at all. No *washed* wools can be bought for ten cents a pound. In fact, the African wools, to which the clause would be specially adapted, are never washed in the country from whence they are shipped, and would, of course, be excluded from the free list. Most of the South American wools would also be excluded, as little, if any, *washed* could be obtained at the price. The term "washed" itself, in a legal sense, is very indefinite, and its use would quickly lead to litigation. The object is, no doubt, to prevent importers from mixing extraneous matter with fine wools, in order to reduce their value and bring them in duty free. This could be guarded against by requiring the wool to be in a natural state, or as it came from the sheep. If this were done, and the limit raised to fourteen cents, our manufacturers would experience sensible aid against foreign competition, and the consumers of coarse woolens, who are mostly of the poorer classes, would be relieved from an onerous tax. At the same time, the American wool-grower, who has never been able to increase his stock as rapidly as the home consumption has extended, would find no interference from the imported article at the price named.

The article of linens, which was contained in the free list as originally proposed, does not appear in the present schedule. This was by far the most important article in the list first published, and the revenue from it, if we mistake not, was more than half as great as from all the others combined. This is now omitted, while flax and flax machinery is to be brought in free of charge. This very important modification will generally be regarded as an improvement by the friends of domestic manufactures.

There are some other very significant omissions in the schedule now published, which the committee will probably correct before the bill is submitted. One article is the *sulphate of quinine*. This drug is now considered indispensable, and it is computed that nearly 300,000 ounces are used annually in this country. There are but two manufacturers of any importance in the United States, and these have grown quite wealthy in the business. The duty has heretofore been 20 per cent.; the present scheme would raise it to 25 per cent. instead of classing it with free articles, as at first proposed. We presume the members of Congress from the fever and ague districts will *shake* their heads at this retrograde movement. *Sugar of lead*, an article manufactured at the same establishments, is another item omitted from the new schedule. This drug is very important to dyers and printers, and should be admitted duty free. Soda and soda ash should also be restored to the free list; and there are other articles contained in the original proposition, which are here left out without any good reason.

In any revision of the tariff, there are some other reforms which should certainly be adopted. The whole system of custom-house fees should be totally abolished. This reform would "give greatly less trouble in the collection of the revenue," without prejudice to any interest which is entitled to consideration. It would do away with a scheme of petty annoyances as disgraceful as it is intolerable. Another

reform, which we have heretofore advocated, and the arguments for which we need not here repeat, would be the abolition of the usual oath which accompanies the entry of goods. And yet another reform, to which no one could find a shadow of reasonable objection, would be the allowance of *general* instead of *special* bonds. What would be thought of a merchant who insisted on insuring each lot of goods which entered his store separately, instead of taking out a general policy which should cover all the stock he might have in store at one time? So let the government take from each merchant a general bond large enough to guard against all danger of fraud, and not exact a bond with each entry where such security is thought necessary.

We believe the committee before whom the proposition for revision is now pending are desirous of effecting a permanent reform, and we trust that all persons interested in securing a judicious tariff will co-operate with them in their laborious duty.

No. 127.

[From the Freeman's Journal of February 12, 1854.]

The Sewed Muslin Trade and the American Tariff.

We condense from a late number of the *Banner of Ulster* the following remarks from two of the most distinguished members of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, upon the subject of the sewed muslin trade of Ireland:

Robert Lindsay, esq., rose and said: I rise, sir, with your permission, to call the attention of the Chamber to the important interests of the sewed muslin trade, in connexion with the alteration about to be made in the United States tariff, during their present legislative session. I admit it is quite right that peculiar attention should be paid to the interests of our linen manufacture; but it is not less so that our rising sewed muslin staple should be equally taken by the hand, as the sole industrial occupation of the females of Ireland; for in no case should we be contented with any one trade, for the lessons of political economy tell us that a country with but few manufactures, however large, can never attain the eminence of a country with numerous manufactures; hence the superiority of England—a superiority, doubtless, in great part, owing to the universality of her products rising, as some of them did, on the ruin of kindred Irish manufactures—a ruin not, in several instances, the result of natural causes, but of the "jealousy-prompted" fiscal regulations of the British Parliament; Ireland, it would seem, in lieu, being permitted to retain her linen manufacture, as her whole source of industrial wealth. I am aware there are several branches of industry which, in the absence of native coal and iron, cannot now be profitably carried on in Ireland, but that difficulty has not the remotest application to sewed muslins, which are altogether unconnected with any machinery, and can never be invaded by it; the labor being wholly executed by the industrious hands of our female population—labor now so skilled, and so cheap, as to secure the per-

manency of the manufacture in Ireland for ages to come. I believe it is ethnologists who tell us of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race in all mechanical pursuits, but there can be no doubt the Celtic race, on the other hand, exhibit equal superiority in the finer and more tasteful arts, and, perhaps, to this intuitive capacity is owing the magical progress made, during the last few years, in the art of embroidery—a progress evincing not only a praiseworthy industry, but also high artistic taste and a peculiar aptitude on the part of our female population, by means of which a trade not amounting, twenty years ago, to many "tens of thousands," now exceeds considerably a million sterling per annum. A trade, then, of this extent and importance to Ireland, is not one which this Chamber can overlook, while, from those engaged in the linen manufacture, it deserves peculiar consideration, its prosperity, according to my view, being intimately connected with their own; and because, when our steam-spinning mills destroyed the "hand" spinning of Ireland, leaving the female population in idleness and destitution, then the sewed muslin manufacture stepped in to fill up the void, giving an employment equally suitable, and, I venture to say, more remunerative than the palmiest days which "hand" spinning could boast of. It also deserves the paternal care of the government in their negotiations with other countries, particularly with such countries as the United States and France—the latter, I am sorry to say, at present wholly excluding our embroideries, while Mr. Gladstone, in marked contrast, has admitted theirs at a duty of 10 per cent.! But hitherto our statesmen, probably in ignorance that sewed muslins had become one of Ireland's staples, have left it to care for itself; whereas, could they have influenced the French government to adopt a 10 or 15 per cent. tariff, the united industry of the whole female population of Ireland would scarcely suffice to meet the demand which might be expected as the result; but I hope, in future, we may fairly trust that a trade already employing a quarter of a million of the females of Ireland, and which distributes very nearly, if not altogether, a million sterling in wages, (for at least 90 per cent. of the total value is composed of wages,) will receive that attention from our government to which it is entitled by its importance, and, particularly, that it will at the present juncture receive the benefit of their good offices with the United States government, in their contemplated tariff arrangements. As regards the United States, our exports have now reached that extent, that any alteration in her tariff, either of increase or decrease, must excite in this country the liveliest interest, the United States being at this moment our most important customer, and, from her increasing wealth and population, destined to remain such. A few years ago our exports of embroidery to the United States were quite nominal; but since 1847, so rapid has been the increase, that our exports at the present moment cannot be less than half a million sterling, being nearly two-fifths of the total product, and there can be no doubt that, were it not for the excessive duty of thirty per cent. at present levied on them by the American tariff, the increase would be still greater—a duty savoring more of protection than revenue purposes; and yet it could not have been imposed as a protective duty, for there does not exist in any part of the United States even the slightest germ of the sewed

muslin manufacture, nor is it likely to exist so long as labor commands there a remuneration so great, compared with what it does in this country. Indeed, no one would wish to see such a change in the social position of the females of America as would induce them to compete with the labor of our poor-law unions, or work for the wages received in our industrial schools, or by the inmates of the humble cottages of Ireland, by whom most of our embroideries are executed. Such a supposition is impossible, and therefore the continuance of the present duty can in no respect be beneficial to American industry, its only effect, if not removed, being to continue a very unnecessary tax on the consumer, especially as, from their intrinsic elegance and suitability, they have now become an indispensable article of wear to the American ladies. In point of fact, however, they so strictly belong to the category of articles "which do not nor can come into competition with any American product," as laid down by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, that I entertain very strong hope of their being exempted in the new tariff, provided our representations on the subject be not too late. But, leaving out of the question more revenue, or rival industrial considerations, I believe there exists a friendly desire on the part of American statesmen to benefit Ireland in their fiscal legislation—a desire, no doubt, prompted by the recollection, in many cases, of the land of their birth, as well as by ten thousand other ties. In America the major portion of the embroideries sold there are popularly supposed to be the manufacture of France and Switzerland, whereas, in reality, not one-tenth of the whole belong to these countries. I can state that the number of females engaged in the sewed muslin trade in Ireland exceed those of all other countries put together; and that, as regards the United States, more than seventy-five per cent. of the total imports are, in reality, the produce of Irish labor. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, vast quantities of our goods have still to be sold to the American ladies as French, tickets with "*Broderies de Paris*" engraved on them, and other ornaments, ostensibly French, having to be placed on the goods to insure their acceptance by the fair visitants of Boadway.

Now, sir, I think it of great importance that the attention of the people of the United States should be drawn to the true state of things, for, even if unavailing, as regards the new tariff arrangements, it is not right that other countries should be permitted to enjoy the benefits of a reputation to which we alone are entitled, and in that view the agitation of the question here cannot be without its effect; but I am far from thinking our representations will be unheeded, now that the United States government are fortunately in a position to greatly modify the duties on imports, as, apart from mere revenue considerations, or of that sympathy which, in the hour of famine, induced the United States to send a vessel of their navy freighted with food to the shores of this country—an act to be valued more for the spirit which dictated it than from its intrinsic value—another instance, also, of American sympathy, should not be forgotten. We have on other more tangible and important grounds the right to expect concessions in favor of our products; and, first, *the very cotton of which our embroideries are composed belongs to America, the Sea Island cotton of Florida being solely used in the manufacture; but yet, while we admit this cotton duty free, when re-*

turned again, made more valuable by our labor, it is subjected by the present American tariff to a duty of 30 *per cent.*—a proceeding manifestly indefensible, especially when this labor of ours does not conflict with any American labor; but, more important still, *those engaged in the sewed muslin trade are nearly all extensive consumers of the breadstuffs of the United States, also admitted duty free.* Is it not, then, common fairness that the industry of our female population should, in return, be equally favored? for it is impossible that the reciprocity should, as at present, continue to be all on one side. Undoubtedly the United States have benefited immensely by the repeal of our corn and navigation laws, those measures having vastly added to their general trade and prosperity. It is right, therefore, that we should expect corresponding equivalents; and we are certainly in a position to gracefully demand them—equivalents, however, for which America would be amply repaid, as, putting aside the boon which would be conferred on her own consumers by abrogating the duty, any increase which she might in consequence take of our productions must and would be followed by our taking a correspondingly large quantity of hers in return; besides which, on general grounds, it is the manifest interest of two great countries, like America and Britain, to do away with everything that impedes the industry of either, or prevent that close and mutually beneficial union for which they are fitted, and which should ever subsist between two such kindred nations, boasting, as they do, a common origin, holding a common language, and being to a great extent actuated by the same feelings and opinions.

I beg to move, "that a committee be hereby appointed, consisting of the president and vice-presidents, and Council of the Chamber, Robert Workman, sen., R. Lindsay, and J. MacAdam, jr., with powers to prepare and forward a memorial to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the president of the Board of Trade, stating the case in point, and requesting her Majesty's government to instruct the British minister at Washington thereon, and that such memorial be signed by the president of this Chamber, and transmitted to the aforesaid member of government."

John Holden, esq., in seconding the resolution, observed that, as he had been more than twenty years in the sewed muslin trade, he had had opportunities, during that time, of marking its progress and beneficial results. That they might have some idea of the amount of money circulated by this trade, he might mention that in a remote place in county Donegal—a place of only eight years' cultivation—a sum of between £50,000 and £60,000 had been expended in wages, while in another town in the South, into which his firm had first introduced the work five years ago, the payments at the present time averaged upwards of £10,000 per annum. He could not, in fact, conceive any more important, as it affected the general interests of Ireland, than the one he was himself engaged in, and he looked on the successful progress of the Irish sewed muslin trade as a token of the sure and certain prosperity of the country at large, for it not only secured employment for the female population, increasing their comforts and providing them with the means of subsistence, but it was absolutely necessary for the agricultural interests of the country, by enabling the poor farmer to pay his rent and purchase flax-seed out of the industrious earnings of

his daughter. (Hear, hear.) In reference to America, he had no doubt of its sympathy at all times. He recollected, during the time of the famine, when Commodore M'Kay was in Belfast, that he was told by that gallant officer that it was not the government of the United States that was sending the flour to the famished Irish, but that it was the people themselves, the government merely supplying the vessels. If America were to throw away the present restrictions, she would, at the same time, increase the consumption of her own produce, while she would gratify the growing taste for works of skill and art, which her daughters, from a superior and refined education, possessed to an extent unequalled in any other land. When he spoke of America increasing the consumption of her own produce, he merely meant that they took her finest Sea Island cotton in the raw state, of which material sewed muslin goods were almost entirely composed; and, as a natural consequence, any increase in the demand for these articles in a manufactured state must produce a corresponding consumption of the material which composed them. The sewed muslin trade was comparatively new, and he believed that the removal of all restrictions by the United States legislature would, in five years, do more to develop its usefulness than a hundred years could effect under the present system. There were now about 200,000 females fully employed at this work, and, were the restrictions removed, no less than 400,000 females could find permanent employment, and the work become so excellent as to bring from 6*s.* to 8*s.* a week to the industrious workwoman. Only taking the increase of 200,000 hands, including beginners, as earning only 2*s.* each per week, they would have the sum of £20,000 weekly, or, in round numbers, £1,040,000 per annum of wages alone, withheld from circulation in Ireland by an impost which America was both willing and able to forego for the benefit of this country. He made these remarks, because they seemed to be justified by an article in an American newspaper of last month, purporting that Mr. Secretary Guthrie, of Washington, in reply to the representations made to him by John Farrell, of the house of John Higgins & Co., of New York, was understood to have promised to take the matter into serious consideration, and to have expressed his regret that the facts presented by Mr. Farrell had not been laid before him before he had made up his report to Congress. The speaker then proceeded to quote passages from the newspaper, to the effect "that the Irish needlework or sewed muslin trade was all done by hand-work, performed in the poor-schools, or poor-law unions and religious institutions throughout the Emerald Isle; and that its free admission into the United States, where none of the work was executed, would cheapen the cost to the Americans, and create a greatly increased demand for the article." The speaker proceeded to say that another very important point was the influence the sewed muslin trade possessed to diminish the taxation of the country. To his own knowledge, it has been the means of bringing 300 females out of the workhouses, and it had actually turned the workhouse into sewed muslin manufactories. (Laughter.) [Chairman—And I wish they were all that.] (Laughter.) And if it were considered that £5 would support one pauper, the sewed muslin trade would thus be the means of dimin-

ishing taxation by the whole extent of that sum in pounds sterling, multiplied by three hundred.

The chairman rose to state that they were all gratified by the statement that had been submitted, in reference to the progress of the sewed muslin manufacture, and the members of that Chamber, he was sure, would lend all their assistance to forward the objects of a trade that had been doing much good to the country and to themselves.

It was then arranged that the committee appointed to prepare the report should lay it before the Council of the Chamber.

No. 128.

NEW YORK, *February* 13, 1854.

SIR: We beg to submit to the consideration of the department, whether, in the contemplated changes of the tariff of 1846, it would not be to the interest of the public to place on the free list all the articles known by the chemical name of *hydro-carbons*. They are the products of coal, by distillation, and are useful in the arts, either as solvents, or for illuminating purposes. They are of recent discovery, and are not yet manufactured in this country in any considerable quantity; and as the demand for benzole, naphtha, and dead oil—three of the family—is beginning to increase, we think that the duty now levied on these products, if taken off at the present time, would help to relieve the treasury of its plethora, while no vested interests would be injured thereby. The prospect is, that the revenue from the article of benzole alone, for illuminating purposes, will, in the course of another year, if the duty be not taken off, amount to several thousands of dollars; for under the recent discovery by which it may be burned when mixed with any of the alcoholic liquids and water, and afford a more brilliant and a cheaper light than even coal-gas—a discovery the use of which belongs to us and our assignees, under letters patent from the United States—the demand must be supplied from abroad; and if the consumer can be relieved from the 20 per cent. now exacted upon its introduction, it will enable him to have a light still more economical, without injustice being done to any one. The hydro-carbons are generally distilled from what is known as coal-tar, and the tribe contains the following individuals: pyrrol, alliaceous spirit, benzole, toluole, picoline, cumole, cymole, anilene, carbolic or phenic acid, naphthaline, leukoline, various liquid hydro-carbons without name, obtained at 430° to 540° Fahrenheit; paranaphthaline, pyrene, chrysene, &c.; naphtha, (lighter than water,) dead oil, (heavier than water.) pitch, a resultant. Our concern is chiefly with having the duty removed from benzole: but it is respectfully submitted whether it might not be removed from the whole family of hydro-carbons. Any further information that may be desired, to enlighten the department upon the character of benzole, &c.,

we shall be most happy to afford. Hoping that benzole, &c., may be put upon the contemplated free list,

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JESSE CARPENTER.
W. G. SNETHEN.
JOHN C. PEDRICK.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

P. S.—It may be stated here, that benzole is also the best solvent for converting India-rubber or caoutchouc and gutta-percha into a fit condition for manufactured articles, and that naphtha affords a good burning-fluid, also a certain quality of the dead oil obtained from shales, while the dead oil of coal, &c., answers admirably for a lubricating substance. Under every consideration, we think that all these products might well be put upon the free list.

No. 129.

BUFFALO, *February* 17, 1854.

SIR: About five weeks ago I wrote at length to you, on the subject of the enclosed circular, taking a more enlarged view of its bearings than is given in the enclosed. I should now learn with much pleasure that my letter had reached you, and received your perusal. A petition in support of its views, which I forward to-day to the Hon. S. G. Haven, for presentation to Congress, will prove that the position taken in my letter has, as I know it to have, the *unanimous* support of our citizens. It is simply to add to the articles proposed to be added to the free list by yourself, vegetables, milk, eggs, hay and straw, and dead poultry, (the living animal being included in your report.)

The duties collected in this district for 1853 were—

Vegetables, (all potatoes)	$10 69
Hay	82 64
Poultry	19 84
Eggs	52 76
Straw	(none.)
Milk	(none.)
	165 93
Deduct the poultry, as, under proposed free list, it will be imported alive	19 84
	146 09

This insignificant amount is all that is now collected at this important point on these articles—being at the place where the most important traffic in them would exist; and it prevents a trade which would become of great magnitude and importance.

To the articles enumerated should be added, under proper regulations, machinery brought for purposes of alteration (addition) or repair, and taken back.

We are aware that the importance of these changes depends upon the condition of any negotiations for a reciprocal treaty of commerce with the British provinces. My previous letter explains the subject at greater length, although as briefly as I thought expedient.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

ROB'T. HADFIELD.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

No. 129—*bis.*

Extract from circular.

In his recent report, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that certain articles be added to the free list. Among these he specifies fruit. This is a good suggestion. Fruit has a sanitary tendency; it tends to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors, and is eminently conducive to the proper luxuries and well-being of the masses. By the same reasoning, vegetables and milk should be admitted; *they* can be profitably imported in few places only; *they* tend to make our appetites and diet less gross, therefore more healthy; *they* tend to promote temperate habits, and eminently conduce to the proper luxuries and well-being of the mass of the population. They differ in this—that being bulky and of a quickly perishable nature, they will only be imported for use on the frontier, and in such place as Buffalo and Detroit, where there is an American city opposite a less densely peopled region. Even in such a city they will not equalize the supply of these daily necessaries, with the supply which can be drawn upon by the inhabitants of inland cities, because ferriage, transportation, and the space occupied by the river and lake, will always be hindrances. A full supply of the necessaries of life is essential to our prosperity as a manufacturing city; without it we cannot compete with other places.

The purchases made by Americans, for American use, in the region of Canada, opposite to us, are nominal, whereas her population endeavors to resort to Buffalo as to its metropolis. All, and twice all, that would be imported under this change, would be taken back in American manufactures, or goods that have been paid for by such manufactures.

In a military point of view, the traffic would have an important bearing. The Canadian population opposite to us consists chiefly of farmers, who would not at first engage in the traffic we advocate. A population from this side would be required, and would go over to originate the trade. It would carry with it the most friendly and liberal ideas. It would produce, by daily and hourly intercourse, an identification of interests between the productive and laboring masses. It would throw across the river an industrial army of occupation, which would laugh at forts and soldiery, and would absolutely *weld together* the two nations at the most important points of contact.

Together with fruit, (already recommended,) it would be advisable to include vegetables and milk, and also hay and straw, because they are bulky, and therefore will not be taken inland—are needed in this

city, and will only be imported in one or two places, and therefore cannot injuriously affect any American interest. The Secretary recommended that firewood should be free, therefore it need not be added; though in regard to it, to fruit, seeds, and living animals, an expression favorable to his recommendation would be advisable. To make the matter more complete, *poultry*, if dead, (the living animal being already included,) and eggs, should be added, so that the market-woman may bring her basket and contents over, duty-free, to our doors.

It is believed that proper memorials, presented to Congress at an early day, during the present revision of the tariff, would undoubtedly effect the changes advocated, they being clearly within the spirit of the Secretary's report, and evidently useful to the welfare of our population.

Add machinery and other things when brought over for alteration and repair, and to be taken back.

No. 130.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 17, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for your consideration, the copy of a communication which has recently been addressed to this department, by Mr. Crampton, relative to the proposed change of duty upon leather imported into the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, *February* 11, 1854.

SIR: In conformity with an instruction which I have received from her Britannic Majesty's government, I have the honor to recommend to the serious consideration of the United States government a copy of a memorial addressed to the Board of Trade, in London, from the leather factors and merchants of London, showing the injurious effect of the proposed change of duty on leather imported into the United States, with the view of obtaining an alteration of the scale of duty now proposed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury in his report lately submitted to Congress.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, &c., &c., &c.

No. 130—*bis.*

To the Right Hon. Ed. Cardwell, M. P., President of the Board of Trade.

The memorial of the hide brokers, leather factors, tanners, and leather merchants, of London, showeth:

That, since the abolition of the import duties on the admission of hides and leather into the United Kingdom, the importation of leather from the United States of America has been generally increasing; and that in the past year, 1853, it was more than three times greater than any previous year.

That our export trade to the United States exceeding the imports thence has been growing during the same period, so that in the three years—1850, 1851, and 1852—the exports were five times greater than in the three preceding years—(your memorialists have not been able to procure the statement of the exports for the year 1853)—but the high prices that have existed in the United Kingdom will have tended greatly to diminish the exports to America.

That the articles imported (all which are free of duty) consist chiefly of sole leather tanned with hemlock bark—a bark very abundant and cheap in America—by the use of which the tanners of the United States can successfully compete with those of any other part of the world in the production of a low-priced article.

That the exports to the United States consist chiefly of sole leather and calf-skins *tanned with oak bark*, (a tanning material comparatively scarce in America,) besides sheep-skins of every form of manufacture.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the present duty of 20 per cent. on the importation of leather into America operates as a great impediment to the extension of this branch of trade between the two countries, and that the removal, or large reduction of such duty, would, on the contrary, tend to a considerable increase both of the export and import trades.

That the manufacturers of both countries would, therefore, be benefited by the total or partial repeal of this duty—each by an increased demand for those articles of which each is relatively the largest producer—as there is no doubt that a larger and more regular outlet for our tonnages would induce a correspondent increase of imports from the United States to supply the deficiency thus created. The American community would obtain increased supplies of the better qualities of leather at reduced cost, and the American shoe manufacturers would be placed in a position better to compete with the foreign manufacturer in the various foreign and colonial markets.

That your memorialists do not hesitate to state their opinion that, with one-half the present rate of import duty on the admission of leather, a considerable gain would accrue to the exchequer of the United States.

That while such measures appear to your memorialists to point to an advantageous result from a reduction or abolition of the American import duty on leather, your memorialists observe with regret that this article is classed according to lists recently published with those on

which a duty of 25 per cent. is henceforth to be imposed. In the list of articles recommended to be admitted free of duty, your memorialists notice "linens" and "lasting for making shoes." It appears most anomalous to your memorialists that these articles should be classed with the duty-free goods, while leather should be placed with those to be subjected to the 25 per cent. duty—a preference in favor of a raw material which we cannot account for—leather being as much a raw material as "linens" or "lastings," and being applicable in some cases to the same purpose as the "lastings."

Your memorialists beg, therefore, to submit this case to your consideration, with the request that you will kindly represent it to the American government, not doubting that that government, which wisely assumes the principle of levying fiscal and not protective duties, will see it to be to their interest, if not to abolish, to lower rather than to augment the duty on the import of leather in the coming reconstruction of their tariff.

Signed on behalf of the hide brokers, leather factors, tanners, and leather merchants, of London.

JAMES POWELL, *Chairman.*

No. 131.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
February 18, 1854.

SIR: I shall proceed, with as little delay as attention to current duties will permit, to comply with the request contained in your letter of 17th instant, to "furnish my views in detail as to any advantages the proposed tariff bill possesses over the existing law."

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 132.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
February 18, 1854.

SIR: I enclose herewith a statement exhibiting the value of imports of woolen goods, and duties collected thereon, subject to 30 per cent. and a less rate of duty, for the last six years; also the value and duties collected on raw wool, woolen, and worsted yarn, for the same period; prepared for the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with the request contained in your note of the 14th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

G. RODMAN, Esq.,
Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

No. 132—*bis.*

Statement exhibiting the value of woolens imported annually from 1848 *to* 1853, *inclusive, subject to a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem, and also the amount of duty which accrued on the same during the said period.*

Years.	Manufactures of wool paying thirty per cent.							Duties, at 30 per cent.
	Cloths and cassimeres.	Merino shawls of wool.	Hosiery and articles made on frames.	Woolen and worsteds, tambored or embroidered.	Carpeting.	Manufactures not specified.	Total value.	
1848	$6,364,145	$1,357,129	$731,009	$18,856	$634,360	$771,252	$9,876,751	$2,963,025 30
1849	4,995,957	1,196,376	718,794	13,910	464,408	837,577	8,227,022	2,468,106 60
1850	6,184,190	935,348	718,135	33,633	719,904	1,880,526	10,471,736	3,141,520 80
1851	7,669,520	1,008,535	1,211,049	9,299	923,829	1,228,517	12,050,749	3,615,224 70
1852	6,909,742	715,814	860,997	7,877	635,182	587,077	9,716,689	2,915,006 70
1853	11,071,906	1,402,582	1,047,686	28,025	987,875	1,096,907	15,634,981	4,690,494 30
Total	43,195,460	6,615,784	5,287,670	111,600	4,365,558	6,401,856	65,977,928	19,793,378 40

No. 132 *bis*—Continued.

Statement exhibiting the value of woolens imported annually from 1848 *to* 1853, *inclusive, subject to a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and also the amount of duties which accrued on the same during said period.*

Years.	Manufactures of wool paying twenty-five per cent.					Duties, at 25 per cent.
	Worsted stuffs.	Woolen and worsted yarn.	Flannels.	Baizes.	Total value.	
1848	$3,858,416	$143,407	$88,909	$117,986	$4,208,718	$1,052,179 50
1849	4,070,185	113,463	52,339	51,518	4,287,505	1,071,876 25
1850	5,004,250	170,639	88,593	101,256	5,364,738	1,341,184 50
1851	5,419,174	216,876	130,489	110,600	5,877,139	1,469,284 75
1852	6,296,057	220,259	87,492	111,051	6,714,859	1,168,714 75
1853	9,796,387	280,896	106,381	118,203	10,301,867	2,575,466 75
Total	34,444,469	1,145,540	554,203	610,614	36,754,826	9,188,706 50

Exhibit of the value of woolen blankets and unmanufactured wool imported annually from 1848 *to* 1853, *and also the duties which accrued on the same during said period.*

Years.	Woolen blankets.		Wool unmanufactured.	
	Value.	Duties, at 20 per cent.	Value.	Duties, at 30 per cent.
1848	$1,146,587	$229,317 40	$857,034	$257,110 20
1849	1,161,429	232,285 80	1,177,347	353,204 10
1850	1,244,335	248,867 00	1,681,691	504,507 30
1851	1,506,469	301,293 80	3,833,157	1,149,947 10
1852	1,046,361	209,272 20	1,930,711	579,213 30
1853	1,455,659	291,131 80	2,669,718	800,915 40
Total	7,560,840	1,512,168 00	12,149,658	3,644,897 40

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Register's Office, *February* 18, 1854.

No. 133.

Baltimore, *February* 18, 1854.

Sir: A circumstance has just brought to my recollection the request you made of me at the last interview I had the honor to have with you, which was to give you the name of an article recently imported into Baltimore as a fertilizer of soil, which pays a duty of 20 per cent.

The name of the article is "bone-black." It is a preparation of bones used in refining sugar; and when it becomes valueless for that purpose, it is used for fertilizing soil. It contains a large per-centage of phosphate of lime, and I am informed by Dr. Higgins, our State agricultural chemist, that it is more valuable to farmers than Mexican guano.

Hoping to be pardoned for this long delay,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. GOSNELL.

P. G. WASHINGTON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 134.

MOBILE, *February* 14, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The reception, just now, of the circulars from Europe furnishing complete statistics of the imports, consumption, and stocks of cotton, when the article is somewhat depressed in price, presents a fitting occasion for me to submit to you my views in relation to this gigantic article or commerce. When I do so, it is my wish to submit views which approximate results; but I must confess its consideration appears to be invested with increasing difficulty. In former times I dwelt with confidence upon the extent of the crop, and from its extent deduced the probable range of the prices, which is really alone the object of our inquiry. These deductions were singularly correct. Latterly, although I have paid much attention to the probabilities of crops, and my conclusions as to prices have been actually and perhaps astonishingly sustained by the reality, I acknowledge that it has been, in the last two years, because consumption far more greatly exceeded the calculations of intelligent Liverpool merchants than the crops did my estimates. I remarked in my last annual circular that consumption had become the essential feature of inquiry by which to arrive at prices; so I should place it before production: I will do so again.

CONSUMPTION.

European circulars, at the beginning of 1852, intimated that the consumption of that year would not exceed that of 1851.

The consumption of 1851 was.....	3,022,000	bales.
But the actual consumption of 1852 proved to be...	3,681,000	"
Showing the enormous increase in 1852 over 1851 of.	659,000	"

or 22 per cent.

The increased consumption in the United States of 1853 over 1852 is about 10 per cent.; in Europe, though there is not a heavy increase apparent, it maintains itself very satisfactorily, all things considered. We see that, notwithstanding our crop of 1852-'3 was 262,000 bales more than the year previous, and though the imports from East India into Europe were 272,000 bales in excess of the year before, the

stocks of American cotton are less in Great Britain than last year. The stocks in Great Britain are 60,000 larger in the ports; but less, by 80,000 bales, is held by the manufacturers.

The consumption which has been going on for the past six months, and the commerce of the world during that period, have been suffering under many of the most powerfully depressing influences which have occurred for many years. I will briefly enumerate them: the threatening hostilities between Turkey and Russia, which some months ago eventuated in open war; the general deficiency of the grain crops in Europe; strikes among the operatives in England; the wonderful rebellion pervading China; and, withal, a stringent money market. It is difficult to conceive a stronger combination of adverse elements; yet, finding the consumption of cotton and the trade connected with it in a wholesome condition—that prices have drooped ¼ penny at times and advanced as much, we see most clearly that cotton has become a more reliable investment than the soundest of stocks: they have declined more, relatively, than cotton. It is exceedingly important for us to observe, that, with all these combined influences, which have been alleged to result in the prostration of trade, credit, and commerce, cotton has maintained itself more firmly than money itself, and the consumption has gone on upon a large scale—truths affording us confidence that the consumption of 1854 would be much larger than any former year, if the cotton itself could be obtained; and the prospect of that I will now turn to, under the head of—

CROPS, OR PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

The American crop has contended against many disadvantages; but as the system of planting cotton, cultivating it, and preparing it for market, has been gradually improving, what has heretofore proved so disastrous is somewhat remedied. With a long drought in the spring, a good deal of wet in August and September, and a killing frost on the night of the 24th of October—sixteen days earlier than that of 1852, and fourteen days earlier than in the year 1851—it will be cut off smartly, but I imagine not to the low figure which in former times it would have been brought to, for the reasons above stated. The crops of the past five years were—

For 1852–'53	bales	3,262,000
1851–'52	do	3,015,000
1850–'51	do	2,355,000
1849–'50	do	2,097,000
1848–'49	do	2,729,000
Total		13,458,200

Averaging 2,692,000 bales. Hence, it appears an average crop is 2,692,000 bales. This crop I estimate at 2,800,000 bales, allowing for all sorts; and it is proper to remark, that a good deal of it will be ordinary, from the unusual quantity of rain which fell in the fall; and as planters have determined to strive more for quantity than quality, a style of cotton may be looked for below former standards; and as it

can be cleaned by machinery so much easier than by the labor of the growers, it is perhaps as well.

The imports into Great Britain of American cotton fall short in 1853 252,000 bales from that of 1852; the imports from Egypt fall about 100,000 bales short; and the East India imports exceed, for the same year, 272,000 bales.

The excessive imports into Europe from Egypt in 1852 arose from accumulated stocks having been sent forward; and the excessive imports this year from India are ascribed to the revolution going on in China; thereby attracting it to Europe. The falling off from our country is ascribable to our increased consumption, partly, and because much more of the crop of 1852 than usual was hurried to Great Britain, and arrived there previous to their 1st of January account of stocks, &c. The supply from Egypt and India in this year will not be greater than usual, while the falling off from this country, allowing for our increasing consumption and moderate crop, will not be less than 500,000 bales—a falling off altogether of 700,000.

The subject of the supply of cotton is one of intense anxiety to English manufacturers. They are fully aware of the uncertainty of the crops in this country; and so very lucrative is its manufacture, so enormous has the consumption become, and so rapid is its increase, that, with any sort of a combination on the part of planters, prices could be greatly enhanced.

The importance of the supply from this country demands the most careful attention, and let us coolly examine its prospects.

We find that such is the demand for labor in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina for railroad, mining, naval store, and other purposes, that negro fellows are hiring for a price that is equivalent to 10 per cent. interest on a value of $2,000 each; and as such hire is also commanded in the more southern cotton-growing States, the conclusion is irresistible that labor will be still further attracted from the culture of cotton to the many more profitable enterprises which court the pursuit of enlightened planters: the impulse to the naval store and timber and lumber trade is magical. The results of extensive cotton manufacturing in the South are beginning to develop themselves; and since they are so permanently profitable, while negroes are so very high, we may anticipate that capital will be more plenteously invested in them. I will not pretend that cotton planting, with such crops as we have had for three years back, and such prices, is not remarkably profitable; estimating negroes at old prices, this cannot be denied. But cotton crops are uncertain, and planting does not pay so well as the investment in good stocks, in banks, railroads, insurance companies, manufactories, &c.—facts which are engaging the consideration of planters very generally.

In relation to the production of cotton in this country, I will add, in conclusion, that parties may look to the crop of 1839–'40, and they find it was 2,178,000 bales; then they may add up the succeeding eleven crops, which is 23,532,000 bales, and they find the average for the eleven years is only 2,139,000 bales—the average falling (for the eleven years) actually below that of 1839–'40. Further, you may add the crops of the entire thirteen years together, inclusive of the last and

largest crops ever known down to 1853, and your annual average is only 2,303,000 bales—less than an increase of six per cent. for thirteen years, or less than one-half of one per cent. per annum on the extent of the crop of 1839–'40. The idea that planters are making greater efforts to make more cotton than formerly is altogether inaccurate, as all planters tell us they *always* have tried to make as much as they could. I therefore put it down as *improbable* that the average crops of the ten years succeeding that of 1852–'53 will average as much as that one.

I have often remarked that the deterioration of old lands which are planted in cotton about counterbalances the production from new lands. The view presented above shows substantially my correctness.

Having examined the consumption and the production of cotton, and their prospects, under their respective heads, we may now consider their correlative—

PRICES.

What are the elements which stimulate or which depress prices of an article like cotton? If consumption is checked by a feeble demand for the manufactured articles, is checked by heavily accumulated stocks of manufactures, or by any conceivable way is checked, so that production increases in a ratio which threatens to accumulate heavy stocks of the raw material, why, prices become feeble and fall far below a remunerative point.

Well, does such a state of things exist? On the contrary, we have already shown that it does not; and I will simply remark here, that the figures in the English statement of stocks, consumption, and supply are very awkward looking when they put the consumption of Europe for 1853 at 3,042,000 bales, and of 1852 at 3,078,000 bales—less in 1853 than in 1852 by 36,000 bales, when the crop of the United States for the year was 247,000 bales more and the receipts from East Indies 272,000 bales—say an aggregate of 519,000 bales more than the year before. How they make consumption 36,000 bales less when the *stocks* are less, does not strike one's mind very forcibly. True, we know the consumption of the United States was 70,000 bales more, that the receipts from Egypt were less, and that some of the crop of 1852 went into the imports of that year, &c., but it does not account for the 519,000 bales; nevertheless, they are gone.

Now, I consider that whatever injury war produces, it has already effected. It has restrained new operations and enterprises in Europe, and cut short for the time being, probably, many which were in progress. This will make money cheap and abundant for all regular business. The bullion in the Bank of England is increasing, and cotton is demanded as a medium of exchange. The war may continue, and other nations engage in it, but cotton is like bread and meat—they must have it; and if the supply is meagre, it will go up. If the crops of the last year are gone and the old stocks diminished, this crop of 550,000 to 600,000 bales less will undoubtedly be wanted at full prices. The prices paid in Great Britain for cotton all last year, they confess, were moderate; and its price for two-thirds of the purposes

for which it is manufactured is so small an item in the value it assumes in its manufactured state, that parties would have it if three times as high.

Another consideration supporting prices is that of the exuberant populations of Europe. Millions have, within a few years, come to this country. Many of these people were consumers in the old country, and not producers: they are now producers, and are becoming profitable consumers. Two millions have left Ireland alone; and yet the people of Ireland and Great Britain are benefited by their departure; for employment there—and not only there, but over all Europe—is more general, for this vast number of people buy much more largely than they ever did, as is also the case with those who have remained behind. This is continuing. New worlds (in California and Australia) have sprung up, and their wants are large and liberal. Gold from those countries is flowing in upon us in glistening streams that appear to swell as they roll on.

Not by any means the least important in the catalogue of supports to our great staple is the revolution in China. In my opinion, it must lead to the most favorable results to trade. Under any circumstances, it must open the country to the access of the enterprising, and it is not likely to be continued, from accounts, for any great period. All things considered, cotton will not only be sustained in price, but will advance more or less.

It would be highly satisfactory to us to see the unnatural war between Russia and Turkey ended. Seeing that Christendom is opposed to the pretensions of Russia, and that the Turks are very manfully sustaining themselves without aid, when her allies, who are incalculably powerful, shall unite to check the ambitious Czar, of course the war must soon end. How Russia shall be hashed up is, perhaps, the only question troubling the western nations of Europe. As I have before remarked, however, should war be carried on, such is the large and regular demand for cotton as an article of prime necessity, that its price will be sustained, and is sure, with any alleviation of the causes which are depressing it, to advance, and no one can say how much.

I may congratulate my planting friends upon the favorable prospects which appear to me to await them. Continue to promote and cultivate every other pursuit among ourselves, to divert as much labor as possible from the production of cotton, and the effect will be more than doubly advantageous to you. In benefiting this new enterprise you sustain your own planting interest.

With a continued tender of my services in your behalf here, I am your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. HENRY.

Table showing the total consumption of the past four years, the total crops or supply of each, and the stocks of each; showing that the consumption of each year, save the last, was greater than the production of the year, and that the average consumption of the four years was greater than the average production.

	1853.	1852.	1851.	1850.
STOCKS.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
United States, Sept. 1.	136,000	91,000	168,000	155,000
Great Britain, Jan. 1.	718,000	658,000	495,000	521,000
Europe .....do...	87,000	89,000	94,000	122,000
Total stocks	941,000	837,000	757,000	798,000
CONSUMPTION.				
United States	671,000	603,000	404,000	488,000
Great Britain	1,858,000	1,897,000	1,661,000	1,563,000
Europe	1,187,000	1,182,000	957,000	895,000
Total consumption.	3,713,000	3,682,000	3,022,000	*2,946,000
CROPS.				
United States	3,262,000	3,015,000	2,355,000	2,097,000
East Indies.....	485,000	213,000	326,000	299,000
Egypt, &c.....	247,000	344,000	182,000	256,000
Total crops.....	3,994,000	3,572,000	2,863,000	†2,652,000

* Aggregate consumption... 13,363,000 bales; Or average, yearly.... 3,341,000 bales.
† Aggregate crops .... 13,081,000 " Average production... 3,270,000 "

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MOBILE, *February* 20, 1854.

DEAR SIR: At the head of the financial affairs of our great republic, I have considered you might feel an interest in seeing the views of a merchant in reference to the article which, in a great degree, forms the exchange of the country—cotton. Hence, I take pleasure in handing (accompanying this) my circular, which carefully examines the subject; and referring to which,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. HENRY.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 135.

NEW YORK, *February* 24, 1854.

SIR: We have the honor to lay before you, in answer to your general circular of last summer, (touching certain proposed modifications of the tariff,) the reasons that seem to us cogent why the duties should be remitted from needlework, embroideries of lace and muslin, or what is technically known among mercantile men as "sewed muslins."

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact, that in many parts of Europe, and especially in Ireland, the staple of sewed muslins is the sole industrial occupation of females and infantile laborers. During the last few years, since the deplorable famine of 1847, rendered historical by the magnanimity of this government, the art of embroidery has not only evinced a most praiseworthy industrial progress, but a high artistic excellence, and a peculiar aptitude on the part of the poor and impoverished females of Europe, by means of which a trade, not amounting twenty years ago to tens of thousands, now exceeds many millions of dollars annually.

In its reference to the United States, at this moment the largest consumers of embroideries in the world, (and, from our increasing wealth and population, destined to remain so,) it seems important that some steps should be taken by the general government to equalize between the rich and the poor, the enjoyment of what cannot longer be considered as a luxury, but a necessary appendage of dress. But, sir, there are more important and tangible reasons why the people of this country have a right to expect a concession in favor of this foreign product. The very cotton of which sewed muslin embroideries are exclusively manufactured, is grown in the United States—the sea-island cotton of Florida; and yet while this raw material is admitted duty free into the ports of Great Britain, whose working classes are extensive consumers of American breadstuffs, also exempt from duty, the embroidered fabrics, when returned to us, are subject to a duty of 30 per cent. In a protectionist point of view, this is really an annual tax on the American consumer of more than a million of dollars. The free admission of sewed muslins into the United States, where none of the work, or anything similar to it, is executed, would cheapen its cost, and thus place it within the means of the humblest settler in the west to enjoy what is now only worn by the rich and opulent on the Atlantic seaboard.

We would earnestly, but most respectfully, ask your attention to the matter of Irish embroideries, and state for your information, as the results of our own experience in the double capacity of manufacturers and merchants, that with all the difficulties surrounding Irish industry, there are vast quantities of goods sold in this country with tickets which imply a different nationality, and yet there is scarcely a jobber of dry goods in the United States who is not compelled to keep supplies of Irish embroideries.

It is unnecessary for us to express the conviction, that in view of the vast Celtic population now resident in this country, but whose struggling families in Ireland are dependent upon this trade, such an act of

generous appreciation on the part of the American government as is here suggested, would be regarded by them with grateful remembrance.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN HIGGINS & CO.,
No. 45 Broad Street.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 136.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 27, 1854.

SIR: I received this morning a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, relating to the article of plumbago, with reference to the proposed new adjustment of the tariff; and having enclosed the original to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, I have thought it proper thus to apprize you of the fact, and to afford you an opportunity to communicate with the committee of the House on the subject, if you shall desire so to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Hon. J. GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 137.

JERSEY CITY, *February* 25, 1854.

DEAR SIR: On reference to the proposed new tariff, I observe that plumbago, or black lead, is not upon the list of articles on which it is proposed to repeal the duty of 20 per cent. This *omission* places it among those liable to 25 per cent., or an *increase* of 5 per cent. upon the present duty. It is now imported from the island of Ceylon, via London, and comes in the crude state, just as it is taken from the earth. The price ranges from 3 cents to 4 cents per pound. There are no mines in this country worth naming, and none worked at the present time. The quality of the plumbago from American mines (if they may be called such) is not inferior and worthless. I am engaged in the manufacture of crucibles, of which this article forms the principal ingredient, and at the present time am exporting them in large quantities to France and England. It has occurred to me that by calling the attention of the committee having the matter in charge to the *omission*, they might be induced to place it where it ought to be—among the free articles.

It is a very common thing to confound this article with galena, but I need not say it is a totally different article. The whole quantity

imported into this country is perhaps not over *four or five hundred tons* per annum, of which I consume *two hundred and fifty tons.*

Any further information you may require, I will most willingly give. By giving this your attention, or advising me how to proceed, you will oblige yours, very respectfully,

J. H. GAUTIER.

Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

No. 138.

WASHINGTON, *February* 27, 1854.

SIR: With your kind permission, I beg leave to submit my views on the proposed bill in alteration of "an act reducing the duty on imports," in particular reference to the articles of *steel* and *iron.*

I shall treat this question from two points—*first*, what rates of duty would best promote the interest of the revenue and the country at large; *second*, how the tariff law should be worded in order to effect practically what is settled upon as best.

STEEL.

Steel is manufactured in, and exported (as a raw material) to, the United States only, from the following countries of Europe, viz: England, Sweden, Rhinish provinces of Prussia and Austria.

France produces considerable quantities of all descriptions of steel, but does not export any to America, (excepting only a little sheet-steel for watch-springs.) Spain, Russia and China produce small quantities of steel, but the products of these countries are not exported, certainly not known in the United States as articles of commerce.

All descriptions of steel are comprised in four classes, each class denoting a process of manufacture, viz:

1. *Blistered steel—h. e.*—a bar of iron carbonized and brought into market as it comes out of the converting furnace.

2. *German steel—h. e.*—a single bar of blistered steel reduced into another shape by rolling or hammering.

3. *Shear steel—h. e.*—one to five bars of blistered steel welded together, and afterwards hammered or rolled to dimensions.

4. *Cast steel—h. e.*—blistered steel broken up, melted, cast into an ingot, and afterwards reduced to dimensions by hammering or rolling.

From England are exported all four descriptions of steel.

From Sweden, only blistered, German, and shear steel.

From the Rhinish provinces, only German steel.

From Austria, only an article called Milan steel, (coming under the class of German steel,) for export to South America. None is consumed within the United States.

Cast steel.—Of the said four classes of steel, *cast steel*, although the latest invention, is now the most important.

Forty years ago the article cast steel was almost unknown, and the importations of this class did not amount to five per cent. of the value

of the steel imported. I feel confident that at this time upwards of 75 per cent. of the value of steel imported is *cast steel.* Ever since woods, minerals, and metals were wrought into form by a stronger than a single man's force, *cast steel* has been the great sustaining metal of the increased power applied. Cast steel is now a component part of nearly every instrument or tool used by mechanics, or in the entire sphere of "mechanical" in distinction from agricultural labors. Only a very few implements of agricultural labor remain, wherein blistered, German, and other steel are still employed.

Cast steel has never been produced with success in the United States, although immense fortunes have been lost in the attempts. It is not now produced in any way worthy of consideration either as regards quantity or quality.

Cast steel has always, since my memory, been admitted at lowest rate of duty on steel, and the omission of this article from the bill in question (schedule B, line 263) must be accidental. Of all articles it has the highest claims to an entire remission of duty, which will affect beneficially people of every industrial pursuit.

The products in which American manufacturers excel most positively all other manufacturers in the world, are implements of which *cast steel* is a component part. These implements are now exported back to the very countries whence the raw material was first imported, in spite of the thirty per cent. duty paid on the iron, fifteen per cent. on the cast steel, and a duty of twelve and a half to twenty per cent. on the manufactured article in the foreign market to which it returns. In no other department of manufacture have such obstacles been counterbalanced and overcome by American skill and industry; and an admission *free of duty* of the steel, and, as I shall hereinafter advocate, of the iron, used in the United States in the manufacture of agricultural and mechanical implements, would, in my opinion, be a general benefit to the entire industrial community of the United States, and very much increase our exports of this successful branch of our manufactures.

Shear steel.—No attempt has, to my knowledge, ever been made to manufacture in the United States any steel of the class of *shear steel.*

Blistered steel.—Of blistered steel little is manufactured east of the Alleghany mountains, but I believe considerable quantities west of the same; however, in both regions only a most common description of blistered steel is made, while the importations of this class of steel are very trifling, and only of very superior qualities. The admission free of duty of blistered steel would, in my opinion, not affect any American interest otherwise than favorably.

German steel.—Of the class of German steel one very important and extensive subdivision, viz: *spring steel,* for carriages, railroad cars, locomotives, and all vehicles of conveyance, is manufactured within the United States. The importations of this article are very trifling compared with the quantities produced in this country from foreign iron on the Atlantic coast, and from American iron west of the Alleghany mountains. Spring steel is the cheapest and lowest description of steel imported; owing to its heavy weight and bulk, relative to value, the market for the foreign article has been almost exclusively in the Atlan-

tic States. To my knowledge little or no foreign spring steel goes west of the Alleghanies.

I am not informed of the extent to which this article is manufactured on the Ohio river; but I know that British steel manufactures have been so much more profitably occupied in the production of the higher grades of steel that the American manufactures of spring steel on our Atlantic board have prospered, and increased the home production under the tariff of 1846, under which they continued to pay thirty per cent. duty on the foreign material (iron) exclusively used by them, while the foreign spring steel under the same tariff pays only fifteen per cent. duty.

From the foregoing you will arrive, with me, at the conclusion that the admission free of duty of all descriptions of steel affects, other than favorably, no American interest, excepting only perhaps the manufacturers of spring steel. If you desire to make an exception of this article in their favor, it can easily be done; but if, as I shall hereinafter advocate, the iron from which steel is manufactured be also admitted free of duty, not only the spring-steel makers, but also other parties desirous to engage in the manufacture of so important an article as steel, would have under the contemplated a better chance than under the present tariff, which levies thirty per cent. on the material for making steel, and only fifteen per cent. on the steel.

If you agree with me that all descriptions of steel should be admitted free of duty, I recommend the following wording to be inserted in schedule B, line 263, as best adapted to accomplish the object in view, *without* possibility of misinterpretation, or extension of the free admission beyond the exact line intended:

Steel—"Blister, German, shear, and cast, of all countries, in bars, ingots, plates, sheets, and rods, as coming from the converting and melting furnace, the hammer and the rolls, without being advanced in manufacture in any way other than being cut, trimmed and pared to dimensions."

If you wish to make an exception of spring steel, add after the word "dimensions," "excepting only that description of *rolled German steel* known as '*spring steel*.'"

It would be easy to give such practical definitions of this description of steel, and so clearly to define its nature and appearance, that under the direction of the department no fraud could be committed.

I cannot recommend this exception, if the consequence must be that spring steel pay as high a duty as twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. It would be too special a protection to a small number of manufacturers at the expense of all who pass over roads on springs, a protection which the increased production of American spring steel under the present tariff proves is not required.

I am interested in one of the largest steel manufactories in the world, located at Sheffield, England, and on that account have endeavored to place before you the claims of the American manufacturers as fairly as any disinterested party possessing the requisite knowledge could do. All the American manufacturers (as far as I know them) wish, is to be allowed to import the raw material at the same rate of duty charged on the manufactured article. This would give them greater advan-

tages than they enjoy under the present tariff, but no more than they may consider themselves entitled to claim considering the spirit of incidental protection which pervades the tariff system of the United States.

IRON.

The bill "in alteration of the tariff act of July 30, 1846," proposed by you, would levy a duty of twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* upon all descriptions of iron without discrimination. The objections thereto, which I beg leave respectfully to submit, are:

1st. To the application of the *ad valorem* principle of duty to iron generally.

2d. And especially to iron of a high intrinsic value, on which twenty-five per cent. duty becomes an onerous and injudicious tax, or total prohibition.

The general objections to an *ad valorem* duty on iron are undoubtedly familiar to you, and have been urged upon your attention by parties much more able to present the subject in all its bearings. I will allude only passingly to the most striking points of objection which now present themselves to my mind. If the principle of incidental protection, which so clearly pervades the tariff system of the United States, is to be applied to the article of iron, such protection can only be given by a specific tariff.

When the market value of iron is low abroad, and British manufacturers are nevertheless obliged to continue the production at a loss rather than support the laboring population entirely by poor-rates, then the American manufacturer needs the protection which a specific tariff would give him. Government needs sometimes, for revenue, a higher rate of duty than twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* on the then low foreign market prices would yield.

When the foreign market value is high, as at present, the American maker needs no protection other than the natural protection of transportation from distant countries, and all the charges attached thereto; and the government does not require for revenue so high a tax as twenty-five per cent. on the market value of an article like iron, which in an industrial community like ours is an item of first necessity. The *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. on iron (which without duty is dear enough, scarce enough, and difficult enough to obtain,) which at this moment so needlessly enriches an already overflowing treasury, is at the same time so serious a burden upon all classes, and so pernicious a check to many industrial pursuits, that I am convinced that there is not a member of the government or of Congress, to whose cognizance the facts could be brought, who would not be in favor of immediately removing so needless a burden. The present state of affairs as regards iron is not exceptional, but must become of frequent recurrence.

A second general objection to an *ad valorem* tariff on iron is the complication of the system—the door thereby opened to fraud, and the perplexities to the honest importer. The continued fluctuations of the British market (and in speaking of iron *generally*, no other need be mentioned) between the time of purchase and of shipment, must puzzle

both the importer and the government appraiser to know on what value duty should be assessed.

Simplicity of operation and certainty of securing a compliance with the law (without resort to arbitrary measures, which must often prove unjust and oppressive,) ought to be a guiding rule in forming a tariff, and these considerations demand a *specific rate* on *iron*.

There is a third, and to my mind the most important objection to an indiscriminate *ad valorem* duty of twenty-five per cent. on iron, to which I desire to draw your special attention, and which I must ask to be indulged to present at length.

Iron is not an article of luxury—(Russia sheet-iron might perhaps be excepted, but its beautiful finish contributes much to durability)—which ought to be made to pay a higher rate of duty per ton in proportion to its higher value. The relative higher cost of iron at any given period always denotes proportionate better quality. One piece of iron is dearer than another of the same or similar form because it is stronger, better adapted to purpose, sounder, more durable, and, what is of greater importance, more safe to human life which may depend on it. It would certainly be the wisest economy to use for every purpose a better quality of iron than seems at first absolutely necessary, regardless of the higher price and the higher tax levied by government; but I need not say to you that false economy urges the people most often to use a material on the very verge of quality which may or may not answer, to which is mainly to be ascribed the long chapter of accidents continually occurring. Government has taken one important step to insure, by inspection of boilers, greater security to life in public conveyances; it should take another, namely: cease to offer a premium on the importation of lower grades of iron, as is now done by a rate of duty which is highest per pound on good iron, and rather encourage the importation of the best irons of the world by exempting from duty those descriptions which are not produced in this country and are indispensably necessary to us as a raw material, and by charging no higher duty per pound on the best than on the commonest iron, (in some stage of manufacture,) which comes in competition with our American product.

The views I have above urged upon your consideration are supported by petitions now before Congress signed by dealers in and consumers of iron, irrespective of party, and from various parts of the Union, of which petitions I beg leave to annex copies, marked A and B. A fourth reason for a *specific*, or, as I shall hereinafter advocate, a *maximum* rate of duty on iron, in case the *ad valorem* principle is to be maintained without exception, is the possibility that the increasing discoveries of gold may affect the market prices of iron more than we now foresee. Iron is, perhaps more than any other article of manufacture, the creation of manual labor. Machine labor forms but a small per-centage of the labor bestowed on a bar of iron. Ever since the first discovery of gold in California, it became evident that all other commodities must advance in value before gold would decline. If this advance were equally distributed, the consequent higher *amount* of duty which an *ad valorem* tariff produces might not be more than the (by the same cause) increased expenditures of the government require; but if, as I maintain, iron is, of all staple articles, the one most affected by cost of manual

labor, iron must advance (inasmuch as gold increases price of manual labor) out of proportion to all other articles; and unless a specific or maximum rate of duty be now adopted, further legislation on this subject may, at no distant date, become imperatively necessary.

The following is a draught of a tariff law relating to iron, which, in my opinion, would best promote the general interests of the country, would yield to government an ample and adequate revenue, would be simple in its operation and secure against fraud, and would give to the American iron manufacturers all the protection they need or can justly claim—a protection more certainly and more permanently to their interest than the present tariff.

Proposed tariff on iron.

SCHEDULE B.

Free.—Iron manufactured with charcoal fuel exclusively, (from smelting of the ores to the form in which it is imported,) in all shapes as coming from the hammers or rolls, without being otherwise in any way advanced in manufacture; provided, that all the regulations prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to irons claiming to be "charcoal irons," coming from countries where this description of fuel is not exclusively used in the manufacture of iron, shall be complied with.

(The remission of duty as above recommended, would, in my opinion, based on a general knowledge of the trade, without statistics before me, amount to about $350,000 per annum, calculated according to the tariff of July 30, 1846.)

SCHEDULE C.

Iron not mentioned in schedule B:

Pig iron	$5 00	per ton of	2,240 lbs.
Railroad bar iron	7 50	"	"
Other bar, sheet, hoop, and rod iron, as it comes from the hammer and rolls, without being otherwise in any way advanced in manufacture	10 00	"	"
Scrap iron, not suitable for any purpose other than remanufacturing	6 00	"	"

The above rates are equal to 25 per cent. on the average market price for the last five years.

In the foregoing plan I have admitted free of duty irons exclusively manufactured by charcoal, and this course may need some explanation.

The charcoal irons imported into the United States are the product (with exceptions too trifling to mention) of Sweden, Norway, and Russia. The irons of these countries have peculiar properties which have never been attained by American charcoal irons, or those of any other country; and they are therefore indispensably necessary to our manufactures of steel, of agricultural and mechanical implements, (see page 3, lines 1 to 12,) card-wire, horse-shoe nails, and a few other branches of manufacture. These peculiar irons are eagerly sought for by other countries. England never charged, to my recollection, a higher duty on them than one guinea per ton; and in the last ten years, has

admitted them free of any duty. England imports upwards of forty thousand tons per annum of Swedish, Norwegian, and Russian irons; the average market value of which must be about twenty pounds sterling per ton. About six thousand tons of the above quantity are worth thirty pounds sterling per ton and upwards. The admission of these irons free of duty has secured to the English manufacturer the inestimable benefit of the free use of the best irons of the world, which same policy, it is easy to demonstrate, would be of immense advantage to our country. The American consumer *must* have a portion of these irons. He *must* compete for them in the foreign market; and not only pay the steadily advancing price in unequal rivalry with more favored competitors, (*i. e.*, by their respective governments,) but an *ad valorem* duty, which, whether 30 or 25 per cent., is, on these valuable irons, a heavier burden than government can desire to impose.

The admission free of duty of the charcoal irons of Sweden, Norway, and Russia, cannot injure the American producers of charcoal irons, because the system of production of the respective countries is as different as the article produced. With us the woods renew themselves, fit for charcoal, once every twenty years, while in Sweden, Norway, and Russia, sixty to eighty years are requisite for the same growth. We desire and aim to make *quantity;* our soil and climate admit of it. The Swedish, Norwegian, or Russian manufacturer *must* apply himself to *quality;* nature there forbids quantity, but compensates, by ores unrivalled to this date, in a peculiar excellence and fitness for the purposes to which they are applied.

The importations of the last seven years prove the correctness of my statements. In 1846 and prior, there were not imported into the United States from Sweden and Norway more than a thousand tons per annum of iron, which ranked in quality above common Swedish merchant bar iron. Since then, under the highest protection the makers of American charcoal irons have ever enjoyed, viz: 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, the importation of higher grades of Swedish and Norwegian irons has steadily increased. The importations in 1853 from Sweden and Norway, of irons better and of higher cost than common Swedish merchant bar, have at least been seven thousand tons, which were consumed, as stated before, in the manufacture of steel, mechanical and agricultural implements, horse-shoe nails, card and telegraph wire, &c., &c. For the same purposes upwards of ten thousand tons will be required in 1854; and I speak from positive knowledge when I say that for three-fourths of this quantity American charcoal irons, at two-thirds or even at half price of the foreign, would not be employed. A duty on these irons can, therefore, be of no advantage to the American producer, and would only be oppressive, especially to the makers of implements and tools that are in every man's hands, or must lead to a deterioration of the most successful branches of American manufacture, and seriously affect our exportation of American hardware. I refer you on this subject to the said petition (B) before Congress, which is signed by the most eminent manufacturers in the United States.

My experience enables me to see so clearly the unfortunate and unjust operation of a law which taxes iron of all descriptions and all

values with an equal *ad valorem* rate of duty—I am so sensible to the great benefits a country derives from the admission and application of the best irons that can be found anywhere, that, should you reject the rates of duty on iron proposed by me, and adhere to an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. on all, I urge upon your serious consideration the policy of adding to section 3 of the bill in question, line 6, after the word "valorem," "*Provided always*, That when 25 per cent. on the foreign market value of ordinary dimensions of iron yields a higher rate of duty than $5 per ton of 2,240 lbs. on iron made exclusively with charcoal, or $10 per ton of 2,240 lbs. on iron manufactured in part or wholly with mineral coal, then the aforenamed rates shall be the maximum duty chargeable on said irons in any unmanufactured shape, with the addition, however, of 25 per cent. on extra cost of dimensions above the market price for ordinary sizes of same quality."

Should you even deem it expedient to increase the above mentioned maximum duties to $10 on charcoal and $15 on mineral coal irons, I should yet consider the principle of a maximum duty as highly beneficial, because, under it there can, and will still be imported, the highest and best qualities of iron, which we require so much, not only in view of the truest principle of economy, but, what is of more importance, in view of the greater security to life and limb which said irons afford.

I should not have presumed to have occupied your attention at this length, if I were not convinced that, as far as the articles of *steel* and *charcoal irons* are concerned, there is not another person in the United States who combines the knowledge I possess of the practical manufacture and application, and commercial relations, of these articles. A number of my friends, better known to you personally than I am, will corroborate this fact, and, with me, ask your kind consideration of the present.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. S. BENZON.

Hon. J. GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

A.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, consumers of, and dealers in *iron*, respectfully represent:

1. That iron is not an article of luxury, which can afford or ought to pay a higher importation tax in proportion to its higher value.

2. That the relative higher cost of an article like iron, at any given period, may, for all practical purposes, be assumed to denote always proportionate superior quality.

3. That therefore the higher the value of iron, the more beneficial its application must finally prove to the country at large, not only in a

pecuniary point of view, but also, what is of more importance, in view of the greater security to life and limb of the people, which the superior qualities of iron afford.

4. That enlightened legislation of other countries secures to the inhabitants thereof the unrestricted application of the best irons in the world; as, for instance, Great Britain, which country admits the best irons of Norway, Sweden, and Russia, *entirely free of duty*, while the present tariff of the United States, being *ad valorem*, taxes comparatively but slightly the inferior irons manufactured abroad, more heavily the better qualities, and effectually prohibits the introduction of the best.

5. That it would be of great benefit to the country if the United States government would discontinue to offer, through its tariff, inducements for the importation of inferior qualities of iron, dangerous to life, and opposed to true economy, by removing the existing restrictions to the more general introduction of the best irons in the world.

Therefore, the undersigned respectfully pray that the existing laws may be so modified as to enact that (even should the present tariff of thirty per cent. *ad valorem* duty on iron be continued) not more than the maximum of fifteen dollars per ton duty shall be chargeable on iron in any shape, except on extra cost of dimensions which enhance the value of iron above the market price for ordinary sizes of same quality.

B.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, consumers of *foreign irons*, respectfully represent:

That charcoal irons, of the *peculiar properties and superior quality* of those imported from Sweden, Norway, and Russia, are not produced in America; that they are indispensably requisite for maintaining the well-established superiority of American agricultural implements, and other articles of manufacture; that Great Britain competes with the United States for the purchase of these irons in the Swedish, Norwegian, and Russian markets; that these irons are admitted into Great Britain entirely *free of duty;* that, therefore, British consumers can afford to offer high prices, which prove a double burden to the American consumer, as he has not only to pay the continually advancing prices which charcoal irons of said peculiar excellence command, but under a charge of *thirty per cent. ad valorem* duty, an increasing tax, almost prohibiting the use of irons most essential to the maintenance of a superiority which has secured to the American manufacturer of agricultural implements, not only the entire home market, but has enabled him, until now, to export his product even to the British provinces of North America, notwithstanding the considerable differential duties in favor of the British manufacturers.

We therefore respectfully pray that the duty on all charcoal irons, but especially on those imported from Sweden, Norway, and Russia, be reduced, if not entirely remitted, or that, at most, a maximum duty of ten dollars per ton be imposed on these irons, so that we, and the

country at large, may have the benefits which must accrue by importing and applying—without an exorbitant tax—the best irons of the world.

No. 139.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS, NEW YORK,
February 27, 1854.

SIR: After what I fear will be considered an unnecessary delay, I herewith, according to instructions, enclose a list of articles used in medicine and the arts, with their common, and, as far as definitely known, their scientific or systematic names, annexed. A great variety of fine chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, amounting to some hundreds, has been omitted, not supposing it important that they should be definitely specified. The list, in other respects, is not as full and perfect as I could wish, but it is the best I could do during the occasional detached moments from my constantly pressing duties; and I hope, though late, it may still be of some service to the department.

There has been published in our newspapers what purports to be a copy of a bill now under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means, intended as a substitute for the tariff act of 1846, in which I am glad to see that barks, roots, herbs, &c., as well as a great variety of *perfectly crude* articles used in medicine and the arts, are to be admitted free of duty; but in relation to many manufactured articles, chemical or otherwise, named in the free list, there seems to be (doubtless for the want of more practical knowledge on the part of the committee) much inconsistency, calculated not only to give more or less dissatisfaction to interested parties, who claim "incidental protection to home manufactures" as a governing principle in a revenue tariff, but to lead to much embarrassment in the administration of the act.

For instance, in the present tariff, philosophical apparatus is only admitted free of duty when imported expressly for the use of institutions of learning. In the bill under consideration, such apparatus, instruments, &c., &c., in their widest range, are to be admitted free, without any restrictions whatever, while they are extensively manufactured in this country. Acids of almost every description are produced by our own manufacturers; the only exception of any consequence is *boracic* acid. Benzoic acid, or "flowers of benzoin," of American manufacture, is far superior to the foreign article. The home manufacture of alum, copperas, and blue or Roman vitriol, is fully equal to the demand—the imported article does not pay cost and charges. Crude and regulus of antimony are to come in free, while antimony *ore*, which is sometimes imported, must pay a duty of 25 per cent. Sulphate of barytes comes in free; while the carbonate, the nitrate, muriate, &c., must pay duty. Bleaching-powder or chloride of lime, free; while soda ash, an article of the same class, must pay 25 per cent. duty—15 per cent. more than at present. Borax, free; while the *native crude article* from which borax is principally made, known in commerce as tincal, must pay duty. Cadmium, free; while platinum and other metallic

bases of the same class must pay duty. Cream of tartar, which can be manufactured to great advantage, provided the crude article, *argols*, come in free, is also to come in free; while balsam copaiva, balsams Peru, Tolu, &c., &c., natural productions of foreign countries, (and the same may be said of gum copal and its varieties,) must pay duty. Tapioca, free; while sago, a similar article, pays duty. Sal ammoniac (muriate of ammonia) free; while the sulphate, carbonate, &c., of ammonia, together with a long list of the same class of chemical salts, must pay duty. Calomel and all mercurial preparations (produced extensively in this country) free; while a very long list of the same class of chemical medicinal preparations must pay a duty of 25 per cent. And thus I might continue; but I fear that I have already assumed a position that may be deemed not consistent with my legitimate sphere of action—if so, I crave pardon. Knowing and feeling that the department desires that the bill shall be as perfect and free from well-grounded objections as possible, must be my apology for the liberty I have taken. It is a subject in which I take a deep interest; and if I can be of any service by spending a few days in Washington, where I can confer directly with yourself or your able assistant, in explanation, &c., of my views, I will cheerfully do so—first arranging the duties of my office so that the public interests will not suffer in consequence of my absence.

With distinguished regard, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. BAILEY,
Special Examiner of Drugs, &c.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 139—*bis.*

A list of articles used in medicine and the arts, with their common and specific or scientific names.

Aloetic acid	Acidum aloeticum.
Areca nut	Areca catechu nux.
Arabin	Arabin.
Arsenic	Acidum arseniosum.
Arseniate of iron	Ferri arsenias.
Animal charcoal	Carbo animalis.
Acetic acid	Acidum aceticum.
Alcohol	Spiritus rectificalus.
Aloes	Aloe spicata.
American dittany herb	Cunilla mariana herba.
American senna leaves	Cassia marilandica folia.
Adam's needle root	Yucca gloriosa radix.
Alum	Alumen.
Aqua or liquor of ammonia	Aqua or liquor ammoniæ.
Angelica root and herb	Angelicæ radix et herba.
Angustura bark	Cusparia cortex.
Aniseed	Pimpinella anisum semina.
Antimony	Antimonium.
Angelica tree bark	Aralia spinosa cortex.
Asarabacca leaves	Asarum europæum folia.

Asclepias root	Asclepias incarnata radix.
Azedarach bark	Melia azedarach cortex.
Arrowroot	Maranta arundinacea fæcula.
Acetate of lead	Plumbi acetas.
American centaury	Sabbatia angularis herba.
American columbo root	Frasera walteri radix.
Alum root	Heuchera Americana radix
Acetate of soda	Sodæ acetas.
Amber	Succinum.
American hellebore root	Veratrum viride radix.
Acetate of magnesia	Magnesiæ acetas.
American aloe	Agave Americana.
Alcornoque bark	Alcornoque cortex.
Alkanet root	Anchusa tinctoria radix.
Ambergris	Ambra grisea.
Arseniate of ammonia	Ammoniæ arsenias.
Asparagin	Asparagus officinale.
Armenian bole	Bolus armeniæ.
Animal oil	Oleum cornu cervi.
Azac	Ammoniacum gummi.
Asbestos	Amianthus.
Amber seed	Hibischus abelmoschus semen.
Agrimony herb	Agrimoniæ herba.
Ærugo or Erugo	Cupri acetas.
Ants' eggs	Formica rufa ovum.
American ipecacuanha root	Euphorbia ipecacuanha radix.
American sanicle root	Heuchera Americana radix.
American spikenard root	Aralia racemosa radix.
Ash tree bark	Fraxinus excelsior cortex.
Aceric acid	Acidum acericum.
Abietic acid	Acidum abieticum.
Azure blue	Smalt.
Arbor vitæ leaves	Thuja occidentalis folia.
Acetosella	Oxalis acetosella.
Acetate of mercury	Hydrargyrum acetas.
Acetate of potassæ	Potassæ acetas.
Acetate of quinia	Quinia acetas.
Acetate of zinc	Zinci acetas.
Acetate of copper	Cupri acetas.
Acetate of iron	Ferri acetas.
Acetate of morphia	Morphiæ acetas.
Acrid resin	Resinum acridum.
Aconitin	Aconitin.
Abuta root	Pareira brava radix.
Absinthin	Absinthin.
Absinthic acid	Acidum absinthicum.
Atropin	Atropin.
Absolute alcohol	Spiritus rectificatus puris.
Attar of roses	Oleum rosæ.
Asphaltum	Bitumen petroleum.
Artificial gum	Gummi factitious.
Artificial musk	Moschus factitious.
Artificial camphor	Camphora factitious.
Arsenic acid	Acidum arsenicum.
Alantin	Alantin.
Alizarin	Alizarin.
Aconitic acid	Acidum aconiticum.
Amygdalin	Amygdalin
Arseniate of quinine	Chinin arseniatum.
Arseniate of potash	Potassa arseniatum.
Arnica root and leaves	Arnicæ radix et folia.
Arnotta	(Arnotta or Roucou) Bixa Orellana.
Acetic ether	Æther aceticus.
Alspice	Myrtus pimenta baccæ.
Amber camphor	Amber camphor.
Angelicine	Angelicine.
Acacia flowers	Flores acaciarum

Asarabacca root and herb	Asarum europeum radix et herba.
Angosturin	Angosturin.
Archil	Rocella tinctoria.
Aricina	Aricina.
Aromatic vinegar	Acitum aromaticus.
Asarin	Assarin.
Asarum camphor	Camphora assari.
Aurate of ammonia	Ammoniæ auras.
Arcanum duplex	Potassæ sulphas.
Arcanum tartari	Potassæ acetas.
Archilla	Lichen rosella.
Arack	Arack.
Aurantin	Aurantin.
Arnica flowers	Flores arnicæ.
Arbutus leaves	Uvae ursi herba.
Auric acid	Acidum auricum.
Antimonial powder	Pulvis antimonialis.
Amygdalic acid	Acidum amygdalicum.
Anacardic acid	Acidum anacardicum.
Anchusic acid	Acidum anchusicum.
Antimonic acid	Acidum antimonicum.
Asparmic acid	Acidum asparmicum.
Aspartic acid	Acidum asparticum.
Alder bark	Betula alnus cortex.
Artichoke leaves	Cinara scolymus folia.
Azure stone	Lapis lazuli.
Bears' bilberry leaves and fruit	Arbutus uva ursi folia et baccæ.
Bears' whortleberry leaves and fruit	Arbutus uva urgi folia et baccæ.
Bruisewort root	Saponaria officinalis radix.
Butterwort root	Pinguicula vulgaris radix.
Bennet herb	Geum urbanum herba.
Brandy	Vini gallici.
Barbadoes aloes	Aloe barbadensis.
Bitter almonds	Amygdala amara nuclei.
Burdock seeds and root	Arctium lappa semen et radix.
Butterfly weed root	Asclepias tuberosa radix.
Belladonna leaves and root	Atropa belladonna folia et radix.
Bismuth	Bismuthum.
Bromine	Brominium.
Blessed thistle herb	Centaurea benedicta herba.
Black snakeroot	Cimicifuga racemosa radix.
Balsam copaiva	Copaifera officinalis resina lequida.
Blue or Roman vitriol	Cupri sulphas.
Buchu leaves	Diosma crenata folia.
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara caulis.
Button snakeroot	Eryngium aquaticum radix.
Blue gentian root	Gentiana catesbaci radix.
Bark of pomegranate root	Granati radicis cortex.
Black hellebore root	Helleborus nigra radix.
Barley	Hordeum distichon semina.
Blue flag root	Iris versicolor radix.
Butternut root bark	Juglans cineria radix, cortex et radix.
Bay tree berries and leaves	Laurus nobilis baccæ et folia.
Betel nut	Areca catechu nux.
Bromide of iron	Ferri bromidum.
Bitter apple, or colocynth	Cucumis colocynthis fructus.
Bugle weed herb	Lycopus virginicus herba.
Balm herb	Melissa officinalis herba.
Black drop	Acetum opii.
Ben nut	Guilandina moringa nux.
Badian seed	Semen badinum.
Bicarbonate of soda	Soda supercarbonas.
Barbadoes tar	Bitumen liquidum.
Black chalk	Creta nigrum.
Buckbean leaves	Menyanthis trifoliata folia.
Balsam of Peru	Balsamum Peruvianum.
Benne oil	Oleum sesami.

Burgundy pitch	Pix abietina.
Black pepper	Piper nigrum baccæ.
Black pitch	Pix arida.
Bitter polygala root and herb	Polygala rubella radix et herba
Bistort root	Polygonum bistorta radix.
Benzoic acid	Acidum benzoicum.
Blood root	Sanguinaria canadensis radix.
Black oak bark	Quercus pedunculata cortex.
Barbary gum	Gummi barbaricum.
Black alder bark	Prinos verticillatus cortex.
Backthorn berries	Rhamnus catharticus baccæ.
Blunt-leaved dock root	Rumex obtusifolius radix.
Bark of sassafras root	Laurus sassafras radixis cortex.
Broom herb	Cytisus scoparius cacumina herba.
Benne seed and leaves	Sesasum orientale semen et folia.
Borate of Soda	Sodæ boras.
Balsam of Tolu	Balsamum tolutanum.
Balsam of Riga	Balsamum carpaticum.
Balsam apple	Mormordica balsamina fructus.
Balsam gilead	Balsamum gileadense.
Baneberry herb	Actea spicata herba.
Baobob leaves and bark	Adansonia digitata folia et cortex.
Bugloss herb	Anchusa officinalis herba.
Bastard ipecacuanha root	Asclepias curassavica radix.
Bassora gum	Bassorin gummi.
Bdellium	Bdellium.
Bean of St. Ignatius	Faba sancti ignatii.
Bebeeru bark	Nectandra rodici cortex.
Balsam of sulphur	Balsamum sulphur.
Balsam of amber	Balsamum succinum.
Barytin	Barytin.
Burnt alum	Alumen ustum.
Bediguar	Fugus rosarum.
Barberry herb	Berberis vulgaris herba.
Bird lime	Bird lime.
Borage herb	Borage officinalis herba.
Brazil wood	Cæsalpina echinata lignum.
Bromide of iron	Ferri bromidum.
Black lead	Ferri carburetum.
Bladder senna leaves	Coluted arborescens folia.
Beaked hazel herb	Corylus rostrata herba.
Bastard dittany root	Dictamus albus radix.
Balm of Gilead	Balsami oleum.
Barberry berries	Berberis vulgaris baccæ.
Balm of Mecca	Amyris gileadensis balsamum.
Bitter cucumber	Cucumis colocynthis.
Bastard pellitory herb	Achillea ptarmica herba.
Brown Carthagena bark	Cinchona cortex.
Bitartrate of potassa	Potassæ bitartras.
Blackberry root	Rubus villosus radix.
Burning-bush herb	Euonymus atropurpureus herba.
Bearsfoot leaves	Helleborus fœtidus folia.
Bitter candytuft herb	Iberis amara herba.
Basil herb	Œnanthe crocata herba.
Beach-drops herb	Orobanche Virginiana herba.
Balsam of Canada	Balsamum Canadense.
Balsam of fir	Do.
Barbadoes nuts	Jatropha curcas nux.
Barilla	Barilla.
Bassorin	Bassorin.
Biborate of soda	Sodæ biboras.
Bleaching powder	Calx chlorinata.
Bittersweet root	Solanum dulcamara.
Bitumen	Petroleum barbadense.
Boracic acid	Acidum boracis.
Borax	Sodæ boras.
Byrony root	Byronæ radix

Buttercup herb	Ranunculus bulbosus herba
Barytes	Baryta.
Beberin	Beberin.
Berberin	Berberin.
Balsam of turpentine	Balsamum terebinthinæ.
Bromide of barium	Barium bromidum.
Bromide of bismuth	Bismuthum bromidum.
Bistre	Bistre.
Braziline	Braziline.
Bronze	Bronze.
Berlin blue	Ferri prussias.
Bromide of potash	Potassæ bromidum.
Buckthorn bark	Cortex frangulæ.
Boulogne chalk	Creta Bologna.
Betony leaves	Betonicæ folia.
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum.
Bicarbonate of ammonia	Ammoniæ bicarbonas.
Bicarbonate of potassa	Potassæ bicarbonas.
Bicarbonate of soda	Sodæ bicarbonas.
Betony wood	Betonica officinalis lignum.
Bichloride of mercury	Hydrargyri bichloridum.
Bay leaves	Laurus nobilis folia.
Birthwort herb	Aristolochia.
Boletic acid	Acidum boleticum.
Brazil-wood extract	Cæsalpina crista extractum.
Cotton-weed herb	Gnaphalium dioicum herba.
Common barley seed	Hordeum vulgare semen.
Common inula root	Inula hellenium radix.
Camphor oil	Oleum camphora.
Cup moss	Lichen pyxidatus.
Cape gum	Accacia karro.
Canada snakeroot	Asarum Canadense radix.
Carbonate of baryta	Barytæ carbonas.
Chloride of calcium	Calcii chloridum, or calcis muriae
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder	Calx chlorinata.
Camphor	Camphora.
Canella bark	Canella alba cortex.
Canna starch	Canna fecula.
Cayenne pepper	Capsicum annuum.
Charcoal powder	Carbo ligni pulvis.
Cuckoo flower	Cardamine pratensis folia.
Cardamom seed	Amomum cardamomum semen.
Carrot root and seed	Daucus carota semina et radix.
Carthamus flowers	Carthamus tinctoria flores.
Chamomile flowers	Anthemis nobilis flores.
Caraway seed	Carum carui semina.
Cloves	Carophyllus aromaticus.
Cascarilla bark	Croton eleutheria cortex.
Chinquapin bark	Castanea pumila cortex.
Castor	Castoreum.
Catnep leaves	Nepeta cataria folia.
Catechu extract	Acacia catechu extractum.
Centaury leaves and flowers	Centaurum folia et flores.
Cinchovine	Cinchovine.
Cerates	Ceratum.
Cerasin	Cerasin.
Common agrimony herb	Agrimonia eupatoria herba.
Cashew nut	Anacardium ocidentalis.
Chervil herb	Anthriscus cerefolium herba.
Columbine herb	Aquilegia vulgaris herba.
Carburet of sulphur	Bisulphuret of carbon.
Cam wood	Baphia nitada lignum.
Canary seed	Phalaris canariensis semina.
Caper-bush herb	Capparis spinosa herba.
Cinnamon bark	Laurus cinnamomum cortex.
Cassia bark	Laurus cassia cortex.
Coculus indicus berries	Coculus suberosus fructus baccæ

Cochineal	Coccus cacti.
Colchicum root and seed	Colchici radix et semina.
Columbo root	Columbi radix.
Contrayerva root	Contrayerva radix.
Coriander seed	Coriander sativum semina.
Creasote	Creasotum.
Chalk	Calcis carbonas.
Cubebs	Piper cubeba fructus.
Common myrtle herb	Myrtus communis herba.
Camphor tree bark	Laurus campora cortex.
Catmint herb	Nepeta cataria herba.
Caustic barley	Veratrum cevadilla semina.
Celery herb	Apium graveolens herba.
Copper	Cuprum.
Cummin seed	Cuminum cyminum semena.
Canada flea-bane herb	Erigeron canadense herba.
Cabbage tree bark	Geoffroya inermis cortex.
Cranesbill root	Geranium maculatum radix
Cherry laurel leaves	Punus lauro-cerassus folia.
Carbonate of magnesia	Magnesiæ carbonas.
Common mallow herb	Malva sylvestris herba.
Cowhage	Dolichos pruriens.
Castor oil	Oleum ricini.
Croton oil	Oleum tagli.
Canada pitch	Abies canadenses.
Carbonate of lead	Plumbi carbonas cerussa.
Chlorate of potash	Potassæ chloras.
Crowfoot herb and leaves	Ranunculus acris herba et folia.
Crystals of soda	Sodæ carbonas.
Chloride of bismuth	Bismuthum.
Carburet of iron	Ferri carburetum.
Cevadilla seed	Veratrum sabadilla semina.
Carbonate of soda	Sodæ carbonas.
Chloride of sodium	Sodii chloridum.
Canada turpentine	Balsamum canadense.
Chian turpentine	Pistacea terebenthes resina.
Coltsfoot flowers and leaves	Tussilago farfara flores et folia.
Carbonate of zinc	Zinci carbonas.
Catalpa tree bark	Catalpa cordifolia cortex.
Climbing staff-tree herb	Celastrus scandens herba.
Celandine herb	Chelidonium masus herba.
Chloride of silver	Argenti chloridum.
Chloroform	Chloroform.
Chrome yellow	Plumbi chromas.
Cowbane herb	Cicuta virosa herba.
Citrate of ammonia	Ammoniæ citras.
Citrate of iron	Ferri citras.
Citrate of magnesia	Magnesiæ citras.
Civet	Civit.
Cocoa	Theabroma cacoa semina.
Cod-liver oil	Oleum jecoris aselli.
Coral	Corallium.
Clove bark	Cortex caryophyllata.
Cuttle-fish bone	Os sepiæ.
Culelawan bark	Cortex culilaban.
Cheese runnet herb	Gallium verum herba.
Cud-weed herb	Gnaphalium margaritaceum herba.
Club moss	Lycopodium clavatum.
Cerin	Cerin.
Cerulin	Cerulin.
Cetic acid	Acidum ceticum.
Chaste-tree seed	Vitex agnus castus semina.
Conserve of roses	Conserva rosæ.
Common polypody root	Polypodium vulgare radix.
Common houseleek herb	Sempervivum toctorum herba.
Catchfly herb	Silene Virginica herba.
Comfrey herb	Symphytum officinale herba

Common lilac herb	Syringa vulgaris herba.
Cassumuniar root	Zingiber cassumuniar radix.
Couch-grass herb	Tuticum repens herba.
Common nettle herb	Urtica dioica herba.
Chocolate nuts	Theobroma cacao semina.
Cement	Cementum.
Castorine	Castorine.
Common groundsel herb	Senecio vulgaris herba.
Cyanuret of zinc	Zinci cyanuretum.
Carbonate of ammonia	Ammoniæ carbonas.
Carbonate of cadmium	Cadmii carbonas.
Carbonate of potash	Potassa carbonas.
Carbonate of iron	Ferri carbonas
Carmine	Carmine.
Cantharidin	Cantharidin
Capsules	Capsules.
Camphoric acid	Acidum camphoricum.
Cream of tartar	Cremor tatari.
Calomel	Calomelas; hydrargyri submurias.
Caffein	Caffein.
Calamine	Calimina.
Calamus root	Acorus calamus rhizoma.
Canada balsam	Balsamum canadense.
Cassia buds	Flores lauri cassiæ.
Caramel	Caramel.
Carolina pink root	Spigelia marilandica radix.
Carribaen bark	Cinchona carribea cortex.
Cassava	Cassava.
Cathartin	Cathartin.
Chalk	Creta.
Caustic potash	Potassa caustica.
Cebadilla seed	Sabadilla semina.
Centaurin	Centaurin.
China root	Radix chinæ.
Chromate of lead	Plumbi chromicum.
Chromate of potash	Kali chromicum.
Clove pink flowers	Dianthus caryophyllus flores.
Chloride of gold	Auri chloridum.
Cobalt blue	Cobalt blue.
Colcothar	Colcothar; ferri oxydum rubrum.
Colophony	Colophony.
Catechine	Catechine.
Colewort herb	Brassica apiana herba.
Common capsicum	Capsicum annum fructus.
Cornflower herb	Centauria cyanus herba.
Corosive sublimate	Hydrargyri oxymurias.
Cantharides	Cantharis vesicatoria.
Cetene	Cetene.
Confections	Confectiones.
Copperas	Ferri sulphas.
Courtplaster	Emplastrum icthiocolor.
Creasote	Creasotum.
Crotonic acid	Acidum crotonicum.
Crotonin	Crotonin.
Cudbear	Cudbear.
Crab's-claws	Chelæ cancorum.
Cusparin	Cusparin.
Cutch	Acacia catechu extractum.
Cyanide of gold	Auri cyanidum.
Cyanide of mercury	Hydrargyri cyanidum.
Cyanide of silver	Argenti cyanidum.
Cyanide of zinc	Zinci cyanidum.
Cyanuret of iron	Ferri cyanuretum.
Calcatrippa flowers	Flores calcæ trippæ.
Cyanum flowers	Flores cyani.
Corsican moss	Helmintochortos.
Coral (native)	Muscus corallinus.

Cana cargana root	Radix cana cargana.
Carline root	Radix carlinæ.
Chicory root	Radix chicorii sylvestris
Citrulla seed	Semen citrullæ.
Curcadis seed	Semen curcadis.
Chloric acid	Acidum chloricum.
Chromic acid	Acidum chromicum.
Chinic acid	Acidum chinicum.
Carbonate of silver	Argentum carbonicum.
Castor oil capsules	Capsulæ oleum ricini.
Carbonate of cobalt	Cobaltum carbonicum.
Chinovic acid	Acidum chinovicum.
Citric acid	Acidum citricum.
Cahincic acid	Acidum cahincicum.
Carbonic acid	Acidum carbonicum.
Carthamic acid	Acidum carthamicum.
Caryophyllic acid	Acidum caryophyllic.
Catechuic acid	Acidum catechuicum.
Cevadic acid	Acidum cevadicum.
Chlorohydric acid	Acidum chlorohydricum.
Cinchonic acid	Acidum cinchonicum.
Cinnamic acid	Acidum cinnamicum.
Colophonic acid	Acidum colophonic.
Copaivic acid	Acidum copaivicum.
Capsicin	Capsicin.
Croton seeds	Grana tiglia.
Currant	Ribes rubrum fructus.
Caustic volatile alkali	Aqua ammonia.
Common bugle herb	Ajuga reptans herba.
Common nettle herb	Urtica doica herba.
Daisy flowers and leaves	Bellis parennis flores et folia.
Danewort root leaves	Sambucus ebulus radix et folia.
Dogstones root	Orchis muscula radix.
Divi-divi	
Dates	Phœnix dactylus fructus.
Delphinic acid	Acidum delphinicum.
Dill seeds	Semen anethi.
Dogsbane root	Apocynum androsæmifolium radix.
Dragon root	Arum triphyllum radix.
Dandelion root	Leontodon traxacum radix.
Dewberry root	Rubus trivialis radix.
Dogwood bark	Comus Florida and Cincinnata cortex.
Dogrose	Rosæ canina fructus.
Dutch pink	Alumina flava.
Dyer's-broom herb	Genista tinctoria herba.
Daffodil	Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.
Dyer's-weed herb	Genista tinctoria herba.
Daphnin	Daphnin.
Deadly nightshade leaves	Atropa belladonna folia.
Decoctions	Decoctiones.
Digitalin	Digitalin.
Dittany herb	Cunilla mariana herba.
Dover's powder	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.
Dragon's blood	Sanguis draconis.
Drop, black	Carbon animalis.
Delphin	Delphinin.
Dried alum	Alumen siccatum.
Dyers' saffron flowers	Carthamus tinctorius flores.
Dogrose seed	Semen cinosbati.
Dulcamara stems	Stipites dulcamaræ.
Draconin	Draconin.
Dwarf elder root	Aralia hispida radix.
Daturia	Daturia.
Dextrine	Dextrine.
Digitalic acid	Acidum digitalicum.
Digitalin	Digitalin.
Dwarf nettle herb	Urtica urens herba.

Dyers' alkanet herb	Anchusa tinctoria herba.
Dyers' madder root	Rubia tinctorum radix.
Dyers' oak	Quercus infectoria.
Damana turpentine	Pinus damana.
Distilled vinegar	Acetum distillatum.
Dog-grass root	Triticum repens radix.
Dragonwort herb	Arum dracunculus herba.
Earth nut	Bunium bulbocastanum nux.
Elutheria bark	Croton cascarilla cortex.
Eryngo root	Eryngium maritimum radix.
European centaury leaves	Erythræa centaurium folia.
European rhubarb root	Rheum Europæum radix.
Euphorbium	Euphorbia canariensis gummi resina.
Elaterium	Extractum elaterii.
Elemi resin	Amyres elemifera resina.
Ergot	Secale cornutum.
Erythronium root and herb	Erythronium Americanum radix et herba
Elecampane root	Inula Helenium radix.
Epsoms salts, sulphur of magnesia	Magnesiæ sulphas.
European pennyroyal herb	Mentha pulegium herba.
Elder flowers	Sambucus nigra flores.
Elm bark	Ulmus campestris cortex.
European alder bark and leaves	Alnus glutinosa cortex et folia.
European birch bark	Betula alba cortex.
Emery	Lapis smiridis.
Eyebright herb	Euphrasia officinalis herba.
European turpentine	Terebinth Europæ.
Egyptian opium	Opii Egypticum.
Elaterin	Elaterin.
Electuaries	Electuares.
Ematin	Ematin.
Emetic tartar	Antimonii et potassæ tartras.
Endive herb	Cichorium endivia herba.
English rhubarb root	Rhei rapontica radix.
Ergotine	Ergotine.
Etherial oil	Oleum ætherium.
Enanthic ether	Æther ænanthicus.
Ethiops mineral	Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.
Extracts	Extractum.
Elaidic acid	Acidum elaidicum.
Ellagic acid	Acidum ellagicum.
Ethalic acid	Acidum ethalicum.
English saxifrage herb	Saxifraga anglica herba.
Elain	Elain.
Elastic gum	Gummi elasticum.
Elatin	Elatin.
Extract of logwood	Hæmatoxylum extractum.
Elder berries	Sambucus nigra baccæ.
Ether	Æther.
Extract of liquorice	Extractum glycyrrhiza.
False angustura bark	Strychnos nux vomica cortex.
False sarsaparilla root	Aralia nudicaulis radix.
Flowers of the clove pink	Dianthus caryophyllus flores.
Foxglove leaves	Digitalis purpurea folia.
Figs	Ficus carica fructus.
Fennel seed	Fœniculum semina.
Flaxseed	Linum usitatissimum semina.
Flowers of benzoin	Acidum benzoicum.
Fossil cork	Asbestos.
False sunflower herb	Helenium autumale herba.
Flix weed herb	Sisymbrium sophia herba.
Ferrocyanuret of zinc	Zinci ferrocyanuretum.
Ferrocyanuret of iron	Ferri ferrocyanuretum.
Flaxseed oil	Oleum lini.
Ferrocyanuret of potassium	Potassii ferrocyanidum.
Figwort leaves	Scrophalaria nodoso folia.
Fever root	Triosteum perfoliatum radix.

Flowers of the sweet violet	Viola odorata flores.
Female fern root	Asplenium felix fœmina radix.
French chalk	French chalk, (Venetian talc.)
Fumitory herb	Fumaria officinalis herba.
Fustic wood	Morus tinctoria lignum.
Frostwort herb	Helianthemum canadense herba.
Florida anise tree	Illicium Floridanum.
Fine-leaved water hemlock herb	Œnanthe crocata herba.
Fenugreek herb	Trigonella fœnugræcum herba.
Feverfew herb	Pyrethrum parthenium herba.
Flaxseed meal	Lina farina.
Fleawort seeds	Plantago psyllium semina.
Frostweed herb	Helianthemum canadense herba.
Fever bush	Benzoin odiferum.
Fumitory leaves	Fumariæ foliæ.
Fennel root	Fœniculum radix.
Fœnugreek seed	Fœnugræcum semen.
Formic acid	Acidum formicum.
Filicin	Filicin.
Fluoride of potassium	Potassii fluoratum.
Furfura leaves	Farfaræ folia.
Fennel seed	Fœniculi semen.
Fungic acid	Acidum fungicum.
Flowering ash	Ornus Europæa.
Frankincense	Boswellia serrata gummi resina.
Felwort root	Gentiana rubra radix.
Ferric acid	Acidum ferricum.
Femal fern root	Pteris aquilina radix.
Figwort root	Ranunculus ficaria radix.
Fleawort herb	Plantago phyllium herba.
Goatweed herb	Ægopodium podograria herba.
Gum gedda	Acacia gummi.
Gum turic	Varieties of the above.
Gum senegal	Varieties of the above.
Gum de galam	Varieties of the above.
Gum ammoniac	Ammoniacum gummi.
Gum or rezin benzoin	Styrax benzoin resina, or gummi.
Gum assafœtida	Ferula assafœtida gummi.
Gum galbanum	Galbanum officinale gummi.
Gum gamboge	Stalagmitis gambogia gummi.
Gum olibanum or frankincense	Boswellia serrata gummi.
Gutta percha	Gutta percha.
Garden marygold leaves and flowers	Calendula officinalis folia et flores.
Gambogic acid	Acidum gambogicum.
Garden angelica root and seeds	Angelica archangelica radix et semina.
Gilliflower	Dianthus caryophyllus flores.
Glaubers salt	Sodæ sulphas.
Gum anime	Anime gummi resina.
Gum elastic	Caoutchouc gummi resina.
Gum carranna	Caranna gummi resina.
Gum copai	Copal gummi resina.
Garlic	Allium sativum bulbus.
Goldthread root	Coptis trifolia radix.
Galls	Gallæ quercus infectoria.
Gentian root	Gentiana lutea radix.
Gellenia root	Gillenia trifoliata radix.
Guaiacum wood	Guaiacum officinale lignum.
Guaiac resin	Guaiacum officinale resina.
German chamomile flowers	Matricaria camomilla flores.
Ginseng root	Panax quinquefolium radix.
Goldenrod leaves	Solidago odora folia.
Genger root	Zingiber officinale radix.
Ground pine herb	Ajuga chamæpitys herba.
Gigantea bark	Calotropis gigantea cortex.
Garden artichoke herb	Cynara scolymus herba.
Galangal root	Galanga maranta radix.
Goatsrue herb	Galegas officinalis herba.

Goosegrass herb	Galium aparine herba.
Ground ivy herb	Glechoma hederacea.
Glue	Gluten animalis.
Glycerine	Glycerina.
Gromwell herb	Lithosperum officinale herba
Guarana	Guarana, or paulinea.
Garden peralane herb	Portulaca oleracea.
Gay feather herb	Liatus spicata.
Gallic acid	Acidum gallicum.
Glucic acid	Acidum glucicum.
Gunjah herb	Canabis sativa herba.
Gum damar	Damar gummi.
German sarsaparilla root	Radix caricis arena ver.
Graminis root	Radix graminis.
German liquorice root	Radix liquiritæ German.
Green earth	Terra viridis.
Gentianin	Gentisin crystallisatum.
Glycyrrhizin	Glycyrrhicin.
Gum tragacanth	Tragacantha gummi.
Goldilocks flowers	Gnaphalium stœchas flores.
Goatsthorn herb	Astragalus verus herba.
Golden maidenhair herb	Polytricum commune herba.
Grains of Paradise	Amomum granum Paradisi.
Goosefoot herb	Chenopodium herba.
Gravel root	Eupatorium purpureum radix.
Gelatine	Gluten animalis puris.
Ground nut	Bunium bulbocastanum nux.
Green vitriol	Ferri sulphas.
Green heart bark	Nectandra rodici cortex.
Glass of antimony	Vitrum antimonii.
Garancine	Rubia tinctorium extractum.
Hydrate of lime	Calcis hydras.
Hemlock seeds and leaves	Conium maculatum semina et folia.
Hartshorn shavings	Cornua cervina ramenta.
Hops	Humulus lupulus flores.
Henbane leaves and seeds	Hyoscyamus niger folia et semina.
Horehound herb	Marubrium vulgare herba.
Honey	Mel.
Horsemint herb	Monarda punctata herba.
Hundred-leaved roses	Rosa centifolia petala.
Hardback root	Spiræ tomentosa radix.
Hydriodic acid	Acidum hydriodicum.
Horse chestnut	Æsculus hippocastanum.
Hedge garlic herb	Allaria officinalis herba.
Horseweed herb	Collinsonia canadensis herba.
Houndstongue herb	Cynoglossum officinale herba.
Herb Robert herb	Geranium Robertianum herba.
Hedge hyssop herb	Gratiola officinalis herba.
Hemodactyls	Hemadactyli.
Hyssop herb	Hyssopus herba.
Holly leaves	Ilicis aquifolia folia.
Hartstongue leaves	Scolopendrium officinarum folia.
Hedge mustard herb	Sisybrium officinale herba.
Hemlock water dropwort herb	Oenanthe crocata herba.
Hydric ether	Æther hydricus.
Hydrocyonic ether	Æther hydrocyonicus.
Hyponetrous ether	Spiritus ætheris nitrici.
Hircic acid	Acidum hircicum.
Horse chestnut bark	Cortex hypocastani.
Healall leaves	Folia prunellæ.
Hellebore root	Radix hellebori.
Hemp seed	Semen cannabis.
Hydrocyanic acid	Acidum hydrocyanatum.
Hyperchloric acid	Acidum hyperchloricum.
Hyppuric acid	Acidum hyppuricum.
Hydrochlorate of quinine	Chinin hydrochloratum.
Hacmatoxilin	Hacmatoxylin.

Hyperchlorate of potash	Kali hyperchloricum.
Hyperoxide of lead	Plumbum hyperoxydatum.
Helenine	Helenine.
Hematine	Hematine.
Horseradish root	Cochlearia armoracia radix.
Hartwort seeds and root	Laserpitium siler semina et radix.
Hogsfennel root	Peucedanum officinale radix.
Heptree	Rosa canina fructus.
Heartsease herb	Viola tricolor herba.
Herb mastich	Thymus mastichina herba.
Hercules all-heal herb	Laserpitium chironium herba.
Horsetail herb	Hippuris vulgaris herba.
Honeysuckle herb	Lonicera periclimenum herba.
Hurtsickle	Centaurea cyanus.
Indian rhubarb root	Rhei palmatum radix.
India gum	Acacia gummi.
Indian hemp root	Apocynum cannabinum radix.
Iceland moss	Lichen Icelandica.
Irish or Carrageen moss	Chondrus crispus.
Ipecacuanha spurge root	Euphorbia ipecacuanha radix.
Iron filings	Ferri ramenta.
Isinglass	Ichthyocolla.
Iodine	Iodinum.
Ipecacuanha root	Cephælis ipecacuanha radix.
Impure carbonate of potassa	Potassæ carbonas impura.
Impure carbonate of soda	Sodæ carbonas venale barilla.
Ivy leaves	Hedera helix folia.
Indian red	Indian red.
Indian yellow	Indian yellow.
Indigo	Pigmentum indicum.
Indian cucumber root	Medeola virginica radix.
Ice-plant herb	Mesembryanthemum crystallenum herba
Jalap root	Ipomœa jalapa radix.
Juniper berries	Juniperi cacumina fructus.
Indian sarsaparilla root	Hemidesmus indicus radix.
Ivy gum	Hedera helix gummi.
Jewel weed herb	Impatiens fulva herba.
Igasuric acid	Acidum Igasuricum.
Indian ink	Atramentum indicum.
Inulin	Inulin.
Iodate of mercury	Hydrargyric iodas.
Iodate of potassa	Potassæ iodas.
Iodate of silver	Argenti iodas.
Iodic acid	Acidum iodicum.
Iodide of sulphur	Sulphuris iodidum.
Iridium	Iridium.
Ivory black	Carbo animalis.
Iodide of lead	Plumbi iodidum.
Iodide of iron	Ferri iodidum.
Iodide of arsenic	Arsenici iodidum.
Iodide of gold	Auri iodidum.
Iodide of silver	Argenti iodidum.
Iodide of mercury	Hydrargyri iodidum.
Iodide of potassium	Potassii iodidum.
Iodide of zinc	Zinci iodidum.
Iodide of ammonium	Ammonii iodidum.
Iodide of barium	Barii iodidum.
Indian hemp leaves	Cannabis indicæ folia.
Indian bean	Saliqua indica.
Indian arrowroot	Maranta arundinacea radix.
Indian pink herb	Spigelia marilandica herba.
Indian cress herb	Tripacolum majus herba.
Indian leaf	Laurus cassia folia.
Indian turnip root	Arum tuphyllum radix.
Johnswort leaves	Folia hyperici.
Jujubes	Rhamnus zyzippus fructus.
Juniper wood	Lignum juniperi.

Jalapin	Jalapin.
Indigotine	Indigotin.
Jamaica bark	Cinchona carebæa cortex.
Jessamine flowers	Jasminum officinale flores.
Jerusalem oak herb	Chenopodium anthelmenticum herba.
Jerusalem sage herb	Pulmonaria officinalis herba.
Jesuits' bark	Cortex Jesuiticus.
James' powder	Pulvis antimonialis.
Jamaica pepper	Myrtus pimenta baccæ.
Jalapic acid	Acidum jalapicum.
Kino	Pterocarpus erinaceous ext.
King's yellow	Sesquisulphuret of arsenic.
Knot-root herb	Collinsonia canadensis herba.
Knot-grass herb	Polygonum aviculare herba.
Kermes mineral	Kermes mineralis.
Kinic acid	Acidum kinicum.
Krameric acid	Acidum kramericum.
Kinovic acid	Acidum kinovicum.
Kremia rhubarb root	Radix rhaponticæ.
Kernelwort root	Scrophularia nodosa radix.
Kneekolly herb	Ruscus aculiatus herba.
Kava root	Piper methisticum radix.
Kelp	Kelp.
Kousso herb	Brayera anthelmintica herba.
Kernelwort leaves	Scrophularia nodosa folia.
Lavender flowers	Flores lavendulæ.
Lettuce leaves	Lactucæ folia.
Lovage leaves	Levistici folia.
Lemon-balm leaves	Melissæ folia.
Lungwort leaves	Pulmonariæ folia.
Lovage root	Radix levistici.
Lycopodium seed	Semen lycopodii
Lactic acid	Acidum lacticum.
Lactate of iron	Ferrum lacticum.
Liver of antimony	Hepar antimonii.
Lupulin	Lupulin.
Lac sulphur	Sulphuris precipitas.
Liver of sulphur	Hepar sulphuris.
Lobelina	Lobelina.
Lozenges	Trochisci.
Leopard's-bane root and herb	Arnica montana radix et herba.
Lime	Calx.
Lignumvitæ wood	Guaiacum officinale lignum.
Ladies' thistle herb and seeds	Carduus marianus herba et semina.
Lakeweed herb	Polygonum hydropiper herba.
Linaria herb	Antirrhinum linaria herba.
Lithic acid	Acidum lithicum.
Loxa bark	Cinchona loxa.
Larkspur root	Delphinium consolidata radex.
Larkspur seed	Delphinium consolidata semen.
Liquorice	Extractum glycyrrhizæ radix.
Liquorice root	Glycyrrhizæ glabra radix.
Logwood	Hæmatoxylum campechianum lignum.
Liverwort root and herb	Hepatica americana radix et herba.
Leech	Hirudo medicinalis.
Litmus	Litmus rocella.
Lactucarium	Lactuca sativa ext.
Lemon peel bark	Limonum cortex.
Loosestrife herb	Lythrum salicaria herba.
Long pepper	Piper longum.
Leek root	Allium parrum bulbus.
Ladies' mantle herb	Alchemilla vulgaris herba.
Leather wood bark	Dirca palustris cortex.
Laurel leaves	Kalmel lactifolia folia.
Ladanum	Labdanum.
Lovage herb	Ligusticum levisticum herba.
Lungwort herb	Pulmonaria officinalis herba.

Lily of the valley flowers	Convallaria majalis flores.
Lead	Plumbum.
Leadwort herb	Plumba europœa herba.
Lacin	Lacin.
Lac	(Lac.) Croton lacifœlia resina.
Leather flower	Clemata viorna flore.
Linin	Linin.
Lopes root	Radix lopeziana.
Lithia	Lithia.
Lobelic acid	Acidum lobelicum.
Larch tree bark	Pinus larex cortex.
Lemon scurvy grass herb	Cochlearia officinalis herba.
Lunar caustic	Argenti nitras.
Large flowering spurge-root	Euphorbia corollata radix.
Life everlasting herb	Gnaphalium margaritaceum herba.
Mezereon bark	Cortex mezerei.
Marigold flowers	Flores callendulæ.
Manganese	Manganesium.
Muriatic acid	Acidum muriaticum.
Marsh mallow root	Althea officinalis radix.
Marsh mallow leaves	Althea officinalis folia.
Muriate of ammonia	Ammoniæ murias.
Maraicabo bark	Cinchona maraicabo.
Mayweed herb	Anthemis coluta herba.
Malefern root	Aspidium felix mas radix.
Madder	Rubia tinctorium radix pulvis.
Mayweed herb	Anthemis cotula herba.
Mugwort herb	Artemisia vulgaris herba.
Motherwort herb	Leonurus cardiaca herba.
Meadow crowfoot herb	Ranunculus acris herba.
Masterwort root	Heracleum lanatum radix.
Manna	Ornus europœa succus concretus.
Mastich resin	Pistacia lentiscus resina.
Mulberries	Morus nigra baccæ.
Musk	Moschus moschiferus.
Moxa leaves	Artemisia chinensis folia.
Mace	Myristica moschata.
Mercury	Hydrargyrum.
Magnolia bark	Magnolia glancea cortex.
Myrrh	Balsamodendron myrrha; gummi.
May apple	Podophyllum peltatum rhizoma.
Madder root	Rubia tinctorum radix.
Mustard seed	Sinapis nigra et alba semina.
Marsh rosemary root	Statice caroliniana radix.
Mullein leaves	Verbascum thapsus folia.
Millfoil herb	Achillea millfolium herba.
Maiden hair leaves	Adriantum pedatum folia.
Meadow anemone herb	Anemone pratensis herba.
Muriate of magnesia	Chloride of magnesium.
Marsh tea leaves	Ledum palustre folia.
Matias bark	Malambo or matias bark.
Mandrake root	Mandragna officinales radix.
Matico	(Matico.) Piper angustifolium folia.
Melilot flowers	Melilotus officinales flores.
Monesia	Monesia.
Mushrooms	Fungi.
Myrobolans	Myrobolani.
Mistletoe leaves	Viscum album folia.
Marygold leaves	Calendulæ folia.
Majoram leaves	Majoranæ folia.
Mallow leaves	Malvæ folia.
Malic acid	Acidum malicum.
Meconic acid	Acidum meconicum.
Mucic acid	Acidum mucicum.
Mannite	Mannit.
Meconin	Meconin.
Milk of sulphur	Sulphuris precipetas.

Montanin	Montanin.
Morphia	Morphia.
May flower herb	Epigæa repens herba.
Meadow saffron	Colchicum autumnale.
Monesin	Monesin.
Muriate of baryta	Barytæ murias.
Muriate of iron	Ferri murias.
Muriate of lime	Calicis murias.
Meadow saxifrage herb	Peucedanum silaus herba.
Mountain balm herb	Melittis melisophyllum herba.
Male polopody root	Polopodium felix mas radix.
Monks' rhubarb root	Rumex patentia radix.
Milkweed root	Euphorbia corollata radix.
Muriate of magnesia	Magnesiæ murias.
Muriate of morphia	Morphiæ murias.
Muriate of soda	Sodæ murias.
Muriatic ether	Æther muriaticus
Myricin	Myricin.
Menyanthin	Menyanthin.
Massoy bark	Cortex oninus.
Meadow sweet herb	Spiræ ulmaria herba.
Margarin	Margarin.
Madar root bark	Calotropis gigantea radix cortecis.
Morphine	Morphine.
Myrrhic acid	Acidum myrrhicum.
Musk cranesbill herb	Geranium moschatum herba.
Muriate of ammonia	Ammoniæ murias.
Musk seed	Hibiscus abelmoschus semina.
Nitric acid	Acidum nitricum.
Nutmeg	Nux moschata.
Nux vomica	Strychos nux vomica.
Neatsfoot oil	Oleum bubulum.
Nitrate of potassa	Potassæ nitras.
Nutmeg flower herb	Nigella sativa herba.
Nutgalls	Quercus infectoria.
Nickel	Nickel.
Nag kassar flowers	Flores nag kassar.
Nettle flowers, leaves and seed	Urticæ flores, folia et semina.
Naphthalin	Naphthalin.
Narcotin	Narcotin.
Naphtha	Naphtha.
Nitrate of lead	Plumbi nitras.
Nitrate of potassa	Potassæ nitras.
Nitrate of silver	Argenti nitras.
Nitrate of soda	Sodæ nitras.
Nitromuriatic acid	Acidum nitromuriaticum.
Nanceic acid	Acidum nanceicum.
Nigellin	Nigellin.
Nitrate of nickel	Niccolum nitricum.
Nitrate of ammonia	Ammoniæ nitras.
Nitrate of camphor	Camphoræ nitras.
Narcein	Narcein.
Nitric ether	Æther nitrosus.
Nipplewort herb	Lapsana communis herba
Onion	Allium cepa bulbus.
Orange peel bark	Aurantii cortex.
Orange (Carthagena) bark	Cinchona cortex flava.
Opobalsam	Balsamum gileadense.
Orpiment	Arsenicum sulphuretum.
Orseille	Lichen rocella.
Orris root	Iris florentina radix.
Orleana	Bixa orellana.
Oxide of manganese	Manganesii oxidum.
Opium	Papaver somniferum.
Opopanax	Pastinacea opopanax gummi resina
Origanum herb	Origanum vulgare herba.

Oxalic acid	Acidum oxalicum.
Ox-gall	Fel bovinum.
Oxide of silver	Argenti oxidum.
Oxide of gold	Auri oxidum.
Oxide of antimony	Antimonii oxidum.
Oxide of zinc	Zinci oxidum.
Oak bark	Quercus ruba cortex.
Orange root	Hydrastis canadensis radix.
Orange flowers	Flores aurantii.
Ostrucia root	Radix imperatoriæ.
Ononin	Ononin.
Oxyacanthin	Oxyacanthin.
Oxide of tin	Stannum oxidum.
Oxide of lead	Plumbi oxidum.
Oxide of nickel	Nicoli oxidum.
Oxide of mercury	Hydrargyri oxidum.
Oxide of iron	Ferri oxidum.
Oil of dill	Oleum anethi.
Oil of chamomile	Oleum anthemides.
Oil of caraway	Oleum carui.
Oil of wormseed	Oleum chenopodii.
Oil of copaiba	Oleum copaibæ.
Oil of fennel	Oleum fœniculi.
Oil of partridge-berry	Oleum gaultheriæ.
Oil of pennyroyal	Oleum hedeomæ.
Oil of juniper	Oleum juniperi.
Oil of lavender	Oleum lavendulæ.
Oil of peppermint	Oleum menthæ piperitæ.
Oil of European pennyroyal	Oleum menthæ pulegii
Oil of spearmint	Oleum menthæ viridis.
Oil of horsemint	Oleum monardæ.
Oil of origanum	Oleum origani.
Oil of pimento	Oleum pimentæ.
Oil of rosemary	Oleum rosemarini.
Oil of rue	Oleum rutæ.
Oil of savine	Oleum sabinæ.
Oil of elder flowers	Oleum sambuci flores.
Oil of sassafras	Oleum sassafras.
Oil of amber	Oleum succini.
Oil of turpentine	Oleum terebinthinæ.
Oil of bitter almonds	Oleum amygdalæ amara.
Oleic acid	Acidum oleicum.
Orange peel	Aurantium cortex.
Onion	Allium cepa bulbus.
Orange berries	Aurantium baccæ.
Orange flower water	Aqua florum aurantii.
Oil of cajeput	Oleum cajeputi.
Oil of angelica	Oleum angelicæ.
Oil of aniseed	Oleum anisi.
Oil of arnica	Oleum arnicæ.
Oil of orange	Oleum aurantii.
Oil of Portugal	Oleum Portugallo.
Oil of bergamot	Oleum bergamii.
Oil of cocoa	Oleum cacao.
Oil of sweet flag	Oleum calami.
Oil of cardamon	Oleum cardamoni.
Oil of cloves	Oleum caryophyllorum.
Oil of cedrat	Oleum de cedro.
Oil of wax	Oleum ceræ.
Oil of coriander	Oleum coriandri.
Oil of cummin	Oleum cumini.
Oil of dranunculus	Oleum dranunculi.
Oil of orange flowers	Oleum florum aurantiorum.
Oil of hyssop	Oleum hyssopi.
Oil of jasmine	Oleum jasmini.
Oil of juniper wood	Oleum juniperi ligni.
Oil of laurel	Oleum lauri.

Oil of cherry laurel	Oleum lauro cerasi.
Oil of lime	Oleum limette.
Oil of anthracite	Oleum lythantracis.
Oil of mace	Oleum macidis.
Oil of majoram	Oleum majoranæ.
Oil of lemon balm	Oleum melissæ.
Oil of millefleur	Oleum millefiorum.
Oil of millefoil	Oleum millefolii.
Oil of Spanish hops	Oleum origani cretici.
Oil of petit grains	Oleum petit grains.
Oil of tar	Oleum petræ.
Oil of parsley	Oleum petroselini.
Oil of rose	Oleum rosæ.
Oil of sage	Oleum salviæ.
Oil of thyme	Oleum serpilli.
Oil of mustard	Oleum sinapis.
Oil of spike lavender	Oleum spicæ.
Oil of tansy	Oleum tanaceti.
Oil of valerian	Oleum valerianæ.
Oil of almonds	Oleum amygdalæ.
Oil of camphor	Oleum camphoræ.
Oil of cassia	Oleum cassiæ.
Oil of cinnamon	Oleum cinnamoni.
Oil of cubebs	Oleum cubebæ.
Oxalate of magnesia	Magnisiæ oxalicum.
Oxalate of potassa	Potassæ oxalicum.
Oxalate of soda	Sodæ oxalicum.
Oxalate of lime	Calcis oxalicum.
Oxalate of ammonia	Ammoniæ oxalicum.
Oil of ergot	Oleum ergotæ.
Oil of benne	Oleum sesami.
Oil of euphorbia	Oleum euphorbiæ.
Oil of hemlock	Oleum conii.
Oil of lemon	Oleum limonis.
Oil of nutmeg	Oleum myristicæ.
Oil of sweet majoram	Oleum origani majoranæ.
Oil of alspice	Oleum pimentæ.
Oil of citron	Oleum citreum.
Oil of black pepper	Oleum piper negrum.
Oil of peanut	Oleum bunium bulbocastanum.
Oil of sunflower	Oleum helianthus annuus.
Oil of colza	Oleum brassaca rapa.
Oil of rape seed	Oleum brassaca rapa.
Oil of olive	Oleum olivæ.
Oil of palm	Oleum palmæ.
Oil of croton	Oleum tiglii.
Oil of flaxseed	Oleum lini.
Oil of neatsfoot	Oleum bubulum.
Oxtongue leaves	Picus echoides folia.
Oxeye daisy flowers and herb	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum flores.
Orcein	Orcein.
Olebanum gum	Boswellia serrata gummi resina.
Orchil root	Orchis morio radix.
Orphine herb	Sedum telephium herba.
Oil of vitriol	Acidum sulphuricum.
Oil of cocoanut	Oleum cocos nucifera.
Pyroligneous acid	Acidum pyroligneum.
Peach leaves	Amygdalus persica folia.
Potatoe flies	Cantharis vittata.
Pipsissewa leaves	Chunaphila umbellata folia.
Peruvian bark	Cinchona cortex.
Pale bark	Cinchona paledos.
Pitaya bark	
Prepared chalk	Calcis carbonas preperata.
Precipitated chalk	Calcis carbonas precipitata.
Persimmon bark	Dyospyros virginiana cortex.
Philadelphia fleabane herb	Erigeron Philadelphium herba.

Partridge berry leaves	Gaultheria procumbens folia.
Pomegranate rind	Granati fructus cortex.
Pennyroyal herb	Hedeoma pulegioides herba.
Purging flax herb	Linum catharticum herba.
Peppermint herb	Mentha piperita herba.
Poppy heads	Papaver somniferum capsulæ maturæ
Pareira brava root	Cissampelas pareira radix
Phenicin	Phenicin.
Poke-weed herb	Phytolacca decandria herba.
Poison-laurel leaves	Prunus lauro-cerrasus folia.
Pilewort leaves and root	Ranunculus ficaria folia et radix.
Panzy herb	Viola tricolor herba.
Phosphorus	Phosphorus.
Poke berries and root	Phytolacæ decandra baccæ et radix
Pimento	Myrtus pimenta baccæ.
Potassium	Potassium.
Prunes	Prunus domestica fructus.
Pellitory root	Anthemis pyrethrum radix.
Pinkroot	Spigelia marilandica radix.
Poison-oak leaves	Rhus toxicodendron folia.
Prickly-ash bark	Xanthoxylum fraxineum cortex
Prickly-poppy herb	Argemone Mexicana herba.
Pastil herb	Isatis tinctoria herba.
Privet leaves and flowers	Ligusticum vulgare folia et flores.
Peony root	Pæonia officinalis radix.
Palm oil	Oleum palmæ
Plantain herb	Plantago major herba.
Poplar bark	Populus cortex.
Pumicestone	Pumex.
Purging cassia	Cassia fistula fructus.
Prussic acid	Acidum prussicum.
Prussian blue	Ferri prussias.
Prussiate of potash	Ferro cyanide, or potassium.
Pomegranate flowers	Flores granati.
Peony flowers	Flores pæonæ.
Primrose flowers	Flores primulæ.
Panzy flowers	Flores viola tricoloris.
Parsley leaves	Folia petroselini.
Pollipody root	Radix polipodii.
Peony seed	Semen pæonæ.
Poppy seed and flowers	Semen et flores papaveris.
Parsley seed	Semen petroselini.
Phosphoric acid	Acidum phosphoricum.
Pecronitric acid	Acidum pecronitricum.
Pyrogallic acid	Acidum pyrogallicum.
Phosphate of lime	Calcis phosphas.
Phosphate of iron	Ferri phosphas.
Phosphate of mercury	Hydrargyri phosphas.
Phosphate of potash	Kali phosphas.
Phosphate of soda	Sodæ phosphas.
Papaverin	Papaverin.
Peucedanin	Peucedanin.
Phloridzn	Phloridzn.
Picrotoxin	Picrotoxin.
Piperin	Piperin.
Protein	Protein.
Prepared charcoal	Pulvis carbon.
Peagle flowers	Primula veris flores.
Primrose root	Primula vulgaris radix.
Pearlash	Potassæ carbonas impura.
Pearl barley	Hordeum perlatum semen.
Pepperwort herb	Lepidium iberis herba.
Pecromel	Pecromel.
Purple of cassius	Aurum stanno paratum.
Palmatic acid	Acidum palmaticum.
Palmatin	Palmatin.
Phosphate of ammonia	Ammoniæ phosphas.

Phosphate of quinia	Quinia phosphas.
Peruvian balsam	Balsamum Peruvianum.
Pestilintwort root	Tussilago pestalites radix.
Pig nut	Bunium bulbo castanum.
Pimpernel herb	Anagallis aroensis herba.
Pistachio nut	Pistacia vera nux.
Purple-willow herb	Lythrum salicaria herba.
Purging nuts	Jatropha curcas semina.
Purified mercury	Hydrargyrum purificatum.
Queen's root	Stillingia sylvatica radix.
Quassia wood	Quassia excelsa lignum.
Quince seeds	Cydonia vulgaris semina.
Quinine	Chinin quinia.
Quinidin	Chinidin.
Quassin	Quassin.
Quercin	Quercin.
Quercitric acid	Acidum quercitricum.
Quinic acid	Acidum quinicum.
Queen's-delight herb	Stillingia sylvatica herba.
Quickgrass root	Triticum repens radix.
Quinia	Quinia.
Quercitron	Quercitron.
Quicklime	Abesum.
Rattlesnake root	Polygala senega radix.
Racemic acid	Acidum racemicum.
Rosewort root	Rhodiola rosea radix.
Root of Avens	Geum urbanum radix.
Red-cedar herb	Juniperi Virginiana herba.
Rhatany root	Krameria triandra radix.
Red oxide of lead	Plumbi oxidum rubrum.
Resin	Pinus sylvestris resina.
Rhubarb root	Rheum palmatum radix.
Red poppy	Papaver rhœas petala.
Red roses	Rosa gallica petala.
Rosemary leaves	Folia rosemarini.
Rue leaves	Ruta graveolens folia.
Red-sanders wood	Pterocarpus santalinus lignum.
Rice	Oryza sativa.
Rottenstone	Terra cariosa.
Redroot	Ceanolthus Americanus radix.
Rupturewort herb	Hernia glabra herba.
Red nightshade herb	Phytolacea decandria herba.
Regulus of arsenic	Regulus arsenici.
Rochelle salt	Sodæ et potassæ tartras.
Red chalk	Creta rubrum.
Red rose flowers	Flores rosarum rubrum.
Rhododendron leaves	Folia rhododendri.
Resin of jalap	Resina jalappæ.
Rhubarberin	Rhubarberin.
Ragwort herb	Senecio aureus herba.
Red bark	Cinchona rubrum.
Red elm bark	Ulmus fulva cortex.
Red iodide of mercury	Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.
Red oxide of iron	Ferri oxidum rubrum.
Red oxide of manganese	Manganese oxidum rubrum.
Red oxide of mercury	Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum.
Red pepper	Capsicum annuum baccæ.
Rose pink	Rose pink.
Regulus of antimony	Regulus antimonii.
Red liquor	Alumina acetas.
Roach or Roman alum	Alumen nativum.
Rocellic acid	Acidum rocellicum.
Redhead root	Asclepias curassavica radix.
Round leaved dogwood bark	Comus circinata cortex.
Ribgrass herb	Plantago lancifolia herba.
Richweed herb	Collinsonia canadensis herba.
Red whortleberry herb	Vaccinium vitis idea herba.

Roman vitriol	Cupri sulphas.
Resin of scammony	Resina scammonii.
Rape seed	Brassica rapa semina.
Realgar	Arsenicum rubrum facticium.
Sanguinarin	Sanguinarin.
Sugar of milk	Saccharum lactis.
Sulphuric acid	Acidum sulphuricum.
Star grass root	Aletris farinosa radix.
Socotorine aloes	Aloes socotorina.
Sulphate of ammonia	Ammoniæ sulphas.
Solution of ammonia, stronger	Aqua or liquor ammoniæ, fort.
Starch	Amylum.
Sulphuret of antimony	Antimonii sulphuretum.
Spikenard root	Aralia racemosa radix.
Silkweed root	Asclepias tuberosa radix.
Sulphate of baryta	Barytæ sulphas.
Sweet flagroot	Acorus calamus radix.
Spanish flies	Cantharis versicatoria.
Spermaceti	Cetaceum.
St. Lucia bark	Exostemma flori bunda cortex
Scurvy grass herb	Cochlearia officinalis herba.
Saffron flowers	Crocus sativus flores.
Skunk-cabbage root	Dracontium fœtidum radix.
Spanish brown	Terra ochra.
Sassafras nuts	Laurus sassafras nux.
Spilanthus flowers and herb	Spilanthus acmella flores et herba.
Spearwort root	Ranunculus flammula radix.
Star thistle root	Carlina acaulis radix.
Spurge laurel bark	Daphne laureola cortex.
Strong-scented lettuce leaves	Lactuca virosa folia.
Spearmint herb	Mentha viridis herba.
Sweet majoram herb	Origanum majoram herba.
Semetrified oxide of lead	Plumbi oxidum semivitrium.
Sulphate of potassa	Potassæ sulphas.
Sorrel leaves	Rumex acetosa folia.
Savine leaves	Juniperus sabina folia.
Sagopenum	Sagopœnum.
Sago	Sagus rumphii medullæ fæculæ.
Sage leaves	Salvia officinalis folia.
Sarsaparilla root	Smilax officinalis radix.
Sassafras pith	Sassafras medulla.
Scammony	Convolvulus scammonia gummi resina.
Squill	Scilla maritima bulbus.
Seneka root	Polygala seneka radix.
Senna leaves	Senna alxandrina folia.
Sulphate of soda	Sodæ sulphas.
Simaruba root bark	Quassia simaruba cortex radicis.
Sodium	Sodium.
Sponge	Spongea officinalis.
Staveacre seed	Delphinium staphisagria semen.
Stramonium root, leaves, and seed	Datura stramonium radix, folia, et semen
Storax	Styrax officinalis resina.
Succinic acid	Acidum succinicum.
Scarlet pimpernel herb	Anagallis arvensis herba.
Sorrel tree leaves	Andromeda arborea folia.
Spice wood	Benzoin odoriferum.
Succory herb	Cichorium intybus herba.
Spiders' web	Tela aranea.
Sweet fern herb	Comptonia osplenifolia herba.
Solomon's seal herb	Convallaria polygonatum herba.
Sneezewort herb	Helenium autumale herba.
St. Johnswort herb	Hyperium perforatum.
Sweet gum	Liquidambar styraciflua.
Sweet-scented water lily herb	Nymphæ odorata herba.
Small burnet saxifrage herb	Pimpinella saxifraga herba.
Self-heal herb	Prunella vulgaris herba.
Sandarach resin	Thuja articulata resina.

Sanicle herb	Sanicula marilandica herba.
Soapwort herb	Saponaria officinalis herba.
Summer savory herb	Satureja hortensis herba.
Skull cap herb	Scutellaria lateriflora herba.
Small houseleek herb	Sedum acre herba.
Sienna	Terra di sienna.
Soot	Fuligo ligni.
Sassafras bark	Laurus sassafras cortex.
Spotted lungwort leaves	Pulmonaria officinalis folia.
Soapwort root	Saponaria officinalis radix.
Scotch scurvy grass leaves	Convolvulus soldanella folia.
Sea-holly root	Eryngium maritimum radix.
Stone-crop herb	Sedum acre herba.
Spanish brown	Sparteum junceum.
Sulphate of alum	Aluminæ sulphas.
Sulphate of cadmium	Cadmii sulphas.
Speedwell herb	Veronica herba.
Santa Martha bark	Cinchona flava.
Southern wood	Abrotani lignum.
Sea-wrack	Fucus versicolosus.
Sulphuric ether	Æther sulphuricum.
Santonine	Santonine.
Salicine	Salicine.
Spearmint leaves	Menthæ crispæ folia.
Spanish hops leaves	Oregani cretici folia.
Sundew leaves	Rorellæ folia.
Salvia leaves	Salviæ folia.
Scabious leaves	Scabiosæ folia.
Scordium leaves	Scordii valgaris folia.
Scotch thistle seed	Cardui mariæ semen.
Sarcole	
Sabadilla seeds	Sabadilla semina.
Sabadillic acid	Acidum sabadillicum.
Smilasperic acid	Acidum smilaspericum.
Stearic acid	Acidum stearicum.
Swamp dogwood bark	Cornus sericea cortex.
Swamp hellebore root	Veratrum viride radix.
Swamp sumach bark	Rhus vernix cortex.
Swamp laurel leaves	Kalmia glauca folia.
Sweet almonds	Amygdalæ dulces.
Sweet birch bark	Betula lenta cortex.
Sharp-pointed dockroot	Rumex acutus radix.
Silverweed leaves	Potentilla anserina folia.
Snakeweed root	Polygonum bistorta radix.
Snakewood	Colubrinum lignum.
Spurge olive herb	Daphne mezereum herba.
Sulphate of quinine	Chinæ sulphas.
Sulphate of cinchonine	Cinchonia sulphas.
Sulphate of morphine	Morphiæ sulphas.
Theine	Theine.
Tartaric acid	Acidum tartaricum.
Turmeric root	Curcuma longa radix.
Thoroughwort herb	Eupatorium perfoliatum herba.
Tulip tree bark	Liriodendron tulipefera cortex.
Tar	Pix liquida.
Tragacanth	Astragalus verus succus concretus.
Tormentil root	Tormentilla officinalis radix.
Turpentine	Terebinthinæ.
Tincal	A boracic efflorescence.
Travellers' joy herb	Clematis vitalba herba.
Telluric acid	Acidum telluricum.
Tolu balsam	Balsamum tolutanum.
Tartar emetic	Ammonii et potassæ tartras.
Trailing arbutus leaves	Epigæa repens folia.
Tapioca	Janepha manihot.
Tansy leaves	Tnacetum vulgare folia.
Tamarinds	Tamarindus indicus liguminis pulpa.

Tannic acid	Acidum tannicum.
Touchwood	Agaric.
Toadflax herb	Antirrhinum cinaria herba.
Touch-me-not herb	Impatiens fulva herba.
Tree primrose	Œnotheria biennis.
Tacamahaca gum	Tacamahaca gummi.
Tannate of iron	Ferri tannas
Thyme herb	Thymus vulgaris herba.
Tonka bean	Dipterix odorata semen.
Trillium root	Trillium erectum radix.
Tripoli earth	Terra tripolitana.
Tobacco leaves	Nocotiana tabacum folia.
Tillia flowers	Flores Telliæ.
Trefoil leaves	Folia trifolii
Tartrate of potash	Kali tartras.
Tartrate of magnesia	Magnesia tartras.
Tannacetic acid	Acidum tannacetum.
Tannacetum	Tannacetum.
Tannate of lead	Plumbi tannas.
Tannate of quinia	Quinia tannas.
Tannin	Tannin.
Teaberry leaves	Gaultheria procumbens folia.
Thornapple herb	Datura stramonium herba.
Theobromin	Theobromin.
Tartrate of soda	Sodæ tartras.
Turbeth root	Convolvulus turpethum radix.
Turbeth mineral	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
Tartrate of ammonia	Ammoniæ tartras.
Tartrate of lime	Calcis tartras.
Uranium	Uranium.
Umber	Terra umbrea.
Upright virgin bower herb	Clematis erecta herba.
Uva ursi leaves	Arbutus uvi ursi folia.
Uvic acid	Acidum uvicum.
Ulmic acid	Acidum ulmicum.
Ultramarine	Cæruleum ultramontanum
Ulmin	Ulmin.
Urea	Urea.
Umbrella tree	Magnolia tripetala.
Undulated ipecacuanha root	Richardsonia scabra radix.
Uramile	Uramile.
Uramilic acid	Acidum uramilicum.
Volatile alkali	Aqua ammonia.
Vegetable wax	Cera vegatiblis.
Vegetable tallow	
Vinegar of squills	Acetum scillæ.
Vitriol	Ferri sulphas.
Vinegar	Acetum.
Verdigris	Cupri subacetas.
Verdigris crystallized	Acetas crystalli.
Various-leaved fleabane herb	Erigeron heterophyllum herba
Virginia snakeroot	Aristolachia serpentaria radix.
Violet herb	Viola pedata herba.
Valerian root	Valeriana officinalis radix.
Vanilla	Vanilla aromatica fructus.
Venetian red	Bolus veneta.
Vervain herb	Verbena officinalis herba
Veratrine	Veratrine.
Veratric acid	Acidum veratricum.
Verditer	Verditer.
Vermilion	Bisulphuret of mercury.
Vervain leaves	Folia veronicæ.
Valerianic acid	Acidum valerianicum.
Valerianate of iron	Ferri valerianas.
Valerianate of quinia	Quinia.
Valerianate of zinc	Zinci.
Viper-grass root	Scorzonera hispanica radix.

Veratrum root	Varatrum album radix.
White bay bark	Magnolia glauca cortex.
White elm bark	Ulmus Americana cortex.
White precipitate	Mercurious precipitatis alba.
Wormwood tops and leaves	Artemisia absintheum sumitalis florentes.
Wolfsbane, or monkshood root	Aconitum paniculatum radix.
Wolfsbane, or monkshood leaves	Aconitum paniculatum folia.
Wormseed	Artemisia santonica semina.
White wax	Cera alba.
Wild potato root	Convolvulus panduratus radix.
Water-avens root	Geum urbanum radix.
Wild lettuce herb	Lactusa elonga herba.
Wild cherry bark	Cerassus serotina cortex.
White oak bark	Quercus alba cortex.
Water dock root	Rumex aquaticus radix.
Water dock root	Rumex brittanica radix.
Willow bark	Salicis cortex.
White hellebore root	Veratrum album radix.
Winters bark	Wintera aromatica cortex.
Water plantain root and leaves	Alisma plantago radix et folia.
Wild indigo root	Baptisia tinctoria radix.
Woodbetony root	Betonica officinalis herba.
White byrony root	Byronia alba radix.
White swallowwort root	Cynanchum vincetoxicum radix
Witch hazel	Hamamelis virginica.
White Armenian bole	Bolus armena alba.
Wild succory herb	Cichorium entybus herba.
Watermint herb	Mentha aquatica herba.
Water-fennel herb	Phellandrium aquaticum.
White fraxinella root	Dictamus albus radix.
White lily	Lillium candidum bulbus.
Watercress herb	Nasturtium officinale herba.
Wall-pillitory herb	Parietaria officinale herba.
Water-parsnip root	Sium modiflorum radix.
Water-fennel seed	Semen phellandii.
Wild briar	Rosa canina fructus pulpa.
Wild carrot root	Daucus carota radix.
Wild chamomile herb	Anthemis cotula herba.
Wild cucumber	Mormordica elaterium.
Wild ginger root	Asarum canadense radix.
Wild horehound herb	Eupatorium teucrifolium herba.
Wild ipecac root	Triosteum perfoliatum radix.
Wild lemon	Podophyllum peltatum fructus
Wild pink root	Silene virginica radix.
Wild sarsaparilla root	Aralia nudicaulis radix.
Wild senna leaves	Cassia marilandica folia.
Wild thyme herb	Thymus vulgaris herba.
White horehound herb	Marrubium vulgare herba.
White lead	Plumbi carbonas cerussa.
White bismuth	Bismuthum album.
White water-lily root	Nymphæa alba radix.
Wintergreen herb	Chimaphila umbellata herba.
Wallflower herb	Cheiranthus cheiri herba.
Winter-cherry berries	Physalis alkekingi baccæ.
Xylo balsam	Amyris gileadensis balsamum.
Xanthoxylin	Xanthoxylin.
Xylo aloes	Lignum agalochi vera.
Xylostin	Xylostin.
Yellow wax	Cera flava.
Yellow bark	Cinchona flavus.
Yellow root	Xanthoriza apufolia radix.
Yarrow herb	Achillea millefolium herba.
Yellow earth	Terra flava.
Yellow saunders	Santalum flava.
Yellow mullein herb	Verbascum thapsus herba.
Yellow sulphate of mercury	Hydrargyri sulphas flavus.
Yellow-flowered rhododendron leaves	Rhododendrum crysanthemum folia.

Zinc	Zincum.
Zedoary root	Radix zedoaria.
Zafran	Crocus sativus.
Zaffre	Zaffre, or saffre.
Zaibac	Hydrargyrum.
Zarza	Smilax sarsaparilla.
Zibethum	Civita.
Zircon	Zirconia.
Zerumbet root	Zingiber zerumbet radix.
Zeine	Zeine.
Zimome	Zimome.
Zizyphus	Rhamnus zizyphus fructus.
Zoötic acid	Acidum prussicum.
Zumic acid	Acidum zumicum.
Zoönic acid	Acidum zoönicum.

No. 140.

U. S. Appraisers' Office, Philadelphia,
February 28, 1854.

Sir: In answer to your request "to furnish you with my views as to the advantages the proposed modification of the tariff possesses over the act of 1846," I most respectfully submit that, by adopting one uniform rate of duty for all articles not on the free list, excepting brandy, &c., in schedule A, the avenue to many frauds and inequalities, vexatious disputes, and litigation, is closed entirely. Under the act of 1846, the schedules embracing the respective rates of 20, 25, and 30 per cent., cover almost the entire range of textile fabrics composed in whole or in part of wool, worsted, silk, cotton, and linen. The distinction between wool and worsted, being at different rates, is the source of constant difficulty and protest; and there is no doubt that in the different ports of the country the same fabrics, under different names, are passed at different rates. The same difficulty is incident to all textile fabrics of two or more materials to a greater or less extent, and affords to unscrupulous importers an opportunity to deceive. Take as an example the case of linen goods, which are in the 20 per cent. schedule; a moiety of cotton introduced into the fabric materially reduces the cost, but raises the duty to 25 per cent. The existence of the cotton is extremely difficult to detect; and, while the honest importer enters the goods correctly, experience shows that in a vast number of cases they are entered at 20 per cent., thus giving to the unscrupulous a decided advantage over the strictly conscientious importer. Attempts are constantly made to pass goods manufactured of wool as worsted; and it will not be questioned by any intelligent manufacturer or merchant that there have been decisions made by the courts to admit some classes of woolen goods as worsted, and that under such decisions they are now passed. The whole system is corrupting and demoralizing in its tendency and results, and is wisely abolished in the bill proposed.

The appraisers' department will be relieved from a vast amount of minute examination and labor upon fabrics to ascertain the materials of which they are composed, which labor can under one rate of duty be most advantageously devoted to more critical examinations into value and quantity. I have extended opportunity for knowing the opinion of

merchants upon the proposed abrogation of the different rates of duty, and of putting all merchandise not on the free list, or in the 100 per cent. schedule, at one uniform rate of duty; and I have not yet found one individual who does not fully endorse the principle, while there is some difference of opinion whether the rate should be 20 or 25 per cent.—a large majority approving of 25 per cent. Another advantage will result from the adoption of the principle of a uniform rate; it will put an end to the struggle that is always witnessed, when the question of an alteration in the revenue laws is discussed, of special and particular interests to secure for themselves a high rate of duty. If the government receive too much money under the rate of duty adopted, the process of reduction is simple—by reducing the rate or extending the free list—and will not involve a struggle with special or particular interests. The application of the revenue laws in their bearing upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country will be so equal, that practically a divorce will be accomplished, in the discussion of the revenue question, between the government and private interest. There are some few articles now on the free list that I would change, and also some that are not on it that I think should be there. I will enumerate them, and give you my reasons therefor. Line 294, "wines of all kinds, except imitations of wines and adulterated wines," are on the free list. The exception in this case is vague and would be a cause of trouble. Most of the wines imported would come, beyond question, under the exception, and would really be either adulterated or imitations; yet they would be claimed as pure, and the decision of the question would be uncertain, difficult, and not uniform at the different ports. "Brimstone, roll, or refined, and flour of sulphur," are proposed to be free; they now pay 20 per cent. The crude article now pays 15 per cent. The crude article is one of prime necessity in the arts, and should be free. The refined, roll, and flour of sulphur, are largely made in this vicinity and New York; and with the crude article free, and the refined, roll, and flour of sulphur, stricken out of the free list, the shipping interest would receive an advantage by its entire importation in the crude state, and the profits incident to its conversion and manufacture would be with our own people. Kelp was on the free list, but has been stricken off. I think it should remain on the free list; it is essential for the manufacture of alum, which is on the free list. If alum is to be free, the manufacturer should certainly have one of the essential raw materials free also—muriate of potash. Sul. nixon, to a very considerable extent, is subject to the same remarks. Plumbago should be on the free list; it is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of lead pencils and crucibles that are used in various manufactures, and which is, indeed, a necessity for some description of crucibles. The manufacture of sulphuric acid—an article of prime necessity in various manufactures—requires large vessels made of platina, generally of a capacity of from fifteen to one hundred gallons, averaging in value from five to twelve thousand dollars. They can, I am informed, be only procured in great perfection at one establishment in France. The tax of 25 per cent. is a very burdensome one, and militating much against the manufacturer of small capital. The demand, I am informed, for these vessels is so limited, that even now all Europe is supplied by this

one establishment. I would therefore change "platina, unmanufactured," now on the free list, to the following: Platina, crude or refined, in sheets, or in vessels exceeding in capacity five gallons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON G. WESTCOTT.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 141.

To the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury:

Mr. Andre Froment, bearer of the New York watch-case makers' remonstrance to the Senate and House of Representatives, is duly authorized by us to act as our representative in regard to the said instrument.

By order of the committee of the New York watch-case makers:

FRANCIS DUBOIS, *President.*

H. E. DROZ, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *February* 28, 1854.

No. 142.

To the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: I have been appointed a representative on the part of the watch-case makers of the city of New York to lay before you a protest against the reduction of duties upon watches cased, as recommended by you in your late report.

The undersigned begs leave to call your attention to their remonstrance, signed by a large number of those engaged in the business, and the reasons there set forth why a reduction, as recommended, should not be made.

I would most respectfully mention that, should it be thought expedient to take the duties off of watches, they should be taken off of watch movements, and not off of watches cased.

By giving this matter your earnest attention, you may be of much service to a large number of your fellow-citizens without doing injustice to the interests of any.

Very respectfully,

ANDRE FROMENT,
On behalf of the watch-case makers of the city of New York.

No. 143.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, engaged in the manufacture of watch-cases in the city of New York, would beg leave re-

spectfully to represent to your honorable bodies that they have seen with great concern that the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended the entire abolition of duties on watches and parts of watches; which recommendation, if carried out, would result in the complete ruin of our business.

We beg to say that there are in this city not less than forty shops or manufactories engaged in making watch-cases, each employing from ten to fifty and sixty workmen; that these are mostly men of families, depending entirely upon the said business for their support, and that there is a large amount of capital invested in the same, probably not less than one million of dollars—making an aggregate of cases amounting to several millions of dollars per year. We would further beg to represent to your honorable bodies, that the present duties on the same—being but 10 per cent.—are barely sufficient to enable us to compete with foreign work, and, if taken off, would prostrate our business, without causing an adequate advantage to the public, it being a well-known fact that watches are comparatively lower in price than any other article of use or luxury among us.

And we would further represent to your honorable bodies, that there are few or no watch-movements made in this country; and would respectfully suggest—if Congress should think proper to take any action in the matter—that they should abolish duties on watch-movements, and parts of the same, and let them remain on watches already cased.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, beg leave most respectfully to remonstrate against such action of Congress as recommended by the honorable Secretary, and pray that said duties be maintained on all watches and watch-cases, or may be continued as now existing; and your petitioners will ever pray.

NEW YORK, *February* 18, 1854.

No. 144.

U. S. APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
March 1, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 17th ultimo, "to furnish you with my views in detail as to any advantages the proposed tariff possesses over the existing law," I have the honor to state that, having very carefully considered the important subject, it is my opinion that the advantages to be derived from substituting the bill now before the committees of Congress for the present act, may be enumerated as follows:

1. Reducing the amount of revenue collected, and approximating nearer to a "revenue standard," by which government shall not tax the people more than is absolutely necessary for its actual and reasonable wants.

There can be no question but that the operation of the proposed *bill will* be to reduce the revenue.

The large increase to the free list will, it is believed, not only neutralize the increase of revenue that might be expected from lower rates of duty, but also cause the desired reduction. The statement prepared by the department, exhibiting the amount that the revenue would be reduced, taking the past fiscal year for a guide, by the proposed tariff, may be regarded as a fair index of the actual result. It is, however, proper here to remark, that not only have prices in the European markets ranged very high during the past year, but have still a tendency to advance, and this fact may, under our *ad valorem* system, defy all calculation. Believing, however, that the proposed bill will reduce the revenue, an advantage will be gained by bringing the receipts of the government nearer to its required expenditures.

2. Reducing the present heavy tax on the people by enabling them to procure many articles of necessity, comfort, and convenience, at less prices than they are now compelled, under the existing tariff, to pay.

An examination of the list of articles proposed to be exempt from duty, will exemplify the advantage here suggested. It is only necessary to enumerate, for illustration, earthen and stone-ware, fruits, nuts, pepper, nutmegs, pimento and other spices, oils, salt, vegetables, &c., &c., to show that a saving in duty of from 20 to 40 per cent. will be the means of placing many articles of necessity, comfort, and convenience at much lower than present rates; and if the value of these articles in the foreign market advance on their present high prices, it will offer an additional argument in favor of the new bill.

3. Decreasing to some extent the capital required by the importers and dealers to carry on the like amount of business under the present rates of duty.

Although the warehousing system may be said to accomplish this point, yet the amount of goods warehoused forms but a small proportion of the entire importations; and to a large proportion of the amount of revenue reduced will be the advantage to importers and dealers, in reducing the capital required for their operations.

4. Affording incidental protection to one branch of the industry and labor of the country, *without* its being at the expense of any other branch of industry or labor, and *actually benefiting* all others.

The addition to the free list, in the proposed bill, of the very many raw materials and articles necessarily used for, or in, manufacturing purposes, while the reduction, as a whole, in the rates on articles on which duty is to be assessed, demonstrates the advantages over the present tariff, and establishes the point that not only the manufacturer will be benefited, but every other branch of industry also by the reduction of prices; at the same time, the benefit offered to the manufacturer cannot be taken advantage of by him to raise prices of manufactured articles, as the exemption offers inducement to competition; and the reduction in duty, on many manufactured articles, will be availed of by the foreign manufacturer and producer.

5. Increasing the carrying trade for our commercial marine.

It requires no argument to demonstrate that reduced rates of duty, and the large proposed free list, must increase the amount of importations, and thereby materially improve the carrying trade.

6. Exempting from duty some articles of general use and necessity; other articles to reduce revenue; and, as *a whole*, reducing the rates of duty on the articles not included in exempt list.

An examination of the proposed bill establishes the correctness of this suggested advantage; the result of which being necessarily to furnish the articles to the people at lower prices than at present; and if their foreign value continues to advance, less by the amount of duty which would accrue under the present law.

7. Simplifying the collection of duties; facilitating the labor and difficulty of those engaged in it, and preventing errors and frauds from classification.

A great advantage will be gained by the facility of determining classification under the proposed bill. Articles other than spirituous liquors either pay 25 per cent., or are free; and in case of dispute, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is made conclusive. If *free*, they will be found specified. Under the present law every means and contrivance are adopted to bring articles under a lower schedule than entitled to, to the disadvantage of the revenue and fair dealer; and the government officers are worried and annoyed daily with the disputes as to classification, and compelled to be constantly at work to prevent fraud. No one but those who have been engaged in appraisals can appreciate the advantages of the simplicity of classification in the proposed bill.

Material, which would subject the articles to a higher rate of duty in the present tariff, is ingeniously united with other materials paying a less rate of duty, and so disguised as, in many instances, to defy detection. Cotton mixed with linen; wool mixed with cotton; embroidery arranged so as to appear as if done in the loom, without needle; fabrics made to appear as if only fit exclusively for shoes or buttons, but actually used for other purposes.

8. Remedying the evil now complained of by the cigar manufacturers of the United States, that foreign competition destroys them.

The cigar makers in the United States complain that foreign labor destroys them, and that they cannot prosecute their business. They have, in convention, even resolved to ask Congress to prohibit the importation of cigars from Germany. The admission of leaf tobacco without duty will remove the difficulty, and enable the cigar maker of the United States to compete successfully with the manufactured article from any quarter.

9. Arresting frauds in the revenue, and protecting the fair dealer from unlawful competition.

Under the proposed bill the opportunity for fraud will be diminished, for the reasons assigned in the seventh advantage; and also from many articles, such as diamonds, precious stones, &c., &c., being free, which are now fraudulently introduced to the disadvantage of the honest importer.

10. Promoting the cause of temperance.

It is confidently believed that the admission of pure wines free of duty will be the means of increasing their use, to the exclusion of spirituous liquors, and to some extent checking the ill consequences and evils of intoxication.

11. Encouraging knowledge and intelligence.

Taking all duty off of books, periodicals, &c., is an encouragement of knowledge and intelligence, from which some good to the people must result.

12. Encouraging the culture and manufacture of flax, without detriment to any other product or manufacture.

Exempting flax of a certain value from duty, and machinery for the manufacture of flax, is mentioned as the advantage of this 12th particular.

13. Encouraging the wool-growers of the country.

Exempting wool of a less value than 10 cents per pound will probably materially decrease the importation of the finer article, subject our producers to less competition, and offer additional inducement for attention to the production of the valuable and indispensable article of fine wool, which can be raised so well in the United States.

14. Encouraging a taste for the arts and sciences.

Exempting all philosophical apparatus, books, busts, paintings, statuary, &c., &c., from duty, is well calculated to produce importations of these valuable articles, to the encouragement of the arts and sciences.

Finally. An important step towards the consummation of *free trade;* and as it is morally certain that the rates of duty once decreased, will never be permitted to be set aside for higher, the present bill is one step nearer to free trade and direct taxation for the wants of the government—measures which best serve to protect and sustain the liberties of the country and the happiness of the people.

I have thus, though imperfectly, presented the advantages which, in my judgment, the proposed tariff bill has over the present law; and will, if desired, endeavor to exhibit them yet more in detail in argument before the committees of Congress, if you should request at any time my presence at Washington for that purpose.

It is believed that a reduction of the present rates of duty, as proposed by you, will tend still further to promote the prosperity which the country now enjoys, mainly produced by the existing tariff of 1846, "reducing the duties on imports," superseding the act of 1842.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 145.

WASHINGTON, *March* 2, 1854.

SIR: The additional business at the several custom-houses consequent on the great increase of importations in the United States renders it of vital importance to the despatch of public business, to the correct estimate of duties, and the prompt rendition of accounts, that a tariff on imports should be as simple and plain as possible, of few rates of duty, and such general provisions as are easily understood and applied. The tariff of 1846 was a great improvement on any preceding one, by its division into schedules and general enumeration of articles.

By the bill you have reported to Congress, a much greater advance has been made by reducing the number of schedules, and by placing all manufactures of wool, worsted, cotton, silk, and linen, whether made up or in piece, embroidered, tambored, or otherwise, under one rate of duty. The difficulty of determining the admixture of these articles in one fabric, and whether an article be embroidered or tambored, or not, has led to more vexed questions, contrary opinions and decisions, than all the other articles in the tariff combined; has, in fact, from differences of opinion among United States appraisers, led to different rates of duty being paid on the same article at different ports.

The additions to the free list are also to be defended on the ground of economy. Under the present tariff, there are a great number of articles on which the cost of weighing, gauging, or measuring necessary to ascertain the duty, greatly exceeds the amount collected. The revenue is, in fact, decreased by duties being levied on them; our manufacturers are taxed in the increased cost of their fabrics, their ability to export lessened, and to that extent the importations and revenue of the country diminished.

Permit me, sir, to add my hope that Congress will second you in the contemplated reforms in the tariff, and also in the warehouse system, by the passage of the bills before them.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. WALDEN,
Deputy Collector, Port of New York.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 146.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will please find a copy of a memorial to Congress, in relation to the duty on sheet-steel.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN H. BRINGHURST.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 146—*bis.*

To the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, *Secretary of the Treasury:*

The subscribers, citizens of Philadelphia, respectfully represent:

That they are largely engaged in the manufacture of saws and other articles made from sheet-steel.

They have learned that in your report you recommend the admission of steel in bars free from duty, while you have entirely omitted sheet-steel, which omission will subject the article to a high rate of duty, thereby seriously interfering with their business, preventing them from making many articles now made by them at a small profit, and would be the means of throwing a considerable portion of their trade into the hands of the foreign manufacturers.

The undersigned cannot see the propriety of the discrimination in favor of bar-steel. The process of making the one is precisely similar to the other, until it comes to be finished, when the bar-steel is hammered and the sheet-steel rolled—the cost of rolling into sheets being less than hammering into bars.

Both are used extensively for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, and, in our opinion, should be admitted either free or at a small duty. If any discrimination is made, it should be in favor of sheet-steel, as the competition between the foreign and American manufacturers is greater in articles made from sheet-steel than in articles made from bar-steel.

The undersigned believing that it is not your desire to cripple any one of our industrial branches, therefore trust you will see the propriety of at least placing the article of sheet-steel on as favorable a footing as bar-steel—the one being as much a raw material as the other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN H. BRINGHURST.
HENRY DISSTON.
WILLIAM SWOPE.
JOHN P. VERREE.
WILLIAM CONAWAY.
CHARLES H. LANCE.
W. H. ASHMORE.
THOS. L. MORSS.
JOSEPH HOYLAND

No. 147.

APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK, *March* 4, 1854.

SIR: German steel is made in Germany alone. The ore of which German steel is manufactured, is known in but three places—in Russia, and in the United States, and is found in the vicinity of Remscheidt, near the Rhine, in Germany, which is the only ore worked—that in Russia and the United States being idle, though experiments have been had on them.

The ore from which German steel is produced is called "spathic ore." Steel ore would be a descriptive term.

It is pulverized, then is subjected to what is called a welding heat, when the flux or dross separates from the metal, thus yielding steel at a single operation, without being carbonated, as all iron requires to be when converted to steel. The metal is hammered into the required forms.

All other steel is made from iron ore, bloomed, and run into pig. The pig is re-melted through charcoal, forming refined bar iron; then the bar is converted and carbonated in steel furnaces, and is then steel—just where the German steel is at first process, except as to quality. Charcoal is used in Russia and Swedish iron.

The process in England is as above described, but they use coke for melting, and charcoal for carbonating or converting.

Cast steel is made by melting blistered steel, and pouring it into iron moulds, forming ingots, and then hammered or rolled in shapes or sizes as required.

Spring steel is made by rolling blistered steel into the sizes required for springs.

Tilted steel is made by hammering blistered steel instead of rolling, and is made to imitate German steel.

A great proportion of the importations of German steel to this country is consumed in the manufacture of scythes. It is also used in the manufacture of drawing-knives and trap-springs, used in higher latitudes, as the frost would break springs of other steels. It possesses in a greater degree than any other steel the properties of adhesiveness and tenacity.

Most scythes in use are of German steel; and in some parts of the country, particularly in Pennsylvania, the scythe is sharpened by hammering—hammer and anvil being carried to the field. Other steel, from its brittleness, could not bear this test; it would break and fly.

I may have uselessly occupied the time of the department in giving, as I have, a description of the ore and its qualities, and in stating the process of manufacturing the steel, and its uses to which it is particularly adapted, when the decision of the case will depend mainly on what is known as commercial usage.

In the language of trade, this importation of steel by Messrs. Naylor & Co. is known as Swedish steel here, in England, and at the place of production, and was so known at the period of the enactment of the present tariff; and I am of the opinion that duties should be assessed on its foreign market value at 20 per cent., under schedule "E."

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. POMEROY,
Chairman Board General Appraisers.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

P. S.—I have prepared a table (which is enclosed) to show the difference in the market value between real German steel and English German steel, and also the duties assessed on each.

Also one to show the duties on Swedish iron, and "Solly's" (English) iron, as compared with duties on steel.

Value of 1 ton real German steel in bars, at 47 florins per bundle of 275 pounds each, = 2,200 lbs., is $150 40 per ton.		
Duty on the same at 15 per cent		$22 50
Value of 1 ton English German steel, (falsely so called) spring steel, say £17 10*s*. = $84 70.		
Duty on same at 15 per cent		12 70
Difference in duty		9 80
Value of 1 ton Solly's (δ) iron before being converted into steel, say £15 per ton	$72 60	
30 per cent. duty on the iron is, say		$21 78
Add expenses of converting and rolling, as stated by the importers	12 10	
	84 70	
Duty of 15 per cent. on steel		12 70
Difference in favor of importer		9 08
Value of 1 ton Swedish iron in Liverpool £12 10*s*. = $60 50.		
Duty, 30 per cent., on same		$18 15
Value of 1 ton Swedish steel in bars £16 15*s*. = $81 07.		
Duty on same, 15 per cent		12 15
Difference in favor of importer		6 00

No. 148.

APPRAISERS' OFFICE, NEW YORK,
March 6, 1854.

SIR: The advantages the bill for the proposed tariff possesses over the existing tariff are many, apparent, and important, and I will state them somewhat in detail, but do not propose to enlarge upon them.

In schedule B, (exempt from duty,) it may be noticed that literature is favored in a much larger degree than in the existing tariff, by the exemption of books from duty.

The arts receive large benefits. Manufacture and trade will be prospered under its provisions, receiving free of duties whole classes of articles, as acids, barks, berries, nuts, &c., &c., used in dyeing or composing dyes; dyewood, dyeing drugs, extracts, and decoctions, many gums, oils, &c., &c.

The admission of fruits free of duty is no trifling boon.

It is reasonable to hope that the admission of raw silk free of duty, while it interferes with no interest in the country, will build up, ere long, manufacturing establishments that will provide bread for thousands.

Under the operation of the present tariff, the silk manufacturer converts most of the importations of raw silk into sewings.

Under the proposed tariff we may confidently expect to see this interest very much extended, rivalling in its productions the looms of Spitalfields, if not those of Lyons.

I shall be much disappointed if the admission of wines exempt from duty does not prove a great good—a help to the temperance cause. Our navigation interest must be greatly increased and extended by such exemption.

I am clearly of opinion that a diminution of the revenue will follow the passage of the proposed act.

The proposed tariff is remarkable for its simplicity. Under its provisions little doubt can exist as to the classification of any production or manufacture, thus escaping litigation.

In the December term of the United States court sixteen cases *vs.* "Lawrence" and *vs.* "Maxwell" were decided. The proposed tariff being in operation, much of this litigation would be avoided.

The record of your department will show more fully than I can state, the benefits that will follow, in this particular, the passage of the proposed bill.

It is believed that the tariff under consideration could be more economically administered than that now in existence.

I have the honor to present to the department this view of the advantages to be expected from the enactment of the proposed tariff, and sincerely hope that the simplicty of its form may not be changed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. POMEROY,
Chairman Board General Appraisers.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 149.

NEW YORK, *January* 13, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: Will you allow me to say a few words upon the subject of that recommendation in your late report, to allow wool, costing less than *ten* cents per pound at the place whence imported, to come in free of duty. A similar provision in the tariff act of 1828, allowing wool costing less than *eight* cents per pound to come in free, proved to be exceedingly prejudicial to the interests of the farmers and wool-growers of this country. The amount imported under this provision, and called coarse wool, in the course of a few years exceeded *annually one-half of all the wool raised in all the States and Territories,* and caused universal discontent among the wool-growers of this country. Indeed, this branch of agriculture was nearly destroyed.

The manufacturers upon the seaboard supplied themselves principally with this cheap foreign wool. It came in mixed with dirt; but, when cleaned and assorted, every kind of cloth was manufactured from it, from the coarsest to the finest. In 1845, or 1846, I think, I obtained samples of some of this wool from the custom-house in this

city. Some of these samples, when washed and cleaned, were equal in fineness to the best merino and Saxony wools of the sheep of farmers in Western New York.

I fear the same result will happen, and to a still greater extent, under a provision to import wool costing less than ten cents per pound duty free; *i. e.*, the manufacturers will supply themselves almost entirely with this cheap foreign wool, to the exclusion of American wool. This will most surely again cause widespread discontent among our farmers and wool-growers.

The question whether this country does or can produce all the wool required by our manufacturers, I think may *now* be safely answered in the affirmative. Indeed, it was pretty clearly shown, when the tariff act of 1828 was under discussion, that the country was *then* capable of supplying the manufacturers with all and every description of wool required by them.

Testimony was *then* taken upon this question before a committee of the House of Representatives. Many wool-growers, in different States, were examined before the committee. An elaborate report and speech were made by the late Silas Wright, who was a member of Congress from this State and a member of the committee. This report and speech contain much interesting information upon this subject.

This question of free cheap wool, as it was called, was extensively discussed in this State during the several Presidential elections of 1836, 1840, and 1844, upon the stump and in the public press—the democrats in opposition to, and the whigs in favor of the free wool provision. On the side of the whigs it was asserted that this cheap *coarse* wool was needed by the carpet manufacturers, who could not procure this description of wool in this country; that it was not grown by our farmers, and that therefore they could not be injured by the importation of it. The reply to this by the democrats was, the facts I have stated —that, although it might be true that some very coarse dog's-hair wool, not produced in this country, might be imported, yet all kinds, from the coarsest to the finest, were imported; and that the manufacturers supplied themselves mainly from these importations, while they were protected by a very high duty on cloth. We democrats contended that the practical effect of this provision in the tariff law was *to rob agriculture for the benefit of manufactures.* And was it not so? Did the poor man, did the northern farmer or the southern planter, obtain his supply of woolens for his family and servants any *cheaper* in consequence of this provision? It was the *manufacturer*, and not the *consumer*, who purchased this cheap wool. The cloth is sold by the manufacturer for the highest price he can obtain. If he is protected by a duty, say of thirty per cent., on imported cloths, he will generally be able to add this protective duty to his price. The importer of foreign cloths must, as a general rule, raise his price to the amount of the duty. This will enable the manufacturer here to raise his price also. The consumer, therefore, is not benefited by the introduction of cheap wool. The *loss* falls upon the farmers and wool-growers of this country. The thirty per cent. duty is paid by them *in the depressed price of their wool.* They are compelled to put the price of their wool so low as to be able to compete with the "pauper labor of other coun-

tries," with wools from the plains of Buenos Ayres and the steppes of Russia.

It is perfectly plain to my mind that it is the manufacturers, and not the consumers or purchasers of woolen cloths, who will gain by admitting wool free of duty; and the whigs, who generally will be pleased with this provision, will eventually, I fear, also make *political capital* out of it; for when the famers and wool-growers begin to complain of this provision, as they most surely will, we shall be told that it is a *democratic tariff*—that we democrats have adopted this provision which we so lately and so earnestly condemned.

Wool-growing is now a profitable business in most of the States and Territories of the United States. In a country so extended and embracing so great a variety of soil and climate, there is no reason, certainly, why we should not grow all the wool, and every description or grade of wool, which may be required by the manufacturers in this country.

It has been, I think, a well-founded complaint on the part of our farmers, that not only wool but other agricultural products of foreign countries, linseed, or flaxseed, hides, &c., have been admitted [free,] while the manufactured articles from these raw materials have been subjected to an excessively high duty. It has always appeared to me that, in these cases, there should be no discrimination; that the manufacturer should not ask protection at the expense of the agriculturist, nor the agriculturist at the expense of the manufacturer; but that the duties imposed should be *for revenue only*, and that an *equal* ad valorem duty should be levied upon the raw material and the manufactured article. Raw materials which the farmers of the country do not or cannot produce, stand upon a different footing, and may very properly be admitted free of duty, for the use of those who may engage in the manufacturing of them in this country.

I may have been wrong in my notions upon this subject; but my first impressions were obtained from the discussions in Congress in 1828, and from the report and speech of Mr. Wright, before alluded to. These impressions have been confirmed by subsequent discussions of the tariff question

I have taken the liberty of addressing these remarks to you rather than to the chairman of the committee who may have the subject in charge.

I am and have been a farmer and a wool-grower, on a limited scale, for many years, and should have a right to *petition* Congress upon the subject. But my individual interest alone would not induce me to say a word. I write because I *fear* that a return to the old policy of admitting wool duty free will be injurious to the important business of wool-growing, and *disastrous politically*.

I pray you to excuse the liberty I have taken.

With high respect, your friend and obedient servant,

HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

P. S.—I might add that another evil consequence of admitting wool duty free was experienced in the interior by the injury, and in many

cases utter ruin, of small woolen manufacturing establishments. Those establishments of small capital, the result in many cases of individual enterprise, scattered over the country, and really placed "by the side of the agriculturist," were really of great service and convenience to the farmer. To these he was in the habit of selling his clip of wool or of having it manufactured into cloth, upon shares, for domestic use. The introduction of foreign wool free of duty, made it difficult for these small establishments to compete with the large manufacturing companies upon the seaboard. The mills in the interior, it is true, might also become purchasers of foreign wool, but the transportation from the seaboard to the interior would be against them, and this alone would prevent competition and secure a monopoly to the woolen manufacturers upon the seaboard. But suppose a manufacturing establishment in the interior—say in Ohio—could purchase and import this cheap foreign wool; what would the wool-growers and farmers in the neighborhood say, when they should find the price of their wool, now selling at 40 cents per pound, reduced to 20 cents?

H. J. R.

No. 149—*bis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 21, 1854.

SIR: I have seen and read your letter upon the proposed admission of wool costing ten cents and less per pound free of duty. I am confident the bill, as prepared and sent to the committee, is not subject to the objections you suggest.

Under the tariff of 1842, such might have been the result; but under this bill, which admits wool washed and sorted, costing ten cents or less per pound, free of duty, no such result can possibly take place, the washing and sorting, under it, being impossible; and the doubt is, whether any wool would come in under the provision, and certainly no wool that could compete with any grown in this country. You are mistaken when you state that the growth of wool in this country supplies all that our manufacturers use.

The table of imports for the last six years proves the importation of large quantities as follows, to wit:

For the year 1848	$857,034
1849	1,177,347
1850	1,681,691
1851	3,833,157
1852	1,930,711
1853	2,669,718

And, when taking into consideration that we imported for

1853 woolen goods paying 30 per cent	15,634,981
And woolen goods paying 25 per cent	10,301,867
And woolen goods paying 20 per cent	1,455,659

It is manifest that the growth of wool in the United States bears no proportion to the consumption of the country.

The proposed tariff reduces the 30 per cent. duty on woolen goods to 25 per cent., and increases the 20 per cent. duty on woolen goods to 25 per cent., and fixes the duty on wool at 25 per cent.; and thus the proposed act gives the foreign manufacturer equal advantages with the domestic on woolen goods, and an advantage when the foreign manufacturer gets the wool free of duty; *i. e.*, England, German Zollverein, and Netherlands.

The proposed bill admitting wool costing ten cents and less free of duty, was intended to place our manufacturers of coarse woolen goods on an equal footing with the foreign manufacturer.

The effect of the tariff of 1846 has been to restrain the production of woolen goods by our manufacturers, and to enable the foreign manufacturer to compete to advantage in woolen goods with ours.

If one-third of the woolen goods imported is set down as the cost or value of the wool, it gives an importation of $9,130,835; which added to the $2,669,708, value of the wool imported in the year 1853, makes the gross sum of $11,800,343 of foreign wool imported in the year 1853.

The price of wool is on the increase, and the importation is also on the increase, which would not be the case if wool were admitted free. The first effect of admitting wool free, would be to increase the foreign importation, and stimulating the manufacture in this country; the second would be, in a short time, to supply a greater portion from the production of our manufactures, and reduce the importation of woolen goods; and it is believed that the price of wool in this country would not be materially affected by admitting the foreign wool free.

The admission free of duty of wool washed and sorted, costing ten cents or less per pound, could have no effect whatever upon the price of domestic wool.

When you wash wool it is reduced one-half, all the dirt being taken out; and when you sort wool, all the fine goes into a different parcel, and the coarse wool only will come in free of duty, under the proposed tariff.

Yours, respectfully.

No. 150.

U. S. Appraisers' Office, Philadelphia,
March 7, 1854.

Sir: Enclosed I send you an analysis of the places of production, uses, and properties, of the proposed free list, which may be of use to the Committee of Ways and Means in the consideration of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON G. WESTCOTT.

Hon. James Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Analysis of the places of production, uses, and properties, of the proposed free list.

Acids, Benzoic, boracic, citric, and tartaric. Benzoic acid, product of Benzoin; a resinous substance which exudes from a tree growing in Sumatra, Java, Santa Fé, &c.; used chiefly in perfumery and in one or two medicinal preparations manufactured abroad. Boracic acid, the crude, found native in Tuscany; used in the manufacture of borax. Citric acid, the acidity of limes, lemons, &c.; prepared by chemists in the United States and elsewhere; used in the arts and as medicine. Tartaric acid; manufactured from argols, or crude tartar; used medicinally and chemically.

Aloes.—Inspissated juice of the leaves of the aloe plant, or shrub; the growth of different countries—Africa, East and West Indies, &c.; used in medicine.

Alum is prepared from earths and alum ores; principally found in Italy; used medicinally and otherwise.

Amber.—Employed in pharmacy and the arts; a kind of fossil resin; obtained chiefly from the shores of the Baltic; occasionally found in the United States in combination with minerals.

Ambergris.—A supposed fatty secretion from the whale; collected from the sea, where it is found floating; used in perfumery.

Alcornoque.—A bark; the product of South America; used as medicine, though not officinal.

Anchovies.—Small fish pickled; from the Mediterranean, &c.

Angora, Thibet, and other goats' hair, or mohair, unmanufactured.

Animal carbon.—Prepared by charring bones; used for chemical purposes.

Animals, living.

Aniseed.—Seed of the anise plant; native of Egypt; cultivated in the south of Europe, in Malta and Spain, and occasionally in our own gardens; used as a medicinal corrective, &c.

Annato, rancon, or orleans; pulp of seed of a tree growing in South America; used as a coloring matter.

Antimony, crude, and regulus of; a metallic ore, found principally in France and Germany; from whence imported to the United States; used largely in chemicals and medicines.

Argols, crude or refined; cream of tartar when refined. Argols, when crude, is formed during the fermentation of wines by a deposition in the casks; prepared principally in France.

Arrowroot.—Fecula of the plant called maranta; native of West Indies; cultivated in the southern part of the United States and elsewhere; a nutritious diet and demulcent.

Arsenic.—Found native associated with many ores; it is used chemically in the arts, and as medicine; is furnished from abroad.

Asphaltum, or mineral pitch or tar; greater part brought from the Dead sea, on whose shores it is thrown up; also from Tar lake, in Trinidad; used in the arts.

Assafœtida.—A gum resinous exudation from root of ferula assafœtida; native of Persia and neighboring regions; used chiefly as medicine.

Barilla.—Impure corbonate of soda; the product of Spain, Sicily,

and various other countries; used in the arts and for chemical and manufacturing purposes.

Barks, used for medicines, dyeing, tanning, or other purposes.

Barytes, sulphate of; employed in pharmacy in manufacture of chloride of barium; imported from France, Germany, and England.

Bells, when old, and bell-metal, fit only to be remanufactured.

Berries, nuts, flowers, and vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing, or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture.

Bismuth.—A metallic body, used in composition of pewter, in types, and for other purposes; it is found native as an oxide, sulphuret, and in combination with other minerals, in Germany, France, and England, and elsewhere abroad.

Bitter apples.—Bitter cucumber, the fruit of colocynth; grows in Turkey, islands of Archipelago, Africa, Asia, &c.; used solely as medicine.

Bleaching powder.—Chloride of lime; used also medicinally and as a disinfectant; manufactured in England, &c.

Blue or Roman vitriol.—Sulphate of copper; found occasionally in nature, but mostly prepared from copper ores.

Bolting cloths.

Books, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound.

Borax.—A salt of soda; found in Thibet, Persia, Saxony, and South America; used as a flux for metals, and in medicine.

Boucha leaves.—Growing at Cape of Good Hope; different species, and used medicinally.

Brass in pigs or bars.—Metal composed of copper and zinc; principal manufactories in England, Germany, and Sweden.

Brass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Brazil paste.

Brazil wood, brazilletto, and all other dye-woods in sticks.

Breccia, or pudding-stone; a compound of stones or pebbles united by a common cement of Italian origin.

Brimstone, unrefined or in rolls; is found almost pure in Sicily, and in some parts of Italy; obtained by roasting pyrites and from other ores; used in the manufacture of gunpowder, oil of vitriol, in medicine, &c.; imported largely in crude state.

Bristles.—Russia is their source; from whence imported by brush-makers, &c.

Bronze liquor.—An amalgam composed of copper, tin, or other mineral prepared in a menstruum; manufactured everywhere.

Bullion, gold and silver.

Burgundy pitch.—A resin from the *pinus abies*, a native of Europe and Asia, and from various species of pine in parts of Europe, from whence imported; used medicinally.

Burrstones, wrought or unwrought.

Cabinets of coins.—Medals and collections of antiquities.

Cadmium.—A mineral found in Silesia—is scarce; forms a beautiful pigment. Some of its preparations have been used as an external remedy.

Calamine.—A native carbonate of zinc; the product of England, France, and elsewhere; used chemically in the arts, and some of its preparations as medicine.

Calomel and other mercurial preparations.

Cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof, not set.

Camphor, crude.—Product of a tree (the Laurus camphora;) a native of China, Japan, and other parts of Asia; imported chiefly from Canton, also from Batavia, Singapore, Calcutta, and London; used as medicine.

Cantharides, or blistering fly; abound most in Spain, Italy, and the south of France; used as name indicates.

Cassia buds.—The dried fruits or berries of the cassia tree; the produce of Japan; used as an aromatic, and in the manufacture of perfumery.

Castorum.—Obtained from the beaver; brought from the northern part of American continent, or from Russian dominions; used as medicine.

Chalk.—A carbonate of lime, under various forms and qualities; used in the arts, and, when pure, medicinally.

Chronometers, box and ship, and parts thereof.

Clay, wrought or unwrought.

Cobalt.—A metal, found in combination; used in coloring, painting, &c.; product of Sweden and elsewhere.

Cochineal.—An insect, collected chiefly in Mexico; also found in our southern States and in West India islands; it is used in dyeing, &c.

Cocoa and cocoa shells—The seed or nuts of the cocoa tree; grows in West Indies and parts of South America; used in manufacture of cocoa beverage and chocolate.

Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax.

Coffee, from whatever country imported.

Coins, gold, silver, and copper.

Copper, for sheating of vessels.

Copper, in pigs or bars.

Copper ore.

Copper, when imported for United States mint.

Copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured.

Cork-tree bark, unmanufactured; the bark of the Quercus liber; grows in France, Italy, and Spain; used for bottle-corks, in the manufacture of Spanish black, &c.

Cotton.

Cream of tartar.—Bitartrate of potash, a sediment which collects on the bottom and sides of vessels in which wine is kept, called argols in crude state, and used for chemical manufacturing purposes; when pure, used extensively as medicine; imported from France.

Cubebs.—The berries of the Piper cubeba; native of Java, Penang, and other parts of East Indies; used medicinally.

Cudbear.—A vegetable powder, used in coloring; from Sweden, Norway, Scotland, &c.

Diamond gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, set or not set.

Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set.

Dragon's blood.—A balsam, the produce of a species of ratan, from

Sumatra and Borneo; used in paints and varnishes; has been used as medicine.

Dried pulp.

Dyeing drugs, and other articles and materials solely used in composing dyes.

Earthen and stone ware.

Emery, in lump, not pulverized; exists largely in Isle of Naxos, also in Germany, Italy and Spain; used for polishing.

Engravings, etchings, or plates, bound or unbound.

Extract and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods.

Extract of indigo.

Extract of madder.

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.

Flaxseed, the product of Russia, Prussia, Italy, Egypt, and the United States; used in manufacture of linseed oil, and in growing flax.

Flints.—Silicious body, used for gun-flints, and, finely levigated, enters the composition of fine pottery ware, also for building.

Fruit, as follows, viz: bananas, currants, citron, dates, figs, grapes, lemons, limes, oranges, plantains, prunes, pineapples, raisins, shaddocks, tamarinds, yams, and all fruits whatever, whether green, ripe, dried, preserved, or pickled, except fruits preserved in brandy.

Fuller's earth.—Fine-grained, greenish, or yellowish clay; found in several counties in England; used in the art of fulling cloths.

Furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin.

Furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin.

Gamboge, a gum resinous exudation; collected in Siam, Cochin China, and elsewhere; imported from Canton and Calcutta; it is used medicinally, also as a pigment, and in miniature painting.

Ginger, green, ripe, or preserved; a native of East Indies and China; used as a condiment, article of diet, and in medicine.

Goldbeaters' skin.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed; provided that all the regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with.

Green turtle; tortoise-shell unmanufactured.

Guano, and all other substances used exclusively for manures.

Gum-arabic, the product of the Acacia vera; growing in Arabia and many parts of Africa; used in the arts, and medicinally; the East India and other varieties are of an inferior quality.

Gum, Barbary; obtained from Barbary; a species of gum-arabic.

Gum, East India, from India; also a variety of gum-arabic.

Gum Jedda, a Turkish gum-arabic.

Gum Senegal: this variety of gum first introduced by the Dutch in their settlement on the west coast of Africa.

Gum substitute, or burnt starch.

Gum tragacanth, exuded juice from the bark of the Astragalus verus; collected in Persia; employed in medicine and pharmacy.

Gutta-percha, unmanufactured; a product of the East Indies; an exudation from the tree, very similar to caoutchouc, and much used in the arts.

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured.

Horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, hoofs, and teeth, unmanufactured.

Household and personal effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.

India-rubber, unmanufactured, the milky juice of different plants in hot countries; extensively used.

India-rubber, milk of.

Indigo, an article obtained by the maceration of tropical and other plants; manufactured at Bengal, Madras, Guatemala, &c.; used as a dye, &c.

Ipecacuanha is the root of the Cephalus ipecacuanhar; imported from South America, and used as a medicine.

Iridium, a metallic body; found in other ores, and enters into several chemical combinations.

Iris or *orris root*, the root of a plant, native of Italy, and used medicinally.

Ivory, unmanufactured.

Ivory-nuts, or vegetable ivory.

Jalap, the root of the Ipomea jalapa; native of Mexico; used as a medicine.

Junk, old.

Kelp, an impure carbonate of soda; manufactured in the western islands and on western shores of Scotland; used by soap-makers, &c.

Kermes, a dye, much esteemed; an insect; is of Persian origin.

Lac dye; produced in Bengal, Siam, &c., on the leaves of certain trees, by an insect; a red dye.

Lac spirits.

Lastings, suitable for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively.

Leeches.

Lemon-juice.

Lime-juice.

Linseed. (See flax-seed.)

Liquorice root; native of south of Europe, and cultivated in England; used for various purposes.

Machinery, exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods.

Madder, ground, and madder-root; native of Europe, Asia Minor, and India; successfully cultivated in Holland, &c.; used as a dye.

Manganese; brilliant metallic body; used chemically, in forming bleaching powder, in glazing, coloring enamels, and in the manufacture of porcelain; is found in France, Germany, England, and diffused generally throughout mineral kingdom; but little of it in United States.

Manna.—The concrete juice of different species of the *ornus;* the growth of Sicily is best; used as medicine.

Manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for manufacture of shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively.

Maps and charts.

Marble, in rough, slab, or block, manufactured; the better kind from Italy, France, &c.

Marble, manufactures of.

Marine coral, unmanufactured.

Medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins in a crude state.

Mineral blue.

Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts: provided that no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement that can be fitted for use.

Moss, and other vegetable substance, used for mattresses.

Music, and music-paper, with lines, bound or unbound.

Natron.—A native sesqui-carbonate of soda; exists in Egypt, in northern Africa, and elsewhere; used in the arts.

Nickel.—A metal; sparingly found native at Westerwald, in Bohemia, &c.; used in German silver ware.

Nut-galls.—Excrescences upon the *quercus alba*, and other species of oak; the best collected in Syria and Asia Minor, called Aleppo; employed in the manufacture of tannic acid, as a medicine, &c.

Nutmegs.—The fruit of the Moschata; product of the East Indies; used medicinally as a condiment, &c.

Nuts—viz: almonds, Brazil nuts, cocoanuts, Madeira nuts, Pecan nuts, peanuts, filberts, walnuts, hazelnuts, pistachio, and all other nuts used for food, or for medicinal or manufacturing purposes.

Nux vomica.—The seeds of the Strychnos nux vomica; native of the East Indies; an active poison; used medicinally.

Oakum.

Ochres, and ochrey earths, used in the composition of painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil.

Oil, spermaceti, whale or other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the product of such fisheries.

Oils, palm, cocoanut, and olive; olive when pure, and not otherwise.

Opium.—Concrete juice of capsules of the Papauer somniferum; produced in Turkey, India, and elsewhere, and used as medicine.

Orange and lemon peel.

Orpiment.—Yellow sulphuret of arsenic; best specimens from Persia; used as coloring by artists, &c.

Osier, or willow, for basketmakers' use, prepared or unprepared.

Paintings and statuary: provided the same be imported in good faith, as objects of taste and not of merchandise.

Palm leaf, unmanufactured.

Patent mordant.—Used in dyeing, to give fixedness to colors; composed generally of mineral substances.

Paving-stones, paving and roofing-tiles, and bricks.

Pearls, set or not set; and mother-of-pearl.

Pepper, pimento, and spices of all kinds.

Personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

Pewter, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Platina, unmanufactured; scarce; found in South America, in Spain, and in Asiatic Russia.

Polishing-stones.

Pumice, and pumice-stone; used for polishing metals, marble, and

wood; found in or near volcanoes; the island of Lipari, in the Mediterranean, is formed of pumice-stone.

Quicksilver.—Metallic mercury, found in various parts of the world—in Spain, South America, &c.

Rags, of whatever material.

Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured.

Rhubarb.—The root of Rheum palmatum, and other species; importation consists of Chinese, Russian, and European rhubarbs; used as medicine.

Rotten-stone.—An earthy mineral, found in England, (for polishing.)

Rocu, or *roucou.*—(See annato, the same.)

Safflower.—The flowers of Carthamus tinctorius, dyers' saffron; a native of Egypt, cultivated in Europe and America; used also as a medicine.

Saffron, and saffron cake.

Sago; farina of Sagus rumphii; native of East India islands; an article of diet.

Sal-ammoniac.—Muriate of ammonia; used chemically and medicinally.

Salt, of all kinds.

Saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, refined or crude; is found in India, Egypt, Italy, &c.; also an artificial production, used in manufacture of gunpowder and otherwise.

Salts, Epsom, Glauber, and Rochelle.

Sardines, in salt or oil; a species of fish taken on our coasts; also in Spain, France, &c.

Sarsaparilla.—The root of a plant growing in South America and West Indies; used medicinally.

Seedlac.—A variety of lac from the East Indies; used in the arts, in manufacture of sealing-wax, &c.

Sheathing metal.

Sheathing paper.

Shellac.—(See seedlac.)

Seeds, viz: hempseed, rapeseed, grass, mustard, clover, canary, cardamom, cummin, caraway, coriander, and seeds of all kinds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes.

Silk, raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon; not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

Skins and hides, raw, of all kinds, whether dried, salted or pickled, or in the hair; except sheepskins with the wool on, manufactured or unmanufactured.

Slates and slate pencils.

Smalts.—A blue glass, which, when powdered, is a beautiful blue; used chiefly in painting; manufactured in Germany and Norway.

Specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany.

Sponges.—Smyrna is the great market for sponge.

Spunk, of the mushroom genus; has been used as medicine; best brought from Siberia.

Squills.—Root of Scilla maritima; grows on the Mediterranean, borders of France, Italy, Spain, Greece, &c.; used in medicine.

Steel, in bars, shear, or German.

Stolle's arcanum.—Used in the manufacture of sugar.

Sumac.—Used for tanning light-colored leathers; grows in Hungary and Illyrian provinces.

Tallow, marrow and other grease, and soap-stocks and soap-stuffs.

Tapioca.—A modification of starch; used as diet.

Tea, from whatever country imported.

Terne, tin plates.

Terra japonica, or catechu; extract from wood of Mimosa catechu, growing in India; used in tanning skins, and as a brown dye.

Tin foil.

Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks.

Tin, in plates or sheets.

Tin plates, galvanized.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.

Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured; native of the tropical seas.

Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots.

Turmeric.—Root of Curcuma longa; imported from Java, China, Bengal, &c.; used as a dye; has been used as medicine.

Type metals, and old types, fit only to be remanufactured.

Vanilla beans.—Fruit of Epidendrum vanilla; cultivated in Mexico; used for perfuming chocolate, &c.

Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds.

Waste, or *shoddy.*

Watches, and parts of watches.

Watch materials, of all kinds.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise; professional books; implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States: provided that this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in manufacturing establishments or for sale.

Weld, or dyers' wood; native of Britain, Italy, and other parts of Europe; used in dyeing.

Whiting, or Paris white; variety of prepared chalk or carbonate of lime; used in common paints.

Wines, of all kinds, except imitations of wines and adulterated wines.

Woad, or *pastel.*—A plant indigenous in Europe; dyestuffs.

Woods, viz: cedar, lignumvitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose, and satin wood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured, and fire-wood.

Wool, unmanufactured, washed, assorted, and in bales, bags or packages, of the value in the foreign port, at the period of exportation, of 10 cents per pound, or less.

Zinc, spelter, or teuteneque, in sheets or pigs.

No. 151.

U. S. Appraisers' Office, Boston,
February 28, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of the bill of the proposed tariff,

requesting my views in detail as to any advantages it possesses over the existing tariff.

In reply I would respectfully state, that it possesses very many advantages over the existing tariff, and among these the following are suggested to my mind. Having but one rate of duty on all descriptions of goods liable to duty, with the exception of liquors, it greatly simplifies and lessens the duties of very many clerks employed in the custom-houses: Take, for instance, a single clerk—the impost clerk—who calculates the duties; instead of footing up four, five, six, seven, or eight columns, changing the foreign currency into dollars, and calculating the duties, he would have, under the proposed bill, as a general thing, but one column to foot up, and but one calculation to make, saving as much labor and time in proportion as there were different rates of duty. This principle will apply to all the clerks engaged in making up the various abstracts for the use of the department at Washington. It would also greatly facilitate the importer in the making of his entry, in its passage through the various offices in the custom-house, and in gaining possession of his goods.

By the existing tariff *three* rates of duty are levied on manufactures of wool, three rates on cottons, three rates on laces, three on linens, four on wood and manufactures of wood, &c., &c. These different rates of duty levied on manufactures of the same material is the source of much labor, causing doubt and controversy as to their proper classification, leading the importer to protest against paying the higher rates of duty on all this description of goods, and is the constant source of litigation. Permit me to give one or two illustrations of the fact. Under the existing tariff "all blankets" are charged with the duty of twenty per centum. Broadcloths, pilot-cloths, petershams, beaver-cloths, flushings, &c., &c., with thirty per centum duty. To evade paying thirty per centum on most kinds of woolen goods intended for clothing, and to save ten per cent., the merchant directs his agent in Europe to have the coarser description of coatings, such as beaver-cloths, pilot-cloths, petershams, flushings, duffils, &c., to be manufactured in pieces of four and a half yards, with a dividing line or black mark of one-half of an inch in width in the centre, intended to represent a pair of blankets, and invoices them as "Mackinaw blankets," and enters the same at twenty per cent. At some of the ports these goods have passed the custom-house at twenty per cent., while at this port the appraisers have invariably made their return on invoices of said goods as "manufactures of wool," liable to thirty per cent. duty. Against this decision of the appraisers the importers protest, and in several instances have brought suits against the government for excess of duty: at one time successful, and again, in a higher court, unsuccessful. It is, and has been, and will be, so long as the present tariff exists, the fruitful source of litigation.

By the existing tariff thread laces are made to pay twenty per cent.; cotton and silk laces, twenty-five per cent.; and laces embroidered with a needle, thirty per cent.; and those embroidered by machinery, twenty-five per cent. The consequence of levying so many rates of duty on one article—trimming laces—has been the cause of much unnecessary labor, producing a diversity of practice at different ports,

controversy, protest, and litigation. Since the passage of the present tariff law, machinery has been invented, whereby laces are woven to imitate thread laces in material, quality, and figure; and the importer claims to enter them as thread laces, being invoiced as such. The officers of the customs, taking the ground that this article was not known in commerce at the passage of the tariff act of 1846, subject the article to an additional duty of five per cent., as an article manufactured of linen and cotton. The importer appeals, protests, and, in one instance, has recovered the excess of duty by decision of the district court. Thread laces, as you no doubt are aware, are made on a cushion, with a needle, by hand.

A great variety of woolens are imported for ladies' wear, and the lining for gentlemen's cloaks, invoiced as flannels printed, in order to save the 5 per cent. duty—flannels being liable to only 25 per cent., while woolens are subject to 30 per cent. duty.

Cotton velvets are taxed 20 per cent.; velveteens 25 per cent.; the consequence is, the merchant enters all at the lowest rate of duty; and so nearly are the two allied in quality and appearance, in many instances, that it is difficult to draw the line between them.

Cotton gloves pay but 20 per cent., while all other gloves pay 30 per cent. If the merchant enters them at 20 per cent., every dozen pair of gloves must be examined, to see if there be no embroidery upon them, or silk wristers, or mixed with any other material.

Manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component *material of chief value*, and manufactures of metal, or of which metal shall be a component material of chief value, are made to pay 30 per cent. This also is the cause of much difficulty, and the source of great diversity of practice at the various ports. For instance, a great proportion of the higher cost vestings are composed of three and four materials, viz: cotton, silk, wool, and tinsel. The difficulty consists in ascertaining the material of chief value; and, as a matter of course, the merchant makes his entry as silk, or silk and cotton, or fancy vesting, paying but 25 per cent. duty. An analysis has to be made, to determine the relative value; and as these materials differ in various styles of vesting, as a matter of necessity, a diversity of practice will prevail at the different ports, and cannot be remedied except by adopting the bill proposed, or one assimilating to it.

This difficulty, so far as where wool is the material of chief value, has been settled by instructions from your predecessor in office, under date of April 14, 1852, by subjecting the article to the highest rate of duty chargeable on either of its component parts, whether of chief value or not, under the existing provision of the 20th section of the tariff act of 1842. In circular instructions of the Treasury Department, November 30, 1853, under the head of "Fabrics," metal must constitute the material of chief value, in order to make the article pay 30 per cent.; and so ought wool to be the material of chief value to pay 30 per cent., as declared in the law of 1846, and not by being merely a component part, under the 20th section of the law of 1842.

Articles composed of linen and cotton, not being specially provided for in the existing tariff, are subjected to the duty of 25 per cent.—the duty being assessed on the material paying the highest rate of duty,

under the 20th section of the tariff act of 1842. The importers protest paying 25 per cent. duty, stating in their protests that the tariff act of 1846, section 3d, levies a duty of 20 per cent. on all goods not specially provided for; and as the manufacture of linen and cotton, when combined, is not provided for, 20 per cent. is all that can be justly claimed.

The effect of levying different rates of duty, and more especially of different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material, or on the same article, although differing in material, is detrimental both to the interest of the government and the honest, conscientious merchant. For instance, an importer has an invoice of ten cases of laces; he goes to the custom-house and makes his entry as laces; pays the lowest rate of duty, leaving the question to be determined by the appraisers whether they are thread, cotton, silk, or embroidered. As the law requires but one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of goods, wares, or merchandise, to be sent to the appraisers' stores for examination and appraisement, the chances are, that although the one package designated for examination may be found to be correctly charged with duty, the nine other packages possibly may have been cotton, silk, or embroidered laces, liable to 25 or 30 per cent. duty. On the other hand, when goods are found to be incorrectly entered, the merchant is subjected to delay and inconvenience in consequence of the change of duty, in having to go a second time to the custom-house and pay the additional duty in order to get possession of his goods. The records of this office show that the rate of duty was changed by the appraisers in three hundred and eighteen instances during the last past six months.

This diversity of opinion in relation to the true construction of the law under the existing tariff relative to the proper rate of duty on a great variety of goods is not confined to the local officers of the customs, but is of frequent occurrence at headquarters, particularly upon every change of the administration. Numerous instances could be cited where circular instructions have been reversed; but one will suffice, to wit: Soon after the passage of the present existing tariff, collectors and other officers of the customs were instructed to charge 30 per cent. on linencambric handkerchiefs when hemstitched, as being made up in part by hand; and 20 per cent. when not hemmed or embroidered. This was reversed by instructions under date of December 31, 1847, as follows: "Handkerchiefs, pocket, although hemmed or otherwise prepared for use, being articles *carried* and not *worn*, within the meaning of the law, to be entitled to entry, if not tambored or embroidered, at the appropriate rate of duty, according to the component material."

The above was reversed by instructions of January 28, 1850, as follows: "A question as to the proper classification, under the existing laws, of *pocket handkerchiefs*, hemmed or otherwise prepared for use, having been recently submitted to this department, it has been decided, after due examination, that, in view of the evident intention of the law, *handkerchiefs of all kinds* are to be considered as comprehended in the classification made in schedule C of the tariff act of July 30, 1846, as articles worn by men, women, or children, and are consequently liable to the duty 30 per cent. ad valorem."

I recollect, in one instance, of the decision of the department being reversed in the short period of twenty days.

It is next to impossible to produce uniformity at the different ports—the opinions of men differing both as to the article, its uses, and to the construction given to the law, as well even, in some instances, as to the proper construction of treasury instructions. In fact, since writing the above, two complaints have been made to me for charging a greater duty here on lace sleeves, stomachers, and cravats, by ten per cent., than is charged in New York.

To show how men differ in opinion in construing a law, which to my mind could not be made more clear, explicit, definite, and to the point, I will instance one more case. Under schedule C of the tariff act of 1846, in regard to embroidered goods, the language used is as follows: "Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tambored, in the *loom* or *otherwise*, by *machinery*, or with the *needle*, or other *process*," thirty per centum ad valorem. The local appraisers took the ground that the law comprehended all tambored and embroidered goods, whether manufactured in the *loom*, by *machinery*, with the *needle*, or other *process*. The board of general appraisers, to whom the investigation of the subject of embroideries was committed in the year 1851, reported to the department that the terms used in schedule C, "tambored or embroidered," can only be applied to those fabrics figured or ornamented by the employment of the needle, and all other tambored or embroidered goods in the piece, manufactured in the loom or by machinery, to pay according to the material of which they may be composed. The department approved of the report of the general appraisers, and issued instructions in conformity thereto.

Should the bill proposed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury be enacted by Congress, and become a law, all the attempts now made to pass goods through the custom-house at a lower rate of duty than what the law contemplated; all controversy between the merchants and officers of the customs; all litigation in regard to questions of duty; all attempts to pass goods through the customs by a new nomenclature; all diversity of practice at the different ports on the same description of goods, which now prevails in the assessments of duties, owing to different rates of duty being placed upon the same material, as well as different constructions being given to the law, will be wholly done away with; producing a saving to the government in the foregoing particulars of thousands and thousands of dollars, to say nothing of time and labor. Indeed, the requirements of the constitution of the United States, demanding uniformity in the assessment of duties, and forbidding preferences in any one individual or port over another, cannot ever be fully and effectually complied with except by the adoption of a tariff bill like the one proposed, having, as a general rule, but one rate of duty on all descriptions of goods.

The bill proposed very far surpasses every other bill ever proposed or adopted, for the reasons already stated; and beyond all these, the important and main reason that it will afford an equal benefit to every interest, operate justly and equally on all branches of industry in the various sections of our country, give a sufficient revenue to meet the

wants of the government, and yet incidentally and equally protect all kinds of labor.

It cannot be charged that this proposed bill is got up for the exclusive benefit of any particular interest or branch of industry, for all and every description of industry and labor will alike share the protection it incidentally gives in raising a sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government.

The articles enumerated, and which the bill proposes to make free of duty, are wholly of that class, with one or two exceptions, which do not directly or indirectly come into competition with any of the great or small industrial interests of our country, and therefore the legitimate and only proper articles to be made free in the reduction of the revenue. In making so many articles free of duty, articles not produced in this country, but which of necessity enter into the every day wants of almost every family in our land, will greatly contribute to promote prosperity and happiness to all the inhabitants of our widespread domain. This of itself is a strong argument in favor of the bill proposed, over the existing tariff.

The day has passed away when it was thought expedient and equitable, in enacting a tariff law, to protect certain classes of manufactures with a high minimum and specific duty; in some instances where cottons costing under 30 cents the square yard were deemed to have cost that amount, the actual duty levied exceeding 100 per cent.

The act of 1846, in this respect, was far in advance of all previous revenue laws, and with still greater propriety can the same be said of the bill proposed, inasmuch as no particular interest is benefited and protected beyond and at the expense of others. The present tariff, as I have before shown, is unjust and unequal in this respect, the fact being that the manufacturers of broadcloths are receiving, in effect, a bonus indirectly of 10 per centum over and beyond the manufacturer of blankets; five per centum more than manufacturers of worsted and cotton; five per centum more than manufacturers of bockings, baizes, flannels, &c.; and ten per centum more than manufacturers of linen, an important interest just now commencing operations on an extended scale. It appears to me to be as unconstitutional to benefit one branch of industry to the extent the existing tariff does over another branch, as it would be to enact a law authorizing the merchants of New York to enter their goods ten per cent. less than the merchants of Boston; because, perchance, New York must be favored, being the great commercial emporium. There can be no good and sufficient reason shown why the manufacturer of cloths and cassimeres should receive at the hands of the government fifty per cent. more protection than the manufacturer of blankets; all made from the same material, being equally necessary and useful.

Should the bill proposed become a law, the question being definitely settled relative to the proper classification of the articles to be taxed, and those made free; and should it appear in future years to produce more revenue, in consequence of the rapid growth of our country and the increase of commerce, than required to meet the wants of the government, how readily and satisfactorily could it be adjusted by simply reducing the per cent. upon all the articles taxed, without any other

change or revision. On the other hand, should it be shown that the importations had decreased—which is not probable—add a sufficient per cent. to produce the amount of revenue required by the government.

This bill so simplifies the whole matter relative to the collection of the revenue, that it renders void all attempts to introduce well known articles of importation under new names, with some slight modification of the fabric—such, for instance, as blankets for coatings, velvets for velveteens, so as to take them out of the class to which they belong, and enter them at a lower rate of duty—by effectually putting a stop to all conflicting opinions as to the true construction of law, as well as to differences of practice at the various ports; preventing all litigation growing out of questions relative to the proper rate of duty; producing uniformity of practice in the assessment of duties; saving time, labor, and money; all of which advantages over the existing tariff will be attained by the substitution of the bill proposed for the one now in force; and which, in my judgment, will commend it to the wise, discriminating judgment and favorable consideration of the honorable bodies constituting the national legislature, as I am confident they do to all our importers.

Permit me to suggest the propriety of striking out the words "after the passage of this act," in section 5, line 3, for the following reasons: The existing law permits all goods, wares, and merchandise to remain in the public stores one year. Suppose this bill to be passed and approved the thirty-first day of July next; the merchant who had goods in the warehouse on the thirtieth of said month would be deprived of the benefit of this act, while the merchant warehousing his goods on the first day of August—two days subsequently—would derive all its advantages.

Under the existing tariff, manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufacture of cloth suitable for the manufacture of shoes, boots, or buttons, exclusively, are made liable to five per cent. duty. By the bill proposed, the same goods are made free. I presume it was the intention of the framers of the law, as also of the bill proposed, to benefit both the boot and shoe manufacturers and the maker of buttons. This is true with regard to the button manufacturer, but to the manufacturer of boots and shoes, in its practical operation, a complete nullity. The button manufacturer, in order to receive the benefit of this provision, instructs his agents in Europe to cause his lastings, mohair cloth, and other articles used in the manufacture of buttons, to be punched or cut with a chisel at intervals of about six or eight inches. thereby rendering the article perfectly useless except for making buttons. On the other hand, the boot and shoe manufacturers receive *no* benefit, for the reason that, to have their goods punched or cut as the button manufacturer does, would destroy them for the making of boots and shoes, and, consequently, are obliged to import their goods in whole pieces, paying the higher duty of twenty-five per cent.

I have never known an instance where the boot and shoe manufacturers have been benefited by this provision; and as lastings are extensively used by shoe manufacturers, upholsterers, carriage-makers, and for various other purposes, I cannot see the justice of enefiting

exclusively the button manufacturer over the equally deserving manufacturers using the same material, and would respectfully recommend that it be stricken from the free list.

In consonance with the established principles set forth in the bill, of making only those articles free which do not come into competition with those produced here, I would respectfully recommend that *graphite*, commonly called plumbago, a carburet of iron, be added to the free list. It is a mineral production, found in great purity at Borrowdale, in Cumberland, and used in the manufacture of pencils and crucibles, and in burnishing iron to protect it from rust.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. J. F. ALLEN, *Appraiser*.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 152.

WASHINGTON, *March* 6, 1854.

SIR: A memorial has been addressed to her Majesty's government, by the Chamber of Commerce at Belfast, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose herewith, setting forth the advantages which would result to British industry and to American consumers from a reduction of the present duty levied upon sewed and embroidered muslins in the United States.

The circumstances connected with this branch of industry in Ireland, and which are alluded to in the above-named memorial, render it a subject of peculiar interest to her Majesty's government; and I have consequently been instructed to call the especial attention of the government of the United States to the subject, as one particularly meriting their favorable consideration. I would consequently request you, sir, to bring it under the consideration of the proper department of the United States government, with a view to the inclusion of the articles in question in the list of those which have been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, as fair subjects for the liberal commercial legislation which has been proposed for their adoption.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY.

No. 152—*bis*.

TO LORD CLARENDON, *&c., &c.:*

The memorial of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce showeth:

That the Secretary of the Treasury to the government of the United States has lately intimated his intention to propose the free admission of a number of articles on which hitherto a high ad valorem duty has been charged.

That while it is intended by the American Executive to abolish the duties upon linen cloth, which, if sanctioned by Congress, will prove of inestimable benefit to Ireland, it is to be deeply regretted that another branch of industry nearly as important, viz: sewed or embroidered muslins, has not been included in the contemplated free list, particularly as it has since been understood that the Secretary of the United States Treasury would have been favorably disposed towards admitting this class of fabrics also, had a timely representation been made to him.

That the sewed muslin trade is of the greatest moment to Ireland, inasmuch as it affords a means of livelihood to 200,000 or 300,000 females, who would otherwise have no occupation; that it not only has saved large numbers of them from becoming inmates of our workhouses, but in very numerous instances has led to a considerable transfer of the inmates of the workhouses to their own houses, where the trade is carried on.

That independent, therefore, of the money annually spent in wages, supposed to amount to upwards of a million of pounds sterling, the advantage, on the score of morality, of these young people being placed under the control of their parents, is not to be overlooked.

That of the entire quantity of sewed muslins produced in Ireland, £500,000 worth is said to be yearly exported to the United States, where no similar manufacture exists—the high value of female labor there preventing the attempt; so that no opposition can arise on the plea of protection to native industry.

That as Britain is the largest customer America has for her cotton-wool, and as the finest qualities of sea-island cotton are extensively used for manufacturing the sewing and embroidery muslin of Ireland, it is obviously the interest of America to countenance a change that will increase her own commerce, and afford her people articles for wear at a third less cost than they pay at present.

That therefore this Chamber has reason to believe the remission of the duties upon the import of sewed muslins into the United States would be popular with the American people, many of whom, also being of Irish descent, would naturally desire the passing of a measure calculated to aid materially the industry of the mother country, and to further a branch of Irish manufacture, the beneficial results of which cannot be overrated.

This Chamber, therefore, respectfully pray your lordship to direct her Majesty's minister at Washington to bring this subject, at the earliest possible moment, before the government of the United States, in the hope that the application may yet be in time to be favorably entertained.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. BRISTON, *President.*

J. KENNEDY, *Vice President.*

BELFAST, *January* 19, 1854.

SIR: As the member of a firm largely engaged in the manufacture and export of sewed muslins to the United States, I take the liberty of forwarding to you a newspaper (the Belfast Newsletter) containing a report of the proceedings of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, having

reference to the high duty at present imposed on the import of "sewed" muslins into the United States, and particularly with regard to the reductions expected to be made in the existing tariff at the session of Congress now assembled.

Permit me, sir, to hope, as far as may be consistent with your high sense of public duty, that you, and the government of which you are the exalted head, will give a favorable consideration to the arguments adduced in the report referred to, as bearing on the mutual benefits which would arise to both countries by the entire abrogation of the import duties on this important product of Irish industry.

The public feeling of this country is happily one of respect and attachment to the people of the United States, and no measure could tend more to the increase of that feeling, and at the same time benefit the destitute female population of Ireland, than would the admission, free of duty, of sewed muslins into the United States.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your excellency's very obedient servant,

ROBERT LINDSAY.

To his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE,
President of the United States, Washington.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 75.

STEAMSHIPS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN REFERENCE TO

The adaptation of ocean mail steamers to war purposes.

March 13, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Navy Department, *March* 10, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 27th ultimo, "that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House, whether, in his opinion, the steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States are of proper construction to be converted into vessels of war, in the event requiring their use for such purpose; and if so, how many, and which of them."

The ocean mail steamers accepted by the Navy Department, under contract, are—

1. Those running between New York and Liverpool, viz:

Atlantic, accepted April 13, 1850; built 1849.
Pacific, accepted May 15, 1850; built 1849.
Arctic, accepted October 10, 1850; built 1850.
Baltic, accepted November 7, 1850; built 1850.

2. Those running between New York, New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres, viz:

Georgia, accepted January 26, 1852; built 1849.
Ohio, accepted January 24, 1851; built 1849.
Illinois, accepted September 30, 1851; built 1851.
George Law, accepted February 13, 1854; built 1853.

3. Those running between San Francisco and Panama, viz:

California, accepted October 5, 1848; built 1848.
Panama, accepted November 28, 1848; built 1848.
Oregon, accepted December 9, 1848; built 1848.
Columbia, accepted October 1, 1850; built 1850.
Tennessee, accepted October 1, 1850; built 1848.
Golden Gate, accepted July 31, 1851; built 1851.

The Tennessee, of the latter line, was stranded on the coast in the summer of 1853; and the steamer San Francisco, recently lost at sea, was intended to supply her place under the contract.

With a view to aiding the department to arrive, with some approximation to accuracy, to just and correct conclusions, I addressed a communication to several officers of the navy and constructors, inviting their opinions on the subject-matter of the resolution. Although some of these officers base their suggestions upon general principles, without having had the opportunity of personal inspection, there are others, whose duty it has been, under the orders of the department, to superintend the construction of, and thus to acquire more accurate acquaintance with, the ocean mail steamers.

The papers containing the views of those intelligent and experienced gentlemen accompany this communication, and are respectfully commended to the attention and consideration of Congress. This inquiry, however, has heretofore been instituted by Congress, and a report, with accompanying papers, was made to the House in March, 1852. (Executive Document No. 91, 32d Congress, 1st session.)

I have carefully examined the numerous reports on file in the department, in addition to those recently received; and while these reports and the public results demonstrate conclusively the admirable adaptation of the steamers for performing the service in which they are now engaged, I cannot resist the conviction that the demonstration is also clear, that the general principles of construction on which they are built are such, that it is impracticable "to convert them into vessels of war" to be relied upon for efficient service as regular men-of-war; that they, however, in the event of war, could be made very useful and serviceable as transports for munitions and troops, and are susceptible of being strengthened and rendered capable of bearing a small armament, such as would enable them to annoy the enemy's commerce, and do good service as privateers when not too remote from points of supply of coal. It will be perceived, by reference to the reports made, that they are all paddle or side-wheel steamers, modelled with a view to speed under steam, and with peculiar reference to the accommodation of passengers; and the opinion is advanced, that their sharpness reduces the room on the deck so as to interfere, seriously, with the proper arrangement of an armament at all corresponding with their tonnage; that with the machinery they have, it is hardly possible to place the mainmast in a proper position to sustain the great surface of canvass necessary to enable the ship to sail successfully without the aid of steam, which would necessarily make them very expensive and inappropriate on distant service; that their machinery is much exposed and liable to injury in an engagement, and that the large space occupied by it leaves, when viewed in connexion with the sharpness of the model, but a limited space for the stowage of what is indispensably necessary in a man-of-war for general service.

The ocean mail steamers employed in the British service are also paddle-wheel steamers, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have very recently appointed a commission of officers to consider how far it may be possible to carry into effect a plan for arming the contract mail packet steamers. The conclusion of the committee is: "Not any of these vessels would, in our opinion, become efficient substitutes for regular men-of-war. Some of them might be made auxiliary to war purposes; constituting, as it were, part of a naval militia, under a very

pressing necessity for home service, but we should think them better calculated for armed packets and armed troop ships." For the relative strength and capacity of the several ocean steamers, the probable durability of the materials of which they are built, and their present condition, attention is called more especially to the reports of Commodore Kearny and constructor Skiddy, who are stationed in New York, under the orders of the department, to give their personal attention to the condition of these steamers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Hon. LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
March 3, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, covering a resolution of the House of Representatives calling for the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, "whether the steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States are of proper construction to be converted into vessels of war, in the event requiring their use for such purpose; and if so, how many and which of them," on which you desire my views and early reply. I have the honor, therefore, to state that I have never been called upon to examine or inspect any of these vessels, and have never seen but two or three of them; I am, consequently, not capable of forming a correct opinion as to their convertibility into war steamers.

I understand that they are all propelled by side-wheels, and I am of opinion that no side paddle-wheel steamer is, or, as such, can be made to be, efficient *proper cruising ships-of-war.*

Such of the steamers in question as are required by *law* to be convertible into vessels of war when needed as such, are no doubt capable of mounting and carrying a few guns of medium calibre for self-defence in time of war, and would be, thus armed, efficient as transports.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH.

Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
March 4, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 27, 1854, and desiring my opinion whether "the steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States are of proper construction to be converted into vessels of war, in the event requiring their use for such purpose; and if so, how many, and which of them?"

Conformably to your directions, I respectfully state that I have never seen but two of the vessels in question, they being of those running between New York and Liverpool. One of these I saw when in frame on the stocks; the other when nearly ready for sea. My impression then was, that those vessels were strong enough to bear an armament of eight or ten guns, but that the alterations which would be necessary to prepare them as vessels of war, would require an expense altogether disproportioned to any efficiency which could be obtained for them. Whether these vessels are still sound, or would require repairs, as well as alterations, to prepare them for vessels of war, I have no information. Of the other vessels, which I have not seen, I can only express the opinion, that from their general arrangements I should not suppose any of them to be better adapted for vessels of war, than those to which special reference has been made.

In case of war, such of these vessels as might be in good condition would be very well adapted for transportation of men or stores between places which their supplies of coal would enable them to reach, and where they could be renewed; and they could carry a moderate armament for their defence.

In cases of sudden emergency they might probably be more heavily armed in bays, rivers, or ports, for their defence against an enemy.

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS,
Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c.,
March 6, 1854.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, as to whether, in my opinion, the steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States are of proper construction to be converted into vessels of war in the event of requiring them for such purpose, and if so, how many, and which of them, I would respectfully state as follows:

These ships are all paddle or side-wheel steamers, built under similar circumstances, and for the same purpose.

They have been planned or modelled with a view to speed under steam alone, shown also by the great steam-power with which they are provided; and all their internal arrangements have reference to comfort and accommodation as mail and passenger steamers. But the height between decks, so necessary to obtain favor in the competition in which they were engaged, elevates the weight of the top sides, the decks, and all that will be placed upon them, and their sharpness reduces the room on the deck, particularly forward.

The reduction of the space on the deck is in the part where it is most essential and necessary for a proper arrangement of an armament.

A want of stability and uneasiness of motion which proceed from such causes would seriously affect, if not destroy, their military efficiency. With the top hamper that a war equipment would put upon

them, and their coal consumed, my impression is, they would be very deficient in stability.

In ships-of-war, on the other hand, it is considered important to reduce the height above the water, and have sufficient room for working the guns at the extremities.

In the largest of these ships, the shaft is so far above the main deck that it would be impracticable to transport a heavy gun fore and aft. This height shows their machinery to be in a more than usual degree unprotected.

In ships-of-war the shaft is under the main deck, and the boilers are under the lower deck, thereby permitting the use of many more beams in that part.

In these ships the number of beams, and their distance asunder, forward and abaft the part occupied by the machinery, seemed to have reference to the length of the state-rooms, cabins, skylights, and companionways.

In ships-of-war these most important pieces, upon which depend the connexion of the sides and the ability of the ship to withstand the continued action of a heavy armament, are much closer together, and are placed wholly with reference to the guns and the masts, to which all other considerations are subservient.

The upper deck of the largest of these ships is too slight for an armament, and to strengthen it would add greatly to the weight; to remove it would still further expose the machinery.

To enable these steamships to cruise as ships-of-war they must be properly masted; for under steam alone they could not long keep at sea or extend their sphere of action far, if at all, beyond our own shores. Their large wheel-houses and surface above the water would make a great surface of sail necessary; but with the machinery they have, it is impossible to place the mainmast in a proper position, which is of the first importance in working under sail.

The large proportion of the capacity and of the length taken up by the machinery and coal, leaves only the sharp extremities for the stowage of the things which would be placed in the hold, and for which there must not only be sufficient space, but it must be convenient.

These extremities appear to me insufficient for that purpose, and many things would have to be placed on the decks, thereby elevating the weights and injuriously affecting the quality of the ships.

The impediment which the necessary masts and rigging would offer, their weight, and that of the tanks, casks, cables, anchors, shot, shells, powder, water, provisions, boats, guns, and stores, which a ship-of-war of such magnitude should carry, would more deeply immerse these vessels, and their reputation would fall very far below that for which they now have credit.

The cost of those ships and the expense of the alterations for converting them for temporary use, even when new, would be much out of proportion with the armament they could carry; and the service they could render could not be compared with that which an equal expenditure would obtain, if applied directly with the view of building a ship-of-war.

The consideration of the subject seems rather to turn upon the general principles of their construction, and usefulness when converted, than upon the manner in which they are built, or the nature of the materials used, or their present condition.

Upon these grounds, then, I am of opinion that the ocean mail steamers are not of proper construction to be converted into vessels-of-war, which in substance agrees with the views presented in my letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of date of February 18, 1852. I would further observe, that as a member of a board for the reception of several of these ships, the certificate as to their being convertible into ships-of-war was not signed by me; and my present opinion is based upon the opportunities for observation offered on those occasions.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, *March* 8, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 3d instant, and copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 27, 1854, in relation to the convertibility of steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States into vessels-of-war.

In obedience to said order, and in compliance with your wishes, I submit without delay my views on the subject, and I have the honor to report:

That the steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States are, I believe, built by *contract*—of itself an objection in the case of vessels particularly intended for the navy.

Whether said steamers are of proper construction in the event of requiring their use for purposes of the navy, I can only say that, in my opinion, they are only fit for steam-tugs and transport vessels for both army and navy in times of war.

Why I think they are not calculated to serve as *ships-of-war*, and as an integral part of the navy proper, I have to say that they are deficient, in the first place, in model, endurance, and ability. In model, because vessels of war should ever be armed at all points, and be able to use their guns not only from their broadsides, but ahead and astern, and without subjecting the ship to damage by *concussion* from her own fire. That this is not the case in said steamers is manifest; their extremes are lengthened and narrowed so much, that guns could not safely be fired in the direction of those two points with any greater effect upon an enemy than what would be felt themselves, for the reason above given.

In endurance: they are liable to be thrown out of action by damage or loss of one or both of their side-wheels, (which is so much less the case in using the power of propellers, that serve for war purposes so much better;) and having been so disabled, they at once become, in the

absence of proper-sized masts, but a helpless floating hulk upon the water, or prize, perhaps, to inferior force.

Under this head of endurance, the said ships, so constructed, have not the lasting materials of proper ships for the navy. Premature decay has so often been felt in every attempt to substitute cheap or less costly timber, (of green oak, pine, or chestnut,) as in the case of these very steamers, and I believe of the frigate Hudson, of our navy, built for the Greek government, that to continue in the use of it, is but to lessen the amount of naval force, while it very greatly increases the expenses of the government in the matter of frequent repairs. Ships of the kind referred to seldom remain sound over five or six years at best; and I think it will be found, upon the survey ordered upon the "Ohio" and "Georgia," that this will be verified. These ships are built with a view to speed, and ability to convey the greatest amount of coal, and the greatest possible number of passengers; hence are made very long and sharp, with broad flat floors, and little or no "dead rise;" the latter, in vessels so important under canvass, seems disregarded in steamers.

In conclusion, having expressed my views on matters submitted, I respectfully beg leave to add that, in my judgment, it would be quite as unwise to *adopt* into our navy such a class of vessels herein set forth, as it would be to go back to earlier days, or times when, of necessity, timber was taken from the stump and built by contract, instead of the usual method.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE KEARNY,
Captain U. S. N.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin,
Secretary of the Navy.

New York, *March* 6, 1854.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst., enclosing the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 27th ult., in relation to the convertibility of the steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States into vessels of war, and asking how many, and which of them, are so convertible.

In reply, I have to state that my report will first refer only to steamers built under government contracts, and under the superintendence of an officer especially appointed by the government for this service. The first contract was that of A. Harris, assigned to W. H. Aspinwall, esq., who had the ships "California," "Panama," "Oregon," and "Columbia," built. These ships were well and strongly built, and could be converted into war ships of the second class.

Of Mr. Sloo's contract, transferred to Mr. George Law, the ship "George Law," lately built, can be converted into a first-class war steamer. The "Georgia" and "Ohio" are defective in model, and rumor speaks of their being unsound, with engines and boilers much neglected. Extensive repairs and disbursements would be required to make them efficient for war purposes.

The ships of the Collins line, "Atlantic," "Pacific," "Baltic," and "Arctic," are more thoroughly built and fastened than any others in the mail service, and can be converted into first-class war steamers.

The "Franklin," the only remaining ship in the Havre line, is a good model, and can be converted into a first-class war steamer. The "Humboldt," late of this line, was built all of live oak, and was probably the strongest ship ever built in this country.

The above are the only vessels built under the contracts, except the "Washington" and "Hermann," both of which are inefficient for war purposes.

The "Golden Gate" and the "Illinois" have been received as mail steamers since their construction, and are both convertible into war steamers, especially the first, as a first-class ship.

The above are all side-wheel steamers, which, in my opinion, are only efficient for carrying troops, despatches, and towing service. Two large screw frigates (full rigged,) 250 feet long, each with full batteries of heavy guns, would be more efficient for war purposes than all the side-wheel steamers we have.

In answer to your inquiries in regard to materials, &c., they are all built of mixed timber—as white oak, live oak in small quantities, locust, cedar, chestnut, yellow and white pine; too much iron fastenings. Their durability will not probably exceed seven to ten years; many of them are now in a state of decay.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WM. SKIDDY.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin,
Secretary U. S. Navy, Washington.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 76.

SEIZURE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report in reference to the seizure of the "Black Warrior."

March 15, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior, at Havana, on the 28th ultimo.

There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and, as yet, fruitless negotiations.

The documents in these cases are voluminous, and, when prepared, will be sent to Congress.

Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the "Black Warrior," and present so clear a case of wrong, that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor, as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations, in other cases, have not been realized.

The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere; and the answers to our just complaints, made to the home government, are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate, to its full extent, her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice, and to her friendly relations with this government, to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and, in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the government of Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities, in the detention and seizure of the "Black Warrior," and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant, to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *March* 15, 1854.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
March 15, 1854.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, requesting "the President, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information he may have received relative to the detention of the steamer Black Warrior, the seizure of her cargo, or the imprisonment of her officers; also any information in reference to any other violation of our rights by the Spanish authorities," has the honor to lay before the President the papers specified in the subjoined list, which comprise all those on file in this department relative to the case of the Black Warrior. Further time will be necessary to select and transcribe the documents which it may be deemed advisable to communicate in respect to other complaints against the Spanish authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State to the President of the 15th of March, 1854.

Mr. Robertson (acting consul of the United States at Havana) to Mr. Marcy, with accompaniments, March 1, 1854.

The same to the same, (with accompaniments,) March 3, 1854.

The same to the same, (extract, with translation,) March 7, 1854.

Protest of the consignee and master of the Black Warrior, March 7, 1854.

Messrs. Livingston, Crocheron & Co. to Mr. Marcy, (with accompaniments,) March 11, 1854.

Mr. Sutherland to Mr. Marcy, (with an accompaniment,) March 13, 1854.

Mr. Robertson to Mr. Marcy.

[No. 34.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVANA, *March* 1, 1854.

SIR: The steamer Black Warrior, of New York, Captain Bullock, arrived yesterday morning from Mobile on her way to New York. As she was expected here on the 26th, her consignees, Messrs. Charles Tyng & Co., entered and cleared her on the 25th in ballast, which is the same way in which she has been usually cleared; although generally having cargo for Mobile or New York, she is not permitted to bring cargo to be landed in Havana. She now had upwards of nine hundred bales of cotton on board, destined for New York. The consignees sent yesterday to the custom-house for the despatch to take the same to the captain of the ports, for the purpose of procuring the usual pass to leave the port, when they were informed that she was stopped for having cargo on board, although the custom-house authorities well knew that she, as well as the steamers of the Law line and of the British mail line, had been usually cleared in ballast, though having cargo for their final ports of destination. Upon this, Mr. Tyng, with the captain, came to see me, and whilst the former was having a protest entered, I took the captain with me to the Captain General to explain the circumstances, and to show, above all, that there was no intention of infringing any law of Spain, or regulation of the port. The Captain General listened to me, and then replied that the facts had not been reported to him, and recommended that I should address him a communication on the subject. I immediately returned to my office, and wrote the letter to his excellency. In the mean time Mr. Tyng, knowing that by law he had twelve hours to alter any entry, went to the custom-house to make a post entry, thinking that this would settle the difficulty, but the privilege was denied him there, on the plea that the Black Warrior had been already cleared. The collector knew very well that it had been, and is, customary for all the steamers before referred to, to clear the day *before* they come in, as it is sometimes the case that they remain here only three or four hours, and on some occasions not within custom-house hours.

It is very true that the law provides that the steamers shall enter their cargo, if any is on board, in transit, but the custom-house authorities themselves have suffered the law to become obsolete; neither can they allege ignorance of the fact, because it must be understood that a custom-house officer and policemen are on board of every steamer

immediately on her arrrival, to watch every passenger and package there may be on board.

Last evening I received the Captain General's reply to my letter. I enclose you a copy of the same in Spanish, and accompany a translation thereof.

In accordance with their determination, the cotton on board has been confiscated, and a heavy fine, which I am told is of double the value of the cotton, laid on the captain. Men have been sent on board this morning to discharge the cotton In consequence, Captain Bullock has hauled down the flag and abandoned the vessel to the Spanish authorities.

I am requested by Captain Watson, of the United States steamer "Fulton," to state to you that, on being informed of the outrage committed upon the Black Warrior, he intended to haul his vessel alongside, drive out the Spanish officials, take possession of her himself, and then take her out of the harbor; but understanding that such a course was contrary to my advice, and Captain Bullock's, who went on board for the purpose, he was deterred from taking these steps.

I have notified his excellency the Captain General that I am sending the United States steamer "Corwin" to Charleston with despatches for my government, and that if he has any communications to make, I shall be happy to forward them; and also that it is the intention of Captain Bullock to proceed in the "Corwin" on his way to Washington, and that I give him this notice in case of any demands against him.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ROBERTSON.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[Translation.]

Seal.

[Ever faithful Island of Cuba, Office of the Governor and Captain General.]

HAVANA, *February* 28, 1854.

DEAR SIR: His excellency the governor and captain general instructs me to say to your lordship, as I now do, that when he received your communication of this date, relative to the detention by the custom-house of this port of the American steamer Black Warrior, he called for information on the subject from the administrator general of the customs, who has reported that, at the solicitation of said steamer's consignee, Mr. Charles Tyng, he ordered that the commandant of the revenue officers should make the clearance visit to the steamer aforesaid, and from it resulted that she was not in ballast, as the consignee said, but that she had four hundred bales of cotton; that the proper proceedings having been commenced, he reported to the intendant of this department, upon the penalty of confiscation of the goods and the

captain's fine, according to the customs regulations, and said officer, finding all to be correct, ordered the same to be carried into effect; whereupon he gave orders to the commandant of the revenue officers to have the confiscated effects landed and put in deposite—having proceeded to all this with the necessary promptness, so that the steamer should suffer no delay. Lastly, that before giving that order to the commandant, he had an interview with Mr. Tyng, to see if he consented to be surety for the captain that the vessel might sail to-morrow early, but he declined.

This is all that I have to say upon the subject, and by order of his excellency I communicate it to your lordship, and remain your attentive and obedient servant, &c., &c., &c.,

JOSE ESTEVAN.

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES, *in this city.*

Mr. Robertson to Mr. Marcy.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
[No. 35.] *Havana, March* 3, 1854.

SIR: By the United States steamer Corwin, which I despatched to Charleston on the 1st instant, conceiving that the importance of the intelligence I had to communicate justified that course, I advised you of the seizure, by the custom-house authorities here, apparently, or rather evidently, with the consent and approbation of the supreme authority of the Island, of the cargo on board the steamer Black Warrior, of New York, and of the attempt to lay a very heavy fine upon the captain of the vessel, which fine is said to be double in amount to the value of the cargo—all this under the pretense of his having made a false entry, to wit, that he stated his ship to be in ballast, when she had cotton on board *in transitu.* I feel it to be my duty to repeat the circumstances of the case to correct any errors that I may have communicated in my despatch before mentioned, numbered 34.

The steamer was expected here from Mobile, on her way to New York, on the 26th ultimo; Messrs. Tyng & Co., her consignees, on the day before (Saturday, 25th) entered and cleared her *in ballast.* This has been customary for steamers of the Law and British mail lines. I am informed that the Black Warrior has been entered and cleared *in ballast* since she commenced to run, now about nineteen months past, making two trips per month, without any objection on the part of the custom-house authorities, who cannot plead ignorance of the fact; for immediately that a steamer drops her anchor, two custom-house guards and an unlimited number of policemen, public and secret, are placed on board to watch every passenger or package on the ship. No attempt has ever been made, that I am aware of, to conceal the cargo. Furthermore, the captain of the Black Warrior has been in the habit to deliver to the authorities on arrival several numbers of the public journals of New York or Mobile of the latest dates, which contained the advertisement of the Black Warrior's being about to sail on such a date, expressing the cargo she carried for her port of destination.

The ship arrived here in the morning of the 28th; the captain delivered his manifest *in ballast* as had been customary. He assures me that he had always been under the impression that a special concession existed, which exempted his vessel and other steamers from the formality of manifesting their cargo *in transitu;* he thinks that the owners of the ship entertain the same belief. On the same day, (28th,) at about 12 o'clock, Mr. Tyng sent his clerk to the custom-house for the despatch of the steamer, to take the same to the captain of the port, to procure the pass for her to leave the port; it was refused to him, and he was informed that the ship was stopped by order of superior authority of the Royal Exchequer. Upon this, Mr. Tyng, with the captain, came to my office and informed me of the state of the case. Whilst the former was entering a protest, I took the latter with me to the Captain General. The object of this interview was to lay before his excellency all the circumstances of the case, and particularly to show that there had not been, on the part of Captain Bullock, or any one concerned in the ship, the least intention of violating any law of Spain, or regulation of the port. His excellency courteously listened to me, and replied that no report had been made to him on the subject; he also recommended that I should give him my statement in a memorial or official communication. I immediately returned to my office, and prepared my letter to the Captain General. Of this letter, in my anxiety to bring the affair to a satisfactory settlement without delay, I kept no copy, which I regret. In the mean time Mr. Tyng went to the custom-house. Finding that the cause of the difficulty was the omission of the cargo *in transitu* in the manifest, and thinking that as the twelve hours allowed by law to amend manifests had not elapsed, and that by making the amendment the difficulty would be terminated, he applied to the collector, stating that in the course of fifteen minutes or half an hour, he would be prepared to present the correct manifest. The collector replied that it could not and should not be admitted, because he had already applied for the vessel's despatch, or something to this effect. It is true that Mr. Tyng had applied for the despatch, but it may be well to bear in mind that it was not given; and it is a question, in my opinion, whether the steamer could be considered as cleared in effect, so far as regards the clearance on the 25th, before she had arrived. I deem it *informal.* Mr. Tyng was at the same time informed that the cargo was confiscated, and the captain fined, according to the custom-house regulations. In the afternoon of the same day, (I have been informed,) a gang of men were sent alongside the ship to commence the discharge of the cargo, but finding that the captain and purser were on shore, the operation was deferred until the next morning, when they again appeared, and the officer at the head of the party demanded of the captain the delivery of the cargo, which Captain Bullock declined, remarking to the officer that if he took by force, as he must do, one single bale of the cargo, he, the captain, would instantly haul down his colors and abandon his ship to them. This seemed to make the officer hesitate. He suspended his operation, and came on shore, no doubt to lay the facts before his superiors and receive their directions. He soon returned on board, opened the hatches and commenced the dis-

charge; whereupon Captain Bullock hauled down his flag, and, with his officers and crew, abandoned the vessel to the Spanish authorities.

On the evening of the 28th I received the Captain General's reply to my letter, which was far from satisfactory; a copy and translation of the same were transmitted to you with my communication No. 34, sent per steamer "Corwin."

On the 1st, at about twelve o'clock, the collector wrote a communication to Mr. Tyng. I send you a copy of this communication, as well as that of a second letter from the same officer; also that of Mr. Tyng's reply. Enclosed you will likewise find a copy of a letter I received last evening from the "Intendente" of the Treasury, and of my reply thereto. I also accompany a copy of the printed regulations which are handed to all captains of vessels on the first visit from the custom-house officers.

I have omitted to say that I am informed that the regulations concerning steamers require that they shall manifest the quantity of coal they have on board, but that in no instance has this law been complied with. This neglect or unobservance of the laws by the authorities themselves have rendered them obsolete, and therefore inapplicable. I am also assured that a law prescribes that when it is clearly shown that there has been no intention of infringing the law, or defrauding her Majesty's revenues, that parties shall not be deemed culpable. In my opinion, it is simply ridiculous to suppose for an instant that the captain of the Black Warrior had any intention to do otherwise than conform to all established regulations.

Although I had written to the "Intendente" last evening, declining the request that I should appoint a person to take an account of the cargo proposed to be landed to-day, being led to that course by the idea that the Intendente's object was to present at least the semblance of a sanction on the part of this consulate to their proceedings, I, nevertheless, called upon him this morning, remarking, by way of introduction, that I presented myself not only in the character of consul or commercial agent, but as a friend; that I was expecting the steamer Philadelphia to-day, and I was anxious to communicate to my government the true relation of the facts on both sides, that my government might be prepared to meet the many demands upon it for indemnity by innocent parties interested in the cargo; that I did not come to solicit that his government should alter its position, however desirous I might be to aid in preserving good relations between the two governments, but to obtain facts. This led to a discussion. I remarked that I could not see how two wrongs made a right; that it might have been wrong to have entered and cleared the ship in ballast; but that the captain, through his consignee, had attempted to correct the error within the legal time, and he had not been permitted; that this, added to the long-continued, and by the authorities well known, practice of entering in ballast when she had cargo *in transitu*, I did not see how they could put themselves in the right; still, that I was not disposed to contest the law points bearing on the case, but that it had given me much pain that the matter had not been settled satisfactorily and amicably as it should have been; and, finally, that I was apprehensive that this affair might create great agitation and difficulty, from the circumstance of

there being so many parties interested who had nothing whatever to do with the vessel. To all this the Intendente said that he regretted that he had not seen me before; that, as the matter stood, he did not know what to do, but he would examine carefully into it and try to bring it to a satisfactory termination, or something to this effect.

But in the mean time the ship has been, by order of the authorities, hauled to one of the wharves, and some of the cargo taken out; there is every appearance that it is intended to proceed with the discharge.

In my despatch No. 34, I stated that the British mail line have also been in the habit of entering and clearing in *ballast* when they had cargo on board. Mr. Crawford, the British consul, has assured me to-day that such is not the case.

Some of the officers and all the crew of the "Black Warrior" are on board the United States steamer Fulton; the transient passengers, fourteen in number, are on shore.

I beg of you to consider my anxiety to lay before you all the circumstances that I can bring to mind in regard to this unfortunate affair, as a sufficient apology for the length of this despatch.

There are three or four other American vessels in difficulty here at present, but I do not consider their cases of such importance as to require that I shall trouble you with them until I can ascertain the result, and whether this has not been in conformity to law.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

WM. H. ROBERTSON,
Acting Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington.

Translation.

HAVANA, *March* 1, 1854.

With the end of avoiding delays to the passengers that ought to have left to-day by the North American steamer Black Warrior, and that have not done so for the resistance of the captain—in my judgment without a motive—in allowing the revenue officers to discharge the goods that have become liable to confiscation; in order not to cause any prejudices to commerce, to which protection and aid are due, as a just deference to you as the consignee of said vessel, and to the captain himself, and in order that the individuals who compose the crew of said vessel shall not interrupt their labors and profession, I propose to you that you send a delegate to intervene in the discharge of said vessel, and in the delivery of the baggage to the passengers, as without this formality neither will the discharge be continued nor any operation whatever done; and that the captain give security, which shall be strictly personal, to be present when called for. And under these circumstances the sailing of the vessel will be

facilitated in ballast, as is expressed in the manifest, with all which you will save your responsibility and detriments to all obviated.

I hope that you will co-operate on your part to the only possible arrangement under the present circumstances, and that you will appreciate the good desire that animates the maritime administration to make difficulties disappear.

God preserve you many years!

JOAQ'N ROCA.

To CHARLES TYNG, Esq.,
Consignee of the North American steamer Black Warrior.

[Translation.]

HAVANA, *March* 2, 1854, at 9 a. m.

Yesterday, at 11 a. m., I had the honor to address a communication to you on various subjects that required an urgent resolution—and I did so in order that commerce should suffer no prejudices; and the same in regard to private parties and yourself, as the consignee of the North American steamer *Black Warrior*. I believe that your many occupations have not allowed you time to answer said communication, and I beg of you to have the goodness to answer it, in order not to have pending affairs of importance.

God preserve you many years!

JOAQUIN ROCA.

CHARLES TYNG, Esq.,
Consignee of the N. A. steamer Black Warrior.

[Translation.]

Sent at a quarter before 10 *a. m.*, *March* 2, 1854.

HAVANA, *March* 2, 1854.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: We have received your excellency's favor of yesterday's date, as well as that of to-day, and we feel obliged for the politeness and courtesy shown to us in them.

As agents of the owners of the steamer Black Warrior, we have protested against the acts of the government toward the said vessel, and, after mature deliberations and considerations, we have abandoned the vessel, as well as her cargo, to the superior authorities of the island, who are in possession of her. Under these circumstances we desist from taking further steps in the matter.

God preserve your excellency many years!

CHARLES TYNG & CO.

The Most Excellent INTENDANT,
Administrator General of the Maritime Royal Revenues of Havana.

[Translation.]

OFFICE INTENDANT OF THE ARMY AND ROYAL EXCHEQUER,
Havana, March 2, 1854.

In consequence of the proceedings formed for the omission, by the captain of the American steamer "Black Warrior," to include in the manifest delivered to the revenue guards of this place several bales of cotton found on board of her, as the discharge of said vessel is to be proceeded with to-morrow at 7 o'clock, and the said vessel being abandoned by her captain and crew, I advise you of the fact that you be pleased to appoint a person deserving your confidence, that may be present at said discharge, hoping that you will be pleased to do so.

God preserve your lordship many years.

PERFECTO VALDES ARGUELLES.

The CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Reply sent about 7 o'clock, p. m., 2d March.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVANA,
March 2, 1854.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: I have had the honor to receive your lordship's polite communication of this date, to which I hasten to reply, in deference to your lordship, though I am not certain that I, as the agent of a foreign government in this place, am authorized to correspond on official matters but with the superior authority of the district.

Your lordship desires me to appoint a person to be present, as my representative, at the discharge of the cargo on board of the American steamer Black Warrior, which has been abandoned by her captain and crew into the hands of the authorities of the port, in consequence of the unjust and violent measures taken against her.

The captain of that vessel is, so far as I know, the sole agent, out of the United States, of the owners of the vessel and cargo, and of all concerned in and about the same. All responsibility, under the present circumstances, must rest between him who has thought fit to make the abandonment and those who have so hastily and unnecessarily driven him to this course. I must therefore respectfully decline assuming any responsibility, directly or indirectly, in the matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your lordship's obedient servant,

WM. H. ROBERTSON,
The Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate.

The most illustrious Sr. D. PERFECTO VALDES ARGUELLES,
Intendant of the Royal Exchequer of the Department of Havana, &c.

Rules for the government of captains and supercargoes of Spanish and foreign vessels that may engage in the commerce of importation into the open ports of the island of Cuba:

1. All captains or supercargoes, the moment their vessels have come to their anchor in any port of this island, must deliver, immediately

upon being visited by the custom-house boat, a manifest, declaring his name, that of the vessel, from whence she comes, number of tons, number of bales, packages, and every other article he has on board, or of which his cargo is composed, with their respective marks, numbers, and consignees.

If the whole, or part, of the cargo were composed of jerked beef, salt, cocoa, or any other article shipped loose or in bulk, the cargo must be manifested in Spanish weight or measure. All stores, ammunition, arms, tools, instruments, and all other ship's utensils, must be manifested, and likewise the coals, if the vessel be a steamboat.

2. All captains or supercargoes of vessels, who enter, in distress, into any port of this island, must deliver a manifest of their cargoes in the same manner as if the vessels were engaged in this trade.

3. To this same rule are liable all captains or supercargoes of vessels entering in ballast.

4. If the captain of a vessel has been obliged, by stress of weather, or any other unforeseen cause, to throw cargo overboard, he must state in his manifest the quantity of the cargo that has been lost, specifying, no matter how large or small the quantity may be, the quantity, number of bales, packages, boxes, etc., etc., as well as class or kind of the goods. After having delivered the manifest, he must appear personally in the custom-house, with his log-book, to prove that his declaration is true and correct.

5. All captains of vessels, coming from Spanish ports, with the register of the respective custom-house, must deliver an additional manifest of all the goods which they have taken on board after the receipt of said register and not included in the same; and also of all the stores and ship's utensils, already mentioned in the rule No. 1.

6. In case the captain or supercargo does not present the manifest within the time above mentioned, he will incur a fine of $500.

7. In case the captain or supercargo is unable to make out a manifest, this will be the duty of the consignee, or any one of his clerks.

8. During the twelve hours, after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the captain, supercargo, or consignee, can make any alteration he thinks proper or necessary, and for this purpose he will call on the collector, or, in his absence, on the commander of the custom-house officers in service.

9. The twelve hours prescribed in the rule No. 9 [8] having elapsed, all the packages or other goods which have been omitted in the manifest will be confiscated, and the captain or supercargo fined in double the value of the same, in case the amount of the duties to be paid on the contents of the package or packages confiscated does not exceed $400. In case the value of the duties to be paid should exceed the above sum, and belong to the owner or consignee, captain or supercargo of the vessel, he or they will be condemned, instead of the above fine, to lose the vessel, freight, and all other profits.

10. Nothing whatever can be discharged without the permission of the collector and knowledge of the commander of the custom-house officers in service. Should, however, anything be discharged, although of little value, or free of duty, the captain or supercargo will incur the fine

of $1,000, with entire confiscation of the goods thus discharged, and likewise of the boats or launches which have been employed in the transportation of the same, in case the value of the duties to be paid on such goods does not exceed the sum of $200; but if they should exceed said sum, instead of the fine, the vessel will be confiscated.

11. No goods whatever, be the quantity large or small, can be transported from one vessel to another without the permission mentioned in the rule No. 11, [10,] and if this law is violated, the captain or supercargoe of each vessel will suffer the same penalty of fine, embargo, or confiscation.

12. Should a vessel discharge merchandise, be the quantity large or small, in a non-licensed port, said merchandise, as well as the vessel and all her appurtenances, shall incur the penalty of confiscation.

13. If, on conclusion of the discharge, there should be found one or more packages short of the quantity manifested, it will in that case be understood that the captain or supercargo of the vessel has committed fraud against the custom-house, and he shall be fined $200 for each package missing.

14. If in the outward despatch, in consequence of the visit of the vessel by the custom-house officer, before the captain or supercargo has received his register, an excess of cargo should be detected, such goods will be confiscated, and the captain fined in the value of the merchandise confiscated.

15. All goods, product, or any other article detected in the act of being fraudulently shipped, shall likewise incur the same penalty of fine and embargo.

16. Should the captains or supercargoes not have wherewith to satisfy such fines and costs imposed on and caused by them, the vessels they command shall be seized for the purpose, unless the consignee come forward as security.

To the Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State:

The undersigned, visiters of the island of Cuba, or residents of Havana, and citizens of the United States, most respectfully but earnestly ask the attention of the Executive of our country to the unexpected interruption of our intercourse with home by the late treatment of the Spanish authorities towards the American steamer "Black Warrior," on her touching at the port of Havana during her passage from Mobile to New York.

This steamer has been regularly passing alternately between the port of New York and the port of Mobile, touching at Havana to land and receive passengers for either of the above ports, for the last eighteen months; and during that time has made thirty-six trips, and on each trip she has been visited by the officers of the Spanish government as she entered the harbor, and, without breaking bulk, or landing or intending to land any cargo or other thing besides passengers, she has been allowed to depart from the harbor upon the payment of the dues required to be paid as a steamer "*in transitu*" and in ballast, *amounting*, on each arrival, to about ninety dollars. That the steam-

er's manifest has invariably been made as in ballast, as nothing was intended to be landed in Havana, and the steamer has thus been entered and discharged, enjoying from the government and its officials such favors and facilities which the comity of friendly nations allows to passenger steamers.

That such facilities have been granted without objection, and received with becoming acknowledgment, and with a belief that they would be continued and no commercial regulation disturbed, while the citizens of both countries would be benefitted.

That this transit intercourse was unknown at the time the friendly treaty was made by the two governments, and forms a subject not contemplated by that treaty, and which rests upon the law which a kind regard for the spirit of that treaty indicates, and the usage which has become fixed by practice and assent for a period sufficient to establish a custom, which could not have been an article in the treaty, because the whole subject has been created since the treaty was ratified.

That the intercourse between the two countries has become so established, and the steamers which regularly perform their trips so available to the undersigned and others of their countrymen for the purposes of business, health, or pleasure, that they did not contemplate a change of policy on the part of the Spanish authorities at Cuba, except such as should be made in the spirit of the treaty which made the two governments friendly nations, and certainly that they would suffer no interruption in their pursuits, and no embarrassment in their commercial regulations, until a notice of a change of policy should be given.

But the undersigned are informed by J. D. Bullock, the commander of the steamer, that, while the course of the commander has been uniformly the same in entering and departing from the port of Havana, on her last arrival from Mobile the conduct of the Spanish authorities has been changed towards him and the steamer, without notice and without provocation, and that the steamer has been detained in the port, taken possession of by the government officials, and most of her cargo discharged.

That some of the undersigned were passengers on our way from Mobile to New York, some are bound as passengers from this port, and some sending home letters and information; but that our purposes have been all frustrated, and we obliged to abandon the objects we were pursuing; that in our judgment this sudden interruption to our intercourse, which has become important and of long standing, demands the prompt interference of our government and an explanation and redress from her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain; and therefore, while we are dwellers in her dominions, we earnestly yet most respectfully ask the government under whose protection we left our country to demand such explanation and redress as shall be satisfactory to a great and honorable nation.

D. E. Wheeler,	New York.
Nath. B. Palmer,	New York.
James Platt,	New York.
E. P. Rozers,	New York.

Thos. Pickering,	New York.
John C. Wright,	New York.
William T. Feeligh,	New York.
John F. Rodgers,	New York.
Samuel B. Miller,	Connecticut.
Willard G. Russéll,	New York.
John Mahedy,	New York.
Joseph George,	New York.
C. D. Trafton,	Fairhaven, Mass.
Samuel Dunn,	New York.
Casper Woolford,	Catskill.
Maurice A. Daly,	New York.
Geo. H. Purser,	New York city.
Ch. T. Cromwell,	New York.
James R. Cuisack,	New York.
George Fox,	New York.
Jacob Abrahams,	694 Houston st., N. York.
E. E. Norton,	New York.
J. C. Dawson,	Augusta, Ga.
Saml. A. Willoughby,	New York.
William Gardiner,	New York.
David Crawford, jr.,	Boston.
And'w A. Bremner,	New York.
Charles Hobday,	Mobile.
Richard H. Thompson,	New York.
William H. Marthirg,	New York.

HAVANA DE CUBA, *March* 4, 1854.

Extract of a despatch from Wm. H. Robertson, esq., United States acting consul at Havana, to the Department of State, dated March 7, 1854.

"I beg leave to call your attention, in the official journal of this date, to the decree, which I have marked, for the first time published, although it purports to be dated or the order made on the 8th of last month, and to take effect on the 23d of the same month. I would not say this decree has been made for the occasion; but I do say that it seems strange that it should not have been made public *until to-day*, although to take effect from the 23d of last month. This looks at least like an *ex post facto* law, and seems intended for a particular object."

[Translation.]

By decree of the Superior Tribunal having the control of the finances, of the 8th of last month, ordered to be carried out by the M. E. General Superintendent Delegate on the 23d of the same month, it was ordered that the prohibition observed in former years to admit the alterations, amendments, or additions which consignees may pretend

to make, in any sense whatever, in the invoices or obligation papers of the effects which they import, once these have been presented to the respective custom-houses, shall continue to be in force and in all its scope.

And by the order of the M. I. Intendant General of the Army and of Finances of this Department, I communicate the same to the mercantile world, for the general understanding, and in order that no one may allege ignorance. Havana, March 6, 1854.

The Administrator General:
JOAQUIN ROCA DE TOGORES.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HAVANA.

By this public instrument of protest be it known and made manifest to all to whom it doth or may or shall concern, that on the day of the date hereof, before me, William H. Robertson, acting consul of the United States of America for the city of Havana, (island of Cuba,) and the dependencies thereof, personally came and appeared Charles Tyng, senior partner of the mercantile firm of Charles Tyng and Company, consignees and agents in said city, and James D. Bullock, a lieutenant of the navy of the United States, and commander of the steamship "Black Warrior," belonging to the port of New York, in the State of New York, of the burden of fifteen hundred and fifty-six and nine ninety-fifth tons, now lying in the port of Havana. Said appearers being by me severally sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, the said Charles Tyng did declare and depose, that the "steamship *Black Warrior* aforesaid arrived at about seven o'clock in the morning of the twenty-eighth day of February ultimo; she was expected here from Mobile on the twenty-sixth, (Sunday,) and was cleared by his said house on the twenty-fifth *in ballast*, as had been the custom on previous voyages, when she was expected to arrive on a day when the custom-house was closed; at 12 o'clock on the 28th their clerk was sent by them to the custom-house for the despatch to the captain of the port, so as to procure the pass for the Moro Castle, as had been usual; this was refused. He immediately appeared at the office of the United States consul and noted protest; as soon as the cause why the custom-house refused to comply with their request, which was, that the manifest delivered by the captain of the ship to the boarding officer did not specify the cargo she had on board in transitu, was ascertained, he immediately made the necessary application to the collector or administrator general of the customs for permission to make the proper alteration in the manifest; the permission was refused, notwithstanding that the said appearer's application was made long before the expiration of the number of hours allowed by the custom-house regulations. He waited till 3 o'clock, p. m., to learn the result of the reference made by the administrator to the *intendente* of the royal exchequer; at 3 o'clock, the custom-house being closed, he, said Tyng, called on the administrator of the customs, and urged the right of his house, as the consignees of the ship, to make the addition to the manifest as allowed

by the law, as follows: *During the twelve hours following the delivery of the manifest, reckoned from six o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock of the evening, he that presented it may make in it the alterations he may deem proper, applying personally to the administrator, if within office hours, or after the expiration of these, to the chief of the revenue guards that may be on service at the custom-house;* that the administrator, in the presence of witnesses, most positively denied their right, and would not permit them to make the addition, though there were still four hours left, according to the law before mentioned, and told him that the cargo on the ship was confiscated and must be discharged, and that the only way the vessel could be permitted to leave the port was by his house giving good and satisfactory bonds in blank, to be filled up as he, the administrator, chose, to answer for all fines and claims which would be preferred. This proposition was rejected. That he, said Tyng, offered, however, to give bonds for all just fines, provided that the ship was despatched with the cargo she had on board for New York without detention; that the administrator then ordered the commander of the revenue guards to proceed with a gang of men on board the ship and discharge her; that subsequently said administrator sent to his house, that of Charles Tyng & Co., a message to the effect that, as the captain was not on board, they, the consignees, were to send some person, or go themselves, to deliver the cargo. This was at half-past four o'clock of the afternoon of the 28th ultimo. That his said house did not go or send any person for that purpose; that on the next morning they were informed that the authorities had taken possession of and were discharging the ship, and that Captain Bullock and his crew had retired from the vessel and gone on board the United States steamer Fulton; that he, said Tyng, then called on the collector of the customs to see if no arrangement could be made; the administrator then proposed to him that, after the cargo was discharged, he would only require the captain's personal bond that he would appear when called for, and that his said firm should delegate some person to attend to the delivery of baggage to passengers, and of the cargo; that to this proposition both he and Captain Bullock agreed, providing that the ship was despatched within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible. The collector subsequently, on the same day, (1st of March,) wrote to him a note to the same effect, and, as soon as received, he, said Tyng, went to the custom-house and agreed to the arrangement last mentioned, and delegated the custom-house clerk of his house for that purpose, as the collector wished; that his (Tyng's) object was to get the ship off as soon as possible, thereby protecting the interests of all concerned; that the collector, before furnishing their said clerk with the necessary order, desired him to bring a letter from his principals authorizing him as their delegate for the purposes above named; that his said house then gave a letter to their clerk, stating that he was the person delegated by them to attend to the discharge of the ship; that this letter the collector refused to receive, saying that they, said consignees, must write a letter to him authorizing said clerk to attend to the delivery of the cargo, to receive it, and point out the stores where they wished to have it stored; that as this pretension of the collector was throwing in fact the whole responsibility of discharging the ship upon the consignees, and was so

different from what the collector had proposed to them in the morning, they declined to comply with it; that they then drew a petition and sent it to the Captain General, who is also chief of the royal treasury in the island, assuring his excellency that there could not have been the slightest intention of defrauding the revenue of the government in the irregularity of the captain's manifest, and that they, said consignees, had applied to make the correction within the twelve hours allowed by law, and their application had been unattended to, and asking his excellency to stop the discharge of the vessel, to order the goods taken out to be returned on board, and the vessel despatched; that, so far as this deponent knows, no notice was taken of said petition or memorial; that three different attempts were made to have a personal interview with the Captain General—all equally unsuccessful—the same not having been permitted; that on the following day, (second of March,) they made another memorial, of a similar nature with the former, which has not, to this deponent's knowledge, been noticed; that both memorials were handed to his excellency by his personal friends; that the authorities of this port have proceeded in the discharge of the cargo, without paying the least regard to their rights as consignees and agents and merchants, in not having permitted them to make the necessary alterations in the captain's manifest within the twelve hours after the vessel's arrival; that our appeals have been entirely disregarded, and all the exertions made by them as consignees have been unavailing and useless; that the trifling irregularity in the captain's manifest, which had been countenanced by the custom-house for over twelve months previous, was not a sufficient cause for the seizure by force of the cargo shipped in Mobile for New York, and merely passing through this port whilst the steamer should take the coal that she needed to pursue the voyage to her destination; that there was not the least intention of landing the smallest article that could be considered as cargo; and, finally, that the said cargo was under the protection of the American flag."

The said James D. Bullock did declare and depose, that "the steamship Black Warrior, of New York, under the command of this deponent, arrived from Mobile, on her way to New York, in the port of Havana, on the morning of the twenty-eighth day of February last, and anchored near the coal-wharf of Salvador Samá; that she had on board a valuable cargo, consisting of upwards of nine hundred bales of cotton and other merchandise for New York, and several passengers; that the boarding-boat came alongside at about seven o'clock, and he handed to the officers in charge the usual papers—the cargo *in transitu*, no part of which was to be landed here, being manifested as *ballast;* that this had been the invariable custom for eighteen months in the case of said ship, and for a much longer time with the steamers of the New York and New Orleans mail line; that his manifest was received without comment, nor was there a single hint thrown out that a different form would be required; that the ship has never passed through this port, since he has commanded her, without cargo *in transitu*, and no effort was ever made to conceal the fact; that so soon as the boarding-boat left the ship she was hauled alongside the wharf to take in her coal; that about twelve o'clock he heard that the American consul in Havana and Mr.

Charles Tyng, the consignee, were very anxious to see him; that he, deponent, hurried to the consul's office, and learned there, with much surprise, that the Black Warrior would not be allowed to sail, because she had entered in ballast, while the authorities knew that she had cotton, &c., on board; that said Tyng had made explanations to the collector of the port on the subject; that when this deponent entered the consul's office he found said officer ready to go out, and he at once proposed that this deponent should go with him to the Captain General, as he thought that proper representations to the chief officer of the exchequer would put matters to rights; that the consul was immediately admitted to the presence of the Captain General, but he was told to wait in the ante-room; that in a few moments the consul rejoined him, and, as they walked back to the office together, informed him that the Captain General had requested him, the consul, to make a statement of the affair in writing, and that in the meantime he (the Captain General) would call upon the collector for his report; that in the meantime this deponent sent the purser of the ship on board to make out a full manifest of the cargo *in transitu*, which was delivered at the consignee's office before three o'clock of the said 28th of February; that about four o'clock, p. m., of the same day, said Charles Tyng informed this deponent that he had applied to the collector for permission to correct the manifest furnished by deponent, claiming this privilege under the law providing for such cases; that this privilege had been denied him, said Tyng, and that he, Tyng, had been told by the collector, that having already applied for the ship's clearance, he had forfeited or lost his claim to that privilege; that the consul's letter to the Captain General had by this time been sent, and his reply was anxiously looked for; that at about half past four or five o'clock this deponent went on board, fully persuaded, in his own mind, that if the authorities would examine into the case, the ship would be permitted to sail without delay; that his surprise was therefore very great, on reaching the ship, to find the commander of the revenue guards (*comandante de carabineros*) on board with a number of men, and to be informed by him that he (said commander) had been ordered to have the entire cargo of the ship discharged; that this deponent replied to the commander aforesaid, that the consul of the United States had been requested by the Captain General to memorialise him on the subject concerning the Black Warrior, and that the memorial was then before the Captain General, and that he, this deponent, considered the affair to be in the Captain General's hands, and protested against all proceedings until his excellency's decision was made known; that the commander of the revenue guards replied, that if he, this deponent, would give his word of honor that nothing should be landed from the ship during the night, and would allow him, the commander of the guards, to put seals on the hatches, he would suspend proceedings until he could communicate with the administrator of the customs; that he, this deponent, immediately gave the required assurance, seals were put on the fore-hatches, and the commander and his men retired about half an hour after; that the ship was hauled into the stream, the required quantity of coal being on board; that at about six o'clock the next morning, he, this deponent, was awoke by the commander of the revenue guards, who had

come on board and entered his room, stating that his orders had been repeated, and he had now come on board to have the cargo discharged; that he, this deponent, was yet in bed, and the *comandante* sat in the room while he dressed; that he then told the *comandante* that he protested against the entire proceeding; that the ship had been entered in good faith, as she always had been; that there had been no effort or intention to conceal the fact that there was a transit cargo on board; that the authorities were proceeding in a very precipitate manner, and had denied the consignee the privilege granted by the laws of correcting the manifest within twelve hours after the entry; that the commander of the revenue guards did not enter into any discussion with him, this deponent, but said that he would return on shore for further instructions; that said *comandante* immediately left the ship, and he, this deponent, immediately after followed him, to learn from the American consul what the answer of the Captain General had been; that the consul showed him, this deponent, the written answer from the secretary of the political government of the island of Cuba, in which it appeared that the Captain General would not interfere directly in the matter, but left it to be settled by the custom-house authorities themselves; that he, this deponent, then told the consul that he could not submit to this seizure and confiscation without the strongest protest; that the ship had been entered according to invariable practice, and every privilege allowed by the laws had been denied her; that under the circumstances, as he, as captain of the ship, had never been examined or called on for any explanation, he should refuse to countenance the discharge of the cargo by superintending it, and that if the authorities should proceed forcibly to take the cargo out of the ship, he would throw the ship upon their hands; that the consul replied that he would not have volunteered his advice on the subject, but as he, this deponent, had expressed a determination to act in a certain way, he, the consul, did not hesitate to approve of his, deponent's, views and intentions on the matter; that he, this deponent, then went on board, where he found the *comandante* of the *carabineros* had returned with a large number of men and two lighters, had opened the hatches and was already discharging the cargo; that he, this deponent, approached the *comandante*, and again decidedly protested against what the *comandante* was doing; hat he told the *comandante—By forcibly opening the ship's hatches and discharging her cargo in opposition to my protest, you have virtually annulled my authority as commander. I shall, therefore, leave her in your hands, with the firm protest that I have been driven to this step by the precipitate action of an authority I have not the power to resist;* that he then retired from the ship with her crew and colors and went on board the United States steamer Fulton, leaving all property belonging to the ship, the shippers, officers, crew, and passengers in the hands of the authorities; that since then the authorities have caused the ship to be removed from her anchorage, and have been discharging her cargo; that on the same day, within twenty-four hours after this deponent discovered that his ship was detained, he appeared at the office of the American consulate and noted protest to be extended, as is now done."

And the said appearers did further severally declare that "there has been no intention on their part, or of either of them, to defraud the

Spanish government of what they, the government, might consider their just dues; that they, these deponents, in their conduct have been governed by the strongest wish and desire to arrange the difficulties aforesaid in a manner just and satisfactory to all parties concerned; that therefore they cannot but consider the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in the port of Havana towards the steamship Black Warrior and her cargo aforesaid, as violent and unjustifiable; that said proceedings on the part of the said authorities have caused, and will hereafter cause, very serious damages and losses to the owners of the ship and her cargo, and to all concerned in and about the ship."

And, therefore, the said Charles Tyng, as senior partner of the firm of Charles Tyng and Company, and the said James D. Bullock, jointly and severally acting for the owners of the steamship Black Warrior and her cargo aforesaid, and for all concerned in and about the same, did declare to protest, as by these presents they jointly and severally protest, against the government of Spain, and do declare that all damages, losses, and detriments that have already accrued, or may or shall hereafter accrue, to the owners of the ship or her cargo, and to each and every person concerned in and about the said ship, are, and ought to be, borne by said government of Spain, or whomsoever else it may or shall concern; the said damages, losses. and detriments, having been caused by the acts of the agents or officers of said government in the city and port of Havana, and not otherwise.

All which matters and things were declared, alleged, and affirmed before me, the said acting consul; and, therefore, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of my office at Havana, having been requested to certify and testify the premises.

CHAS. TYNG.
JAMES D. BULLOCK.

[L. S.] Thus done and protested at the city of Havana, this 6th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

WM. H. ROBERTSON.

I, William H. Robertson, acting consul of the United States of America for the city of Havana (island of Cuba) and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the copy of a public instrument of protest, written on this page and on the three sheets hereto annexed, by means of my official seal, is a true and correct copy of an original public instrument of protest of record in the archives of this consulate.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of my office at Havana, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1854.

WM. H. ROBERTSON.

WASHINGTON, *March* 11, 1854.

SIR: The undersigned, agents of the "New York and Alabama Steamship Company," have the honor to enclose herewith, and to call the attention of your department and of the government to the following papers and documents relative to the late seizure of the steamship

Black Warrior, and confiscation of her cargo, by the authorities of the island of Cuba.

No. 1. A general statement by the undersigned, as such agents, of the facts of such seizure and confiscation, so far as they have come to their knowledge.

No. 2. Copy of letter received a few days since by the undersigned, from Charles Tyng & Co., agents of said company at Havana, dated March 1, 1854, giving a particular statement of the facts relative to such seizure and confiscation.

No. 3. Copy of a royal ordinance of April 27, 1847, granting certain privileges to the steamers of the Royal Mail Company, as well *as to all packet steamers.*

No. 4. Statement of R. W. Shufeldt, United States navy, former captain or commander of the Black Warrior, relative to the manner the steamer was entered and cleared at Havana, whilst he was such commander; form of manifest, &c.

No. 5. Form of a manifest prescribed by the officials of the custom-house at Havana, on the first visit of the Black Warrior at Havana, in the month of September, 1852, and which had always been used up to the time of her late seizure, &c.

No. 6. Extracts from the custom-house rules and regulations for the government of all vessels arriving at Havana.

No. 7. Statement of cost of the Black Warrior, and of the value of her cargo, &c.

N. B.—Paper No. 4, above referred to, was received by the undersigned in September, 1853, from Mr. Cruzat, of Havana, father of the present Spanish Consul at Mobile, and was represented by him to be a true copy of the royal ordinance or order in question.

Your obedient servants,

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of State.

No. 1.

To the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States:

The undersigned, agents of the New York and Alabama Steamship Company, respectfully request permission to present the following complaint for outrages committed by the authorities of the Island of Cuba upon their property, and beg leave, in presenting the same to the government of the United States, to ask that such steps may be taken as to insure them a speedy redress of their wrongs.

The steamer Black Warrior commenced her voyages to Mobile on the 25th of August, 1852, and has now partially completed the eighteenth voyage, having touched at Havana each way on each voyage, making in all thirty-six stoppages at Havana.

That in September, 1852, the authorities of Cuba verbally placed the Black Warrior upon the same footing, as to privileges, as the *Royal West India mail steamers*, allowing her to carry away *three tons of freight*

without paying *port dues or tonnage;* also to carry freight of every description in transit free of all *port charges*, as though in ballast.

This privilege had been enjoyed during three consecutive voyages, when, without any notice given, the permission was revoked, and in defiance of all law and usage, the tonnage dues were exacted to the amount of *three thousand dollars.* This sum was paid under protest, and a formal representation and memorial forwarded to the Spanish government at Madrid through our then minister, the honorable Daniel M. Barringer.

To this memorial no answer has been returned, and the matter stands as here represented.

After the month of November, 1852, no freight was brought to New York or to Mobile from Havana, (none having been taken thither;) notwithstanding which, in the fall of 1853, the Cuban officials again made a demand upon the company of some *two thousand five hundred dollars* for two other trips, which was formally protested against, and the act of the official appealed from to the intendente of Havana, and thus this matter now stands.

In the year 1847, an order was published *by the directors of the royal treasury*, directed to all the collectors of the different custom-houses, allowing the *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company*, and *all other packet steamers*, the privilege of carrying three tons of freight duty free, together with other special privileges very material to this cause, which order has never been rescinded.

The steamship Black Warrior is, in every sense of the word, a packet steamer, sailing upon regular advertised days for the transportation of freight and passengers, and, according to the order above mentioned, is entitled to the privilege accorded to all other steamships.

The company also complain, that, in the month of February, 1853, soon after leaving Havana, a Spanish brig-of-war ran down upon the Black Warrior, fired a gun, and instantly, without allowing time to hoist the United States ensign, fired a shot directly at the steamer, which passed within a few inches of the fore-stay, and then, without apology or explanation, bore away and left the steamer.

It is also respectfully represented, that their steamer has entered and cleared from Havana under a form of manifest prescribed by the custom-house at Havana, which ordered her to be entered as in ballast with a list of ship's stores; that on subsequent trips, when asked by the captain of the port what she brought, the captain of the steamer replied that she came to Havana in ballast, but was full of cotton for New York; to which the officer answered, that all cargo not intended to be landed at Havana was regarded by them as ballast. Yet, notwithstanding this order of their own making, the Black Warrior was, without form or notice, upon arriving at Havana, on the 1st of March, 1854, seized, and the cargo declared confiscated, and taken out of the ship, and the vessel forcibly detained from the captain and crew, who have been forced to abandon the vessel and go on board the United States steamer Fulton for protection.

The only reason assigned is, that the cargo in transit was not manifested, although the same form of entry was used as prescribed by them during thirty-six visits to their port.

The government is also respectfully informed that the undersigned are the sole owners as well as agents of the Black Warrior, and are liable to be totally ruined unless speedy redress is granted.

The company respectfully beg leave to represent, that they have suffered great loss from the seizure, to the amount of at least *three hundred thousand dollors*—the cargo in the ship being estimated at *one hundred thousand dollars*, the ship at *two hundred thousand dollars*, besides which they have lost their entire business, which will be worth to them at least *fifty thousand dollars*, during the time that they are deprived of the use of their ship; that they will be debarred from trading with the island of Cuba, which is open to the vessels of all other nations, and that such trade is worth to them a large amount of money; that they now place themselves under the protection of the United States, and, by the right of every American, demand that their government insist upon a redress of these injuries, and insure them a full restoration of their property, with sufficient damages for the several outrages committed upon them; that they claim the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars* as their lawful right, for loss of business, property, and for detention in the harbor of Havana.

In conclusion, we beg leave to request attention to the report of the proceedings in regard to this matter, as well as the statement of their agents (Messrs. Chas. Tyng & Co.) in Havana, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

No. 2.

HAVANA, *March* 1, 1854.

"And now, agreeably to the promise made in that letter, I proceed to give you some items of information respecting the seizure of that steamer (the Black Warrior) by the authorities, of which you will probably have heard, ere this reaches you, by telegraph from Charleston. The Black Warrior entered this port yesterday morning (28th February) at about 7 o'clock. *Captain Bullock reported to the boarding officer when he entered, giving his manifest, as usual, in which it was stated, as it always has been, that she enters in ballast. As we were expecting the steamer on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, we, as we have always done, and as is done with the other steamers which come here, entered and cleared her before she arrived, making the entrance and clearance on Saturday, the 25th ultimo.* When our clerk went to the custom-house yesterday morning to get the necessary paper to the captain of the port, in order to allow the ship to pass the Moro, it was refused, and he was informed that there was an informality in the entry, and the ship could not leave. Mr. Tyng was in the office at the time our clerk came back to inform us of the state of affairs, and the writer immediately went to the custom-house to see the chief officer. He informed us that the boarding officer had attached a note to the manifest of the captain, saying, 'This ship has entered in ballast, and brings four hundred bales cotton for New York.' The collector or administrator said to us—The captain should have entered his

cargo in transit, and not have entered in ballast. We replied that, as far as regards Havana, she is in ballast; she neither brings cargo to Havana nor takes it away. It matters not whether her ballast be bales of cotton or stone. We claim that the entry is correct as made; but whether correct or not, if you say it is not correct, we claim to take advantage of the twelve hours allowed to all vessels to make corrections and additions to the manifest. He told us he had already written a note to the intendante about the affair, and expected an answer at once, but advised us to see the intendante. We went to the intendancy, but found that the intendante was at home sick. We went to his house, and found there a young man who told us that he had brought a note from the intendancy to the intendante, and was waiting an answer. A servant soon came in, bringing a note for the young man. We asked the servant if we could see the intendante. He said we could not—that he was sick in bed. We accompanied the young man to the intendancy, and saw the note handed to the head officer. We left our clerk at the intendancy, to wait until the note should be sent to the custom-house. He soon came to the office, saying that the note of the intendante had been sent to the custom-house. The writer and our clerk went at once to the custom-house. We found the collector reading the note. He handed it to the deputy collector, 'Arrastue,' and the deputy read it to us. The tenor of the note was, that the entry made was not a true one; that the ship was responsible, according to the law; the goods on board should be confiscated, and a fine equal to double the value of the goods imposed. The writer returned at once to the office, and found that Mr. Tyng had left, to go to the consulate, to make protest against the proceedings. Mr. Rogers, the purser, and the writer, went at once to find Captain Bullock; not finding him, we returned to the office. We then started for the consulate, met Captain Bullock on the way, as well as Mr. E. P. Rogers. We all went to the consulate; found the clerk drawing up a protest. The consul and Captain Bullock went to see the Captain General; he saw the consul, but refused to see Captain Bullock. A memorial was left with him about the matter. About 3 o'clock, it being past custom-house office hours, a servant brought us a card of the 'administrator,' and said he would like to see us at once. Mr. Tyng and myself went at once up to his rooms. He showed us chairs, and commenced conversation, saying that he regretted much this state of things, but he had done everything in his power to avert it, &c., and concluded by saying that if we, as consignees of the ship, after taking out the cargo, would give a bond holding ourselves responsible for any fine, or other damage which might be imposed on the ship, he would then (after taking out the cargo) allow the ship to proceed. We told him we would pay any small fine of $9 or $10, the same as was paid for the mistake made about the three boxes of apples for Parejo, on a previous trip; but as for giving a bond of $80,000 or $90,000. which would, according to his statement, be the probable amount, we should do no such thing; that in case there was a mistake in the entry, or any difference whatever, we claimed the usual twelve hours to correct the manifest. The collector replied that no addition or correction could be made to the manifest; *that, having* asked for the clearance visit, we could not take advantage

of that rule to correct the manifest. But we said, we asked for the clearance visit last Saturday, before the ship was here, and we could not know what entry the captain would make. He said 'no matter; in making that petition you lose your right to make the correction.' Mr. Tyng took out his watch and said, 'I request you, gentlemen, (for the Commandant de Resguardos was also present, having come in soon after the conversation commenced,) to take notice that on this day, at 3½ o'clock, it being within the twelve hours allowed by law, I requested permission to correct the manifest of the ship Black Warrior.' The collector replied, 'Very good; and I request you, also, to take notice that I, on this day, and the same hour, refuse your request, because, having asked for the clearance visit, (*viseta de solida*,) you have lost the right to make any corrections.' We asked what he should do; he said that he should discharge the ship. We replied that we protested against the whole proceedings, and that the first bale of cotton or other goods that came out of her should be taken by him under his responsibility; that we should abandon vessel and cargo, and hold him and his government responsible for the consequences. At about 4 o'clock an officer of the customs came to notify us that the chief of the carabineros (inspectors) was on board the steamer, and they should begin to discharge her at once, and requested us to send some one on board to attend to the discharging of the cargo.

"We replied that a memorial had been handed to the Captain General on the subject; that we should not discharge the ship; that for anything the chief of the carabineros might do, we should hold him and his government responsible. He left, and went at once on board the steamer to report to his chief. About 5 o'clock came another officer, saying that the collector had sent him to say that they were about to commence the discharge of the ship. We replied, as to the other officer, that we should not send any one to attend to the discharging; that we protested against the whole proceedings; that when the first bale of cotton came out, we should abandon, and hold him and the government responsible. We heard no more from them last night. This morning the collector sent a mutual friend of his and ours to us to say, that if, after discharging the cotton, the captain would agree to present himself whenever the government should call for him, they would then let the ship go in ballast. Meanwhile the chief of the carabineros had opened the hatches and begun to take out cargo. Not a man of the ship was allowed to lend the least aid or assistance, as Captain Bullock, by advice of the consul, as well as of ourselves, had given such orders. When they commenced to break out cargo, Capt. Bullock hauled down his flag, abandoned the ship to them, and went with his crew and officers on board the United States steamer Fulton. The consul has written a statement of the whole affair to the government at Washington, and despatches the Corwin, a coast survey steamer, with the despatches and letters intended for the Black Warrior, this afternoon, for Charleston. We are supported in the course we have taken, as also is the captain, by the opinion and advice of the American consul, by that of Judge Wright, former comptroller of New York, by several eminent lawyers now here from the States, and by the merchants generally. We regret much these circumstan-

stances, but have done the best in our power, and have taken the best advice with regard to every step we have taken in the matter. When we recollect the thirty-six different times this vessel has entered the harbor, and always in the same way, and that the steamers of the George Law and other lines have probably entered at least three hundred times in the same way—more than this, that steamers in the Law line actually transferred full cargoes from one steamer to another, under the eye of the officers of the government, and both vessels entered and cleared in ballast—we are sure that our government will protect your interest as they ought, and the Spanish government be made to pay dearly for the work of yesterday and to-day. We shall continue to use our efforts and that of our friends to bring this matter to a satisfactory settlement.

"Respectfully, your obedient servants,

"CHARLES TYNG & CO."

No. 3.

Privileges enjoyed by steamers, granted by the Directors of the Royal Treasury Department April 27, 1847, *communicated to all the collectors of customs.*

1. The steamers of the Royal Mail Company, as well as all packet steamers, are exempted from the payment of all custom-house dues, coming and leaving in ballast, or bringing cargo, provided none is landed.

2. No dues shall either be exacted for the landing of passengers' baggage, samples, newspapers, or money.

3. Said steamers shall be free from all custom-house dues when they import or export not more than three tons of merchandise; the which articles will of course be subject to the payment of import and export duties.

4. When more than three tons of merchandise are imported or exported, then the steamers will pay the full mud-machine duty for the whole measurement of the vessel, exclusive of the part occupied by the engine and machinery, and one-half of the fees of visits, light-money, clearance, &c., and the full amount of tonnage dues on the space occupied by said merchandise.

No. 4.

NEW YORK, *March* 7, 1853.

I commanded the steamer Black Warrior for eleven months; during which time I entered and cleared from the port of Havana twenty-two times, and always with full freight either for New York or Mobile. The only manifest required was a list of ship's stores: the cargo in transit was always regarded by the authorities at the custom-house as "ballast," and marked on the manifests as such, in accordance with their instructions.

R. W. SHUFELDT.

No. 5.

Copy of a manifest of the steamer Black Warrior, prescribed by the officials of the custom-house at Havana, on the first visit of that ship at the port of Havana, in the month of September, 1852.

Report and manifest of steamer Black Warrior, whereof Jas. D. Bullock is master, bound from Mobile for New York via Havana.

In ballast.

[List of ship's stores.]

[Captain's signature.]

The above form of manifest was presented by an official who visited the ship in the captain of the port's boat immediately on her arrival; which, with three lists of passengers and a bill of health, is handed to the captain of the port, or his deputy, and then the ship is allowed to change passengers, to coal, &c.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

NEW YORK, *March* 9, 1854.

No. 6.

Extracts from the custom-house rules and regulations for the government of all vessels arriving at Havana; taken from the "Commercial Formalities" of Havana; sent to the owners of the Black Warrior by Mr. Charles Tyng, the agent of the ship at Havana.

"All captains or supercargoes, the moment their vessels come to anchor, must deliver immediately, upon being visited by the custom-house boats, a manifest declaring his name, that of the vessel, her tonnage, whence she comes, the number of bales, packages, and every other article he has on board, or of which his cargo is composed, with their respective marks, numbers, and consignees. *Twelve hours after delivery of the above manifest, no alteration or addition can be made in the same; the said twelve hours to run from six in the morning until seven in the evening, every day in the year,* without exception of festivals."

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

NEW YORK, *March* 9, 1854.

No. 7.

The undersigned was the agent employed by the New York and Alabama Steamship Company, and who contracted for and built the steamship Black Warrior; and the statement hereto annexed is the sum which she has actually cost her present owners:

The contracts for the hull and engine were		$100,000
The bills for cabins, furniture, &c	$50,000	
Extra bills on hull and engine	15,000	
Additions to same	20,000	
Commissions for building	10,000	
Salary to the superintendent	5,000	
		100,000
Total cost of ship		$200,000

HERMAN T. LIVINGSTON.

The Black Warrior is the largest steamer in the coast trade of the United States, being capable of carrying forty thousand cubic feet of freight and two hundred cabin passengers. She had on board when seized 960 bales of cotton, a quantity of merchandise in boxes, and $34,000 in specie; in all to the value of over $100,000.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

NEW YORK, *March* 9, 1854.

WASHINGTON, *March* 13, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the enclosed letter, received this morning by Mr. Livingston, from J. D. Bullock, of the United States navy, captain of the Black Warrior, relative to her seizure, &c., dated March 5, 1854.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. SUTHERLAND.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State, &c.

HAVANA, *March* 5, 1854.

DEAR SIRS: The Philadelphia was signalized off the harbor this afternoon and will probably be in early to-morrow morning. It behooves me, then, to prepare, for your information, a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the detention of the "Black Warrior," and the seizure of her cargo by the authorities of this island.

As pecuniary interests of a large amount are involved in this affair, and as we must reflect upon and discuss it in every point of view, calmly and thoughtfully, I shall endeavor to divest myself of all personal feeling, and simply lay before you a truthful statement of facts; after which I will endeavor to point out, in plain terms, our grounds of defence.

On the morning of the 27th February (Tuesday) the Black Warrior entered this port and anchored near the coal wharf of Salvador Samá; a few moments after the boarding boat came alongside, and I handed to the officer in charge the "crew list," bill of health, separate lists of

the passengers for Havana and those in transit, together with a manifest, upon which was specified all the ship's stores, the cargo *in transit* being entered as ballast.

These papers were severally examined and received, as usual, without comment; custom-house and police officers went on board, and the ship was at once hauled alongside the coal wharf. Being anxious to sail, if possible, before sunset, I remained on board until it became evident that we could not be ready in time, when I informed Mr. Tyng that the ship would leave at sunrise the next morning, and then went ashore. At twelve o'clock, while sitting at Mrs. Almy's, I received notice that Mr. Tyng and the American consul were both in search of me, and had sent messengers in various directions to look me up. I lost no time in reaching the consul's office, where I found both these gentlemen, who informed me that when Mr. Tyng, at about half-past eleven o'clock, had applied at the custom-house to obtain the usual order for the "Moro pass," he had been informed that the ship would not be allowed to sail, as she had been entered "in ballast," while the authorities had reason to know that she had cotton on board. Mr. Tyng made explanations, which will be explained in his own statement; and as I am now only speaking of my own action in this affair, I will refer you to his letter for all that concerns himself. The consul met me hat in hand, and as soon as our situation was made known to me, he proposed that I should go with him to see the Captain General, as he thought a frank explanation at head quarters would put matters in order again.

We were admitted to the audience chamber of the Captain General, but the consul alone was permitted to enter the private room of the Captain General, the aid-de-camp at the door informing me that I would be sent for if my presence was needed. In ten or fifteen minutes the consul joined me, and said that the Captain General had heard nothing from the custom-house authorities on the subject; that he desired him, the consul, to send him a written statement of the case, and that, in the meantime, he would direct the administrator of the customs to furnish his report. As soon as he had examined the case he would send the consul his answer. Before going to the Captain General's, I sent purser Rogers on board to make out a complete manifest of the cargo in transit; and when we returned to the office of the consul, I mentioned to Mr. Tyng that the full manifest would soon be on shore. Mr. Tyng, taking with him Mr. Thayer as a witness, went again to the custom-house, and in presence of the "*comandante* of the *custom-house* officers afloat" claimed of the collector the privilege, granted under the revenue laws, of correcting the original manifest—twelve hours not having elapsed since the arrival of the ship. This privilege the collector denied, under the plea that the ship being already cleared, she had lost her right to such a claim. Mr. Tyng remained some time in consultation with the collector, so that it was perhaps half-past four when he returned to the consul's office, and as nothing more could be done that evening, I went on board. As I approached the ship I observed a large launch alongside, and a government boat, and passing over the gangway, I was met by the "*comandante de los carabineros*," an officer whose duties seem to be to control everything con-

nected with the custom-house afloat. This officer informed me that he had been ordered to see the cargo discharged and landed. I asked who had given him this order; he replied, the collector of the port. I said, the Captain General has directed the American consul to send him a written statement of the case, and has promised an answer, and until that answer is made known, I did not think the collector had a right to proceed to extremities. The comandante replied, that his order did not allow him any discretion, but if I would give him my word of honor that I would allow nothing to be landed from the ship during the night, and would allow him to put a seal on the fore-hatch, he would retire, and report that it was too late to execute his orders. I readily gave the promise, and allowed the seals to be put on the hatch.

Next morning I was awoke at 6 o'clock by the comandante himself, who told me his orders had been reiterated, and that he had now come on board to carry them out. I requested him to wait until I could dress, when I would communicate with him. Clothing myself as soon as possible, I joined him on the quarter deck, when I found he had brought alongside two large lighters, with 20 or 30 negroes, and a government boat containing officers and men of the custom-house. He said, I am ordered to direct you to discharge your cargo; which I refused to do. He then asked if I would order it done; I said no. Will you direct the tackles to be got up? I will not; nor will I take any steps to assist you in performing an illegal proceeding, (as I consider it.) He then said, I will be obliged to discharge the cargo myself. I replied, if you do, the responsibility will rest upon you, and upon those under whose authority you act. I protest against your proceeding in this matter; and if you open the hatches of this ship contrary to my wishes, I shall consider that you have deprived me of my authority as captain, and taken possession of her. The comandante replied, rather than force matters to such an issue, I will retire for further instructions; which he did, and I at the same time went on shore to see if the American consul had received any answer from the Captain General. At the consul's office I learned that the Captain General would not interfere directly in the matter, he having declared, by letter to the consul, "that the law, whatever it was, must take its course." I now felt that the moment for decisive action had arrived, and taking the consul aside, I told him that, as the authorities had permitted us to enter in the way that we had done on this occasion for the last 18 months, and had never notified us of their intention to change this mode of procedure, and inasmuch as, even had we proceeded contrary to law and custom in the manner of our manifest, they had denied us the privilege of correcting that manifest within twelve hours after entry, I should protest against the entire proceeding as illegal; and if the officer persisted in the seizure of the cargo, I should consider myself virtually dispossessed of the ship, and should leave her in the hands of the Spanish authorities, under protest. The consul agreed with me in this course as the only dignified and proper one. I immediately hurried again on board, when I found the comandante, with increased forces, already in operation. When I left the ship, to go to the consul's, I had ordered Mr. Pickering, should the comandante return before I did, with the same instructions as he had

brought previously, to reiterate my protest against his proceeding, but to use no force in resisting the contemplated seizure. This he had done in presence of witnesses. As soon as I got on board, the comandante approached me, with an interpreter, and another officer of the customs, to act, I suppose, as witnesses; he told me that his orders were to proceed at once with the discharge of the cargo. I said, you have the power to proceed in your design, and I shall not make any resistance; but I protest against the entire proceeding as illegal and unjust. The authorities are acting in this case with great precipitancy; they have given no time for explanation, nor have they instituted any legal investigation. You have, against my earnest protest, violently opened the hatches of this ship, and are now in the act of despoiling her. You have, therefore, annulled my authority as captain, and I shall resign the ship into your hands, reserving the right to complain of this seizure before those whom it may concern.

I was careful not to threaten any action on the part of our own government, as memory suggested many instances of aggression of the authorities here upon American citizens and their property, which had been allowed to pass unnoticed, or, at least, unredressed. My desire was to act in such a way as to compel the authorities always to be the aggressors; to submit to their demands always *under protest*, so that no new charge could be brought against us of resistance to the execution of the law; and so that our position might be, at every possible point, defended by the law. The comandante said that he was sorry, personally, to perform so ungracious a duty, but, acting under higher authority, he had no discretionary power. I then collected the crew, and taking the two American ensigns and pennants, which no power could seize from me, I retired, with my men, on board the United States steamer Fulton. While preparing to leave the ship, they were busy discharging, and had, by the time the last man left, hoisted out about fifty bales. As soon as I had placed the men on board the Fulton, I went to the American consul's office, and there noted my protest in due form of law. The higher authorities of the custom-house were evidently unprepared for the step I had taken, for no sooner had they received the comandante's report than the collector addressed Mr. Tyng a conciliatory note, offering to let me proceed to sea in the ship if he (Mr. Tyng) would send an authorized person to superintend the discharge of the cargo, and to select the storehouses in which it should be deposited. Mr. Tyng called upon the collector to deliver his answer in person, and by my advice, as well as in accordance with his own views, declined assuming any control or direction in the matter, for the cargo, having been seized and declared confiscated, was no longer the property of those he represented. Since that time they have hauled the ship alongside one of the government docks, and are endeavoring, I am told, to discharge her as rapidly as possible. Yesterday, being Sunday, they obtained a special dispensation from the bishop to work, but I cannot learn that more than 300 bales have been discharged as yet. I think now, that by comparing what I have said with Mr. Tyng's statement, you will be in possession of all that has transpired in relation to this unfortunate affair.

To me it appears so palpable a case of robbery, that I have with

difficulty preserved my temper; and, even now, can scarcely keep sufficiently calm for quiet discussion.

Our defence must first rest upon the custom that has prevailed since the ship has touched here, of entering her transit cargo *as ballast*. I have always believed, and have asserted it as *your belief*, that there was some special understanding to this effect with the custom-house authorities. It now appears that no such understanding ever existed—at least so the authorities declare; so that all this time we have been entering in violation of law, and subject every trip to confiscation.

The authorities have, however, constantly permitted this course, and they cannot claim ignorance of the fact that there has always been a transit cargo in the ship; for the fact was notorious among all passengers and visitors. The under officers of the customs, who are always placed on board every ship to prevent smuggling, must have known it; and the very newspapers brought by the captain, and delivered to the boarding-officer at the instant of arriving, contained an announcement of the cargo, and even lists of the consignees at Mobile and New York. Any charge of an effort at concealment must therefore fall to the ground; and, by every principle of equity, we had a right to expect to be notified of their intention to enforce the letter of the law in future; and to be allowed all the consideration due by treaty to the citizens of a friendly nation, who, having entered the port of Havana in the progress of a legal voyage, may have erred through ignorance or mistaken judgment.

Our good intentions have not, however, been able to save us in this instance, the late collector, I understand, declaring that he always supposed the ship to be actually in ballast, as her manifests expressed. This characteristic piece of duplicity, of course, weakens our defence in the eyes of the Spanish officials here; but every honest man elsewhere will cry, shame!

We have a defence, however, which not even the lying of these cunning Catalans can deprive us of, and that defence, I am happy to say, is furnished by the very law under which they have condemned us. The law in question declares that when a false or incorrect manifest is handed in by the consignee, captain, or purser, twelve hours from the time of entry shall be allowed to correct or add to that manifest. *After* the expiration of these twelve hours, no alterations can be made, and if the goods on board not manifested exceed in value the sum of one thousand dollars, the ship and all belonging to her are confiscated. Mr. Tyng, fortunately, is provided with ample proof on this point, and the collector, I believe, does not deny that he refused to permit any additions to be made to the manifest, or to receive any other paper in its place, on the ground that the ship having already cleared, this privilege did not apply to her. You are no doubt aware that it is the custom here to enter and clear all steamships the day before arrival, so as to occasion no delay in their sailing at their appointed time. This proceeding is of course contrary to law, but has been permitted as a special concession to this class of vessels. It is evident that the actual entry takes place on the arrival of the ship only, and that the twelve hours' grace must date from that time; for how can the ship be held responsible for an entry and clearance made when she was many miles

at sea, and when neither consignee nor collector could be aware of her cargo? It is clearly the duty of the collector to know that the entry is correctly made before he grants her clearance; and having on his own responsibility cleared her, he must either permit her to go to sea upon the strength of that clearance, or, as we contend, receive the entry made by the captain on the arrival of the ship as the legal one, and consequently grant him the latitude allowed him by the law for correcting or adding to his manifest. It is evident, to my own mind, that this was preconcerted. The officials of the custom-house themselves will be the principal receivers of the spoils; and in their anxiety to get possession as soon as possible, and to move in such a manner as even to forestall remonstrance on our part, that they have, I think, overreached themselves. Fortunately, there are here several American lawyers of note who sustain me in this view; and I have consulted an eminent Spanish lawyer, by whose advice I shall hereafter be guided. It is thought, when they have taken out all the cargo, they will offer me the ship, with permission to go to sea, in which case I will take possession of her again, and make the best of my way to New York. I will do this, however, under a reiterated protest against all that has been done; for as you will have now to look to our government for redress and indemnification, and as their action will be necessarily slow and ineffective, I conceive it my duty to save as much of the property as possible. I will collect every law bearing upon this case, as also the opinion of my Spanish counsel, and will send them on by Mr. E. Rogers, if he goes on in the Isabel, or by mail if otherwise.

We have the sympathy, advice, and countenance of every American here, and I am convinced that we would not want volunteers to retake the good old ship by force, if such a course were proper. The Americans are now preparing a memorial, drawn up by Mr. Wheeler, of New York, to be addressed to the President of the United States; and tomorrow morning's mail will carry many private letters to individual Senators and Members of Congress bearing upon this subject. In conclusion, I do not hesitate to say, that we have been subjected to the most villainous and outrageous treatment that has ever been inflicted upon a friendly power, and if we are not protected and redressed in this matter by our government, the American eagle had better fold its wings forever. I cannot yet determine when I may be able to leave. I shall keep the crew until the return of the Crescent City from New Orleans, when I hope the authorities will have fully developed their intentions. You may be sure that I am with you in sympathy and indignation in this affair, and that I shall henceforth devote all my energies to the realization of our just demands.

With great regard, I remain, yours, respectfully,

JAMES D. BULLOCK.

We have refused making any arrangements here with any of the through passengers, directing them to present any claims they may have at the office in New York, when of course you will pursue what course you deem best. With the passengers from Havana to New York, Mr. T. has returned all the passage money, taking a receipt on the back of the ticket that this money had been returned to them in consequence

of the seizure of the ship by the Spanish authorities. Would it no be well to do the same with the Mobile ones? I shall leave in the Isabel for Charleston on Wednesday (should nothing definite be determined on by that time) as the consul wishes me to take and deliver the despatches relating to our case in person. He will also give me letters of introduction that will be useful if required. I shall telegraph from Charleston, so that should you wish to meet me in Washington you can do so. The letters given to me may be useful to you in presenting any claim upon our government.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD P. ROGERS.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 77.

VOLUNTEERS SERVING UNDER CAPTAIN FREMONT, IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN REFERENCE TO

The pay, &c., of the volunteers serving under the command of Captain John C. Fremont, in California.

March 15, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

War Department,
Washington, March 14, 1854.

Sir: By the sixth section of the army appropriation act approved August 31, 1852, an appropriation was made for the pay and equipment of the volunteers serving under the command of Captain John C. Fremont, in California, during the year 1846, &c., and the Secretary of War was authorized and empowered to appoint three competent and disinterested officers of the army, to examine and report to Congress upon all such claims as might be presented for funds advanced, and subsistence and supplies of all kinds furnished or taken, for the use of said command whilst thus engaged in the public service.

Pursuant to this authority, three officers were appointed, who made a partial report to Congress on the 29th of December, 1852. Subsequently other claims were presented, and new evidence was offered in regard to claims previously considered; and those officers have now made a report embracing all claims heretofore presented, as well those noticed in the partial report above referred to, as those since presented.

As much time has been consumed in preparing this report, and it is so voluminous that to make a transcript would cause considerable delay, I have thought it best to transmit the report to the Senate, in which the act originated, believing it will be made available there for reference with but little inconvenience to members of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFN. DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 78.

PASSENGERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

The annual statement of the number of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries.

March 17, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

Department of State,
Washington, March 16, 1854.

Sir: Agreeably to the act of Congress of March 2, 1819, regulating passenger-ships and vessels, I have the honor to communicate herewith the annual statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries, during the year ending December 31, 1853; compiled from returns made to this department by collectors of the customs, in conformity with the provisions of said act. Owing, however, to the absence of uniformity in these returns, this report, like all which have preceded it for the last twenty years, cannot claim that accuracy and comprehensiveness of detail which that act contemplates. With a view to obviate this evil, a circular has recently been addressed to the collectors, accompanied by a schedule, for their general guidance; and this report will also be forwarded to them with the same object. In the quarterly recapitulations of the abstracts of manifests required by that circular, it is expected that the information conveyed under the heads of "occupation" and "country," will be more definite than it has hitherto been; while the names of the countries in which the passengers mean to reside, and the number of those who have died on the voyage, will also be returned. It is, moreover, desirable, although the act of 1819 seems to contemplate returns only of passengers arriving by sea, that the attention of collectors at frontier custom-houses, and especially on the north-eastern border, should be directed to immigrants entering the country by land.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving in the United States on shipboard during the year ending December 31, 1853.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Portland and Falmouth.—Luther Jewett, col.																										
Quarter ending March 31	No arrivals.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ezra Carter, jr., collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30.....	Mechanics.....	27	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States....	11	2	13
	Merchants.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Br. provinces....	49	37	86
	Laborers.....	11	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy.....	1	.....	1
	Farmers.....	13	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	16	9	25
	Mariners.....	13	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England.....	5	6	11
	Engineers.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Dressmakers....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Servants.....	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Butcher.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Fishermen.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated.....	.....	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		82	54	1	6	1	1	1	3	9	15	25	12	18	8	6	7	7	....	14	2	....		82	54	136
Quarter ending September 30.	Not stated.....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States....	3	5	8
	Not stated.....	7	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Br. provinces....	7	20	27
	Not stated.....	32	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England.....	32	14	46
		42	39	3	6	3	5	1	2	1	7	10	5	10	3	6	4	4	3	3	5	....		42	39	81
Quarter ending December 31.	Data for return destroyed by fire January 8, 1854.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Estimate by collecter.	200	100	300
District of Passamaquoddy.—Daniel Kilby, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Mechanics.....	26	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Brunswick .	85	3	88
	Merchants.....	12	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				

	Laborers	47																								
	Servants		3																							
		85	3								8		16		23	3	22		5		11			85	3	88
Bion Bradbury, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	Mechanics	108																					New Brunswick	200	34	234
	Farmers	175																					Nova Scotia	60	7	67
	Merchants	63																					Ireland	99	19	118
	Mariners	9																								
	Servants		45																							
	Not stated	4	15																							
		359	60	1	2	1	3	2	2	59	10	61	14	83	8	46	12	38	1	68	8			359	60	419
Quarter ending September 30	Merchants	163																					New Brunswick	268	56	324
	Mechanics	30																					Ireland	658	193	851
	Laborers	653																								
	Mariners	11																								
	Servants		190																							
	Not stated	24	59																							
		881	249					8	1	130	80	112	38	299	48	106	26	101	33	125	23	45		926	249	1,175
Quarter ending December 31	Merchants	67																					Ireland	260	78	338
	Mechanics	32																					New Brunswick	158	56	214
	Laborers	370																					England	51	2	53
	Mariners	2																								
	Servants		131																							
	Not stated	28	5																							
		469	136						15	2	88	26	51	28	96	23	69	21	42	8	108	26		469	136	605
District of Portsmouth.—Lory Odell, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	No return																									
Zenas Clement, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	Mechanics	2																					Nova Scotia		2	2
	Merchant	1																					P. E. Islands	11	14	25
	Mariner	1																								
	Farmers	2																								
	Miller	1																								
	Servants		5																							
	Not stated	4	11																							
		11	16	1	1	2	2		3		4	4	2	2	3			1		1	1			11	16	27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dist. of Portsmouth.—Zenas Clement, collector.																										
Quarter ending September 31.	No return																									
Quarter ending December 31.	No return																									
District of Boston & Charlestown.—P. Gresly, jr., col.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Agents	5																					Africa		2	2
	Army	4																					Canada	15	1	16
	Artists	9																					Cape Breton	5		5
	Brewers	2																					England	141	34	175
	Butchers	3																					France	10	4	14
	Clergymen	4																					Fayal	6	9	15
	Clerks	12																					Great Britain	23	12	35
	Consul	1																					Germany	25	2	27
	Dentist	1																					Ireland	417	425	842
	Engineers	6																					India	1	3	4
	Farmers	66																					Mexico	2		2
	Lawyer	1																					Newfoundland	21	17	38
	Literary	1	1																				Nova Scotia	219	59	278
	Mariners	113																					Pr. Edward Island	2		2
	Mechanics	138																					Sicily	3		3
	Merchants	198																					Spain	4		4
	Musicians	2																					Scotland	20	6	26
	Manufacturers	4																					United States	150	18	168
	Navy	1																					Wales	5		5
	Physicians	3																					West Indies	4		4
	Students	2																					Sweden	1		1
	Spinner	1																					Russia	1		1
	Seamstresses		7																				Poland	1		1
	Surgeons	4																					Norway	1		1
	Traders	4																					New Brunswick	1		1
	Weavers	4																					Italy	1		1

	Not stated	504	585																				Not stated	15		15
	Not described	3																					Not described	3		3
		1,096	593	31	34	53	58	72	62	126	123	252	116	177	63	148	42	81	28	140	61	19		1,096	593	1,689
C. H. Peaslee, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	Army	9																					Azores	34	19	53
	Artists	2																					Canada	37	2	39
	Brewer	1																					Cape Breton	63	14	77
	Butchers	7																					England	386	231	617
	Clergymen	9																					France	11		11
	Clerks	37																					Great Britain	88	48	136
	Consul	1																					Germany	263	202	465
	Contractor	1																					Greece	2		2
	Diplomatist	1																					Hungary	8	2	10
	Engineers	31																					Hayti	3		3
	Farmers	316																					Ireland	3,016	3,031	6,047
	Lawyers	7																					Mexico	3		3
	Literary	2																					New Brunswick	3	2	5
	Mariners	394																					Newfoundland	7	16	23
	Mechanics	486																					Nova Scotia	848	402	1,250
	Merchants	350																					Pr. Edward Island	31	30	61
	Musicians	4																					Scotland	49	30	79
	Miners	3																					Spain	9		9
	Millers	4																					Sweden	21	11	32
	Manufacturer	1																					Turkey	3		3
	Navy	2																					United States	277	122	399
	Physicians	6																					Wales	18	16	34
	Seamstresses		75																				West Indies	3	2	5
	Spinners	11																					Switzerland	1		1
	Students	2																					Sicily	1		1
	Surgeons	2																					Prussia	1		1
	Traders	22																					Italy	1		1
	Teachers	2																					Holland	1		1
	Weavers	14																					Denmark	1		1
	Not stated	3,575	4,141																				Not stated	43	36	79
	Not described	18																					Not described	18		18
		5,250	4,216	225	246	295	328	406	432	852	1005	1395	993	715	353	474	249	248	110	556	432	114		5,250	4,216	9,466
Quarter ending September 30	Army	5																					Azores	81	28	109
	Artists	33	2																				Canada	10	2	12
	Butchers	5																					Cape Breton	56	51	107
	Clergymen	25																					England	420	263	683
	Clerks	43																					France	57	34	91
	Contractors	4																					Great Britain	35	21	56
	Engineers	32																					Germany	161	85	246
	Farmers	248																					Holland	13	5	18
	Lawyers	4																					Ireland	2,133	2,586	4,719
	Mariners	188																					Italy	33	1	34
	Merchants	473																					Newfoundland	86	92	178

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.
District of Boston & Charlestown.—C. H. Peaslee, col.																						
Quarter ending Sept. 30—Continued.	Mechanics	437																				
	Musician	1																				
	Miners	8																				
	Millers	2																				
	Physicians	13																				
	Seamstresses		73																			
	Spinners	6																				
	Students	8																				
	Surgeons	2																				
	Teachers	7																				
	Traders	29																				
	Weavers	16																				
	Not stated	2,885	4,183																			
		4,474	4,258	293	299	389	360	394	447	628	818	907	889	521	406	471	394	340	165	578	502	101
Quarter ending December 31.	Army	1																				
	Artists	4																				
	Butcher	1																				
	Clergymen	35																				
	Clerks	13																				
	Engineers	12																				
	Farmers	179																				
	Lawyers	2																				
	Mariners	112																				
	Merchants	342																				
	Mechanics	199																				
	Musicians	11																				
	Manufacturer	1																				
	Navy	3																				
	Miller	1																				
	Physicians	7																				
	Students	6																				

Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nova Scotia	465	543	1,008
Pr. Edward Island	28	32	60
Scotland	86	58	144
Sweden	306	260	566
Spain	19	4	23
United States	401	165	566
Turkey	9		9
Sicily	10		10
Denmark	5	3	8
New Brunswick	6		6
Greece	4		4
Not stated	50	25	75
	4,474	4,258	8,732
Canada	14	4	18
Cape Breton	26	23	49
England	262	132	394
France	30	7	37
Great Britain	99	68	167
Germany	81	49	130
Greece	3	3	6
Italy	11	1	12
Ireland	1,347	1,665	3,012
New Brunswick	2		2
Newfoundland	129	115	244
Nova Scotia	351	333	684
Pr. Edward Island	10	5	15
Spain	8		8
Sweden	243	170	413
Scotland	32	25	57
Switzerland	3		3

	Surgeons	5																					Turkey	3		3
	Seamstresses		31																				United States	387	178	565
	Spinners		13																				Wales	7	10	17
	Teacher	1																					Russia	1		1
	Traders	13																					West Indies	3		3
	Not stated	2,189	2,764																				Not stated	85	20	102
		3,137	2,808	217	201	287	259	269	292	380	547	565	585	437	289	318	219	209	121	494	289	44		3,137	2,808	5,945
District of Marblehead—James Gregory, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	No return																									
Quarter ending June 30	Mechanic	1																					Nova Scotia	9	9	18
	Weaver		1																							
	Carpenter	1																								
	Farmers	2																								
	Laborer	1																								
	Not stated	4	8																							
		9	9	2		2		1		2		1	2	1	1	1		1	2	2				9	9	18
Quarter ending September 30	No return																									
Quarter ending December 31	No return																									
District of Fall River—S. L. Thaxter, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	No return																									
Quarter ending June 30	Cooper	1																					British Provinces	4	7	11
	Farmer	1																								
	Not stated	2	7																							
		4	7	1	1	1	2	1	1		1		1				1	1						4	7	11
Quarter ending September 30	No return																									
Quarter ending December 31	No return																									
District of New Bedford.—C. B. H. Fessenden, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 21	No return																									

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of New Bedford.—C. B. H. Fessenden, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	No return	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ending September 30	Mariners	39	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Western Islands	31	.....	31
	Farmer	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Pr. Edward Island	7	7	14
	Carpenter	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	7	4	11
	Painter	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Dressmakers	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Miller	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	7	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		43	13	2	1	3	....	2	2	8	4	12	1	7	2	5	1	....	....	4	1	....		45	11	56
Quarter ending December 31	Mariners	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	3	2	5
	Carpenter	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nova Scotia	1	2	3
	Not stated	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		4	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	....		4	4	8
District of Edgartown.—L. Thaxter, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	No return	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ending June 30	Merchants	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	France	3	.....	3
J. T. Pease, collector.																										
Quarter ending September 30	Printer	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cuba	1	.....	1

Quarter ending December 31	No return																								
Dist. of Bristol and Warren—G. H. Reynolds, collector.																									
Quarter ending March 31	No return																								
Quarter ending June 30	Cooper	1												1								Spain	1		1
Quarter ending September 30	Mariners	2												2								United States	2		2
Quarter ending December 31	No return																								
District of Providence—W. R. Watson, collector.																									
Quarter ending March 31	No return																								
G. Bradford, collector.																									
Quarter ending June 30	Mariners	5																				United States	1	1	2
	Not stated		1																			Nova Scotia	3		3
																						Ireland	1		1
		5	1							1		3	1			1							5	1	6
Quarter ending September 30	Merchants	2																				United States	12	11	23
	Mariners	3																				Nova Scotia		13	13
	Laborers	2																				Ireland	2		2
	Servants		19																						
	Not stated	3	9																						
		10	28		1	1	3	2	2	2	6	5	5	4	3		1	1	2				14	24	38
Quarter ending December 31	Merchant	1																				United States	7	5	12
	Mariners	4																				Nova Scotia	6	15	21
	Carpenter	1																				Scotland		1	1
	Milliner		1																			Chili	1		1
	Seamstress		1																			Africa	1		1
	Servants	6	16																						
	Not stated	3	3																						
		15	21	2	1	1	1	2		4		5	10	3	1	1		1		2	2		15	21	36

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Newport.—E. W. Lawton, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Jeweller	1										1											Cuba	1		1
George Turner, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	No return																									
Quarter ending September 30	No return																									
Quarter ending December 31	No return																									
District of New York.—Hugh Maxwell, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Merchants	1,024																					Ireland	7,990	5,948	13,938
	Mechanics	981																					England	1,734	1,266	3,000
	Farmers	2,315																					Scotland	273	160	433
	Laborers	8,126																					Germany	4,305	2,389	6,694
	Physicians	10																					Holland	213	147	360
	Clergymen	9																					Switzerland	151	118	269
	Lawyers	2																					France	370	184	554
	Not stated	6,065	10,527																				Spain	65	12	77
																							Italy	71	40	111
																							Prussia	28	33	61
																							Poland	8	6	14
																							Portugal	4		4
																							West Indies	14	1	15
																							United States	3,898	223	4,121
																							Not stated	6		6
		19,130	10,527	1087	1003	1125	997	1096	924	1990	1526	4200	2494	3470	1278	2534	865	1519	475	2109	965			19,130	10,527	29,657

Greene C. Bronson, collector.

Quarter ending June 30	Merchants	2,358																						Ireland	25,672	20,025	45,697
	Mechanics	2,999																						England	4,310	3,212	7,522
	Farmers	14,596																						Scotland	568	516	1,084
	Laborers	27,385																						Wales	19	19	38
	Physicians	15																						Germany	22,270	13,863	36,133
	Clergymen	17																						France	1,849	1,146	2,994
	Lawyers	8																						Holland	47	21	68
	Not stated	14,663	40,048																					Norway	141	114	255
																								Sweden	145	80	225
																								Prussia	127	108	235
																								Switzerland	469	307	786
																								Spain	80	40	120
																								Portugal	17	3	20
																								China	42		42
																								Sicily	4		4
																								Poland	15	3	18
																								Italy	35	14	49
																								Sardinia	81	49	130
																								Mexico	10	5	15
																								West Indies	21	7	28
																								New Grenada	5		5
																								Vera Cruz	7	6	13
																								Canada	18	5	23
																								United States	6,089	505	6,594
		62,041	40,048	3388	3571	3069	3143	3204	2898	8619	6518	15936	10241	11052	5067	6965	[illegible]	3514	1460	6294	3956				62,041	40,048	102,089
Quarter ending September 30	Merchants	2,592																						Germany	19,122	13,216	32,338
	Mechanics	2,439																						England	3,220	2,705	5,925
	Farmers	11,254																						Ireland	18,587	16,708	35,295
	Laborers	19,998																						Scotland	1,277	1,247	2,524
	Physicians	8																						Wales	94	34	128
	Lawyers	12																						France	898	603	1,501
	Clergymen	6																						Spain	112	27	139
	Not stated	13,477	36,034																					Sweden	577	370	947
																								Prussia	223	199	422
																								Switzerland	330	226	546
																								Sardinia	22	13	35
																								Norway	65	69	134
																								United States	5,269	617	5,886
		49,786	36,034	3251	3506	3280	3319	3156	2814	6362	5708	10852	7838	8499	4410	5778	3120	3012	1551	5606	3768				49,786	36,034	85,820
H. J. Redfield, collector.																											
Quarter ending December 31	Merchants	1,556																						Germany	18,869	14,047	32,916
	Mechanics	5,371																						England	2,842	2,600	5,442
	Farmers	11,856																						Ireland	13,695	13,991	27,686
	Laborers	11,146																						Scotland	489	444	933

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of New York.—H. J. Redfield, collector.																										
Quarter ending Dec. 31—Continued.	Physicians	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	847	578	1,425
	Lawyers	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	31	8	39
	Clergymen	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sweden	328	339	667
	Not stated	14,234	33,019	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia	52	52	104
																							Switzerland	250	176	426
																							West Indies	67	61	128
																							United States	6,763	723	7,486
		44,233	33,019	3185	2962	3209	3162	2799	2743	5361	5072	8847	7307	7506	4907	5080	[illegible]	3827	1563	5419	3531	....		44,233	33,019	77,252
District of Philadelphia.—W. D. Lewis, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Mechanics	212	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England & Wales	320	241	561
	Farmers	103	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	46	28	74
	Merchants	104	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	675	639	1,314
	Miners	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	147	46	193
	Physicians	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	42	27	69
	Laborers	542	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	9	4	13
	Servants	....	299	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gibraltar	....	1	1
	Army	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	5	1	6
	Engineers	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Portugal	5	....	5
	Mariners	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Br. Am. Colonies	2	1	3
	Not stated	228	651	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mexico	3	....	3
		1,254	988	87	111	110	94	110	77	157	188	307	197	193	108	105	86	54	43	126	84	....		1,254	988	2,242
Charles Brown, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	Farmers	271	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England & Wales	515	413	928
	Mechanics	376	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	2,338	2,267	4,605
	Merchants	172	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	96	70	166
	Physicians	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	470	311	781
	Engineers	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	17	9	26
	Army	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	South America	9	14	23
	Mariners	12	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	27	13	40

	Miners	68	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	East Indies	1	....	1
	Artists	28	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Br. Am. Colonies	7	14	21
	Manufacturers	106	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	250	80	330
	Laborers	2,042	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not stated	21	12	33
	Servants	....	1,065	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	589	1,989	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		3,751	3,903	251	238	242	244	277	284	667	689	1037	817	488	307	277	196	163	112	349	316	....		3,751	3,903	6,954
Quarter ending September 30	Farmers	121	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	1,591	1,766	3,357
	Mechanics	253	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	419	408	827
	Merchants	198	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	69	60	129
	Manufacturers	83	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Br. Am. Colonies	28	13	41
	Miners	48	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	296	214	510
	Engineers	23	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	310	146	456
	Artists	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not stated	49	15	64
	Mariners	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Laborers	1,403	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Servants	....	889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	610	1,611	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		2,762	2,622	230	190	231	234	258	281	409	518	584	567	380	249	294	166	123	78	393	339	....		2,762	2,622	5,384
Quarter ending December 31	Farmers	119	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	1,144	1,357	2,501
	Mechanics	192	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	416	434	850
	Merchants	153	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	61	49	110
	Manufacturers	103	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Br. Am. Colonies	1	2	3
	Miners	37	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	386	284	670
	Engineers	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	26	8	34
	Artists	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sweden	3	2	5
	Mariners	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	3	....	3
	Laborers	1,106	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	11	....	11
	Servants	....	711	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	5	3	8
	Not stated	571	1,411	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	299	137	436
		2,355	2,276	207	202	232	205	244	203	314	381	441	497	303	227	212	203	122	103	280	255	....		2,355	2,276	4,631
District of Baltimore.—Geo. P. Kane, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Laborers	204	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	450	281	731
	Farmers	188	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	195	166	361
	Mechanics	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Holland	23	12	35
	Merchants	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Madeira	23	32	55
	Clerks	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	5	3	8
	Clergymen	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Mariners	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Lawyer	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	196	494	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		696	494	65	43	73	63	58	51	73	47	123	82	108	58	64	53	36	27	96	70	....		696	494	1,190

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Baltimore.—P. F. Thomas, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	Farmers	653	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	20	45	65
	Laborers	521	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1,472	964	2,436
	Mechanics	301	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	135	68	203
	Merchants	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Portugal	40	26	66
	Engineers	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	20	8	28
	Mariners	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Africa	5	....	5
	Clergyman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	South America	4	....	4
	Physicians	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	190	1,111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		1,696	1,111	87	71	103	78	84	60	284	163	346	256	344	180	190	112	90	60	168	131	....		1,696	1,111	2,807
Quarter ending September 30	Farmers	450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	8	3	11
	Mechanics	617	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1,549	1,247	2,796
	Laborers	985	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	403	465	868
	Merchants	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	13	....	13
	Millers	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	5	2	7
	Brewers	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Grenada	2	1	3
	Mariners	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	1	....	1
	Students	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Canada	1	....	1
	Physicians	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Havana	3	....	3
	Engineers	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Western Isles	1	....	1
	Planter	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Br. Am. Colonies	1	....	1
	Musicians	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Clergyman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Teachers	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Clerks	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	517	1,718	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		1,987	1,718	175	152	193	199	149	141	314	243	339	321	265	210	174	152	129	88	249	212	....		1,987	1,718	3,705
Quarter ending December 31	Farmers	541	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	2	1	3
	Mechanics	668	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1,836	1,527	3,363

	Laborers	145																				Ireland	121	148	269
	Merchants	41																				Scotland	1		1
	Clerks	8																				Denmark	23		23
	Ministers	3																				West Indies	1		1
	Physicians	4																				Antigua	2		2
	Millers	10																				Jamaica	2		2
	Brewers	10																				Bermuda	2		2
	Students	4																							
	Teachers	3																							
	Not stated	553	1,676																						
		1,990	1,676	138	128	197	166	120	116	343	242	345	298	300	245	200	160	108	87	239	234		1,990	1,676	3,666
District of Norfolk and Portsmouth.—Wm. Garnett, col.																									
Quarter ending March 31	No return																								
Quarter ending June 30	No return																								
S. T. Sawyer, collector.																									
Quarter ending September 30	Not stated	3																				United States	3		3
Quarter ending December 31	No return																								
District of Charleston.—Wm. J. Grayson, collector.																									
Quarter ending March 31	Engineers	10																				United States	101	26	127
	Merchants	59																				Ireland	35	28	63
	Mechanics	8																				Spain	24	3	27
	Mariners	5																				England	7	3	10
	Clergymen	2																				Holland	2		2
	Physicians	7																							
	Lawyers	7																							
	Farmers	2																							
	Laborers	20																							
	Artists	2																							
	Servants		12																						
	Not stated	53	49																						
		169	61	1	1	5	3	4	3	4	17	16	13	42	9	18	2	42	7	37	6		169	60	229
William B. Colcock, collector.																									
Quarter ending June 30	Engineers	42																				Spain	135	43	178
	Merchants	85																				United States	133	31	164
	Planters	23																				England	1	1	2
	Lawyers	14																				Ireland	16	10	26
	Physicians	16																				Scotland	2		2

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Charleston.—Wm. F. Colcock, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30—Continued.	Artists	14																					Nova Scotia	1		1
	Mechanics	4																								
	Laborers	9																								
	Servants	6	7																							
	Not stated	67	78																							
		282	85	5	3	4	5	11	5	20	23	30	9	90	12	18	4	74	18	30	6			282	85	367
Quarter ending September 30	Engineers	15																					Spain	104	26	130
	Merchants	38																					United States	29	7	36
	Planters	19																					Nassau	4	5	9
	Lawyers	6																					Ireland	10	25	35
	Physicians	5																								
	Artists	7																								
	Mechanics	3																								
	Laborers	7																								
	Servants	1	19																							
	Not stated	37	44																							
		147	63	6	8	4	7	7	5	2	5	8	11	48	10	10	5	37	7	25	5			147	63	210
Quarter ending December 31.	Engineer	1																					Ireland	108	49	157
	Merchants	31																					United States	50	12	62
	Mechanics	3																					Spain	21	7	28
	Machinists	7																					Scotland	1		1
	Mariners	10																					Halifax	2		2
	Not stated	33	88																				Germany	2		2
	Laborers	38																								
	Servants	1	10																							
		164	98	13	10	15	3	10	13	16	18	29	30	34	6	19	7	19	4	9	7			164	98	262

District of Savannah.—Hiram Roberts, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Laborers	19	11																				Ireland	29	13	42
	Not stated	10	2																							
		29	13	2		4	2	4			1	7	3	2	1	4	4	3	1	3	1			29	13	42
John Boston, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	No return.																									
Quarter ending September 30	No return																									
Quarter ending December 31	No return																									
District of Key West.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Mechanic	1																					Bahamas	9	4	13
	Merchant	1																					Cuba	1		1
	Mariners	7																								
	Farmer	1																								
	Not stated		4																							
		10	4							1	3	3	2	1	2					2				10	4	14
Quarter ending June 30	No return																									
J. P. Baldwin, collector.																										
Quarter ending September 30	Mariners	24																					Bahamas	33	19	52
	Housewives		8																							
	Not stated	9	11																							
		33	19		2		5	4	4	7	10	4	2	2	1	1					3	7		33	19	52
Quarter ending December 31	Mariners	17																					Bahamas	18	9	27
	Housewives		8																							
	Not stated	1	1																							
		18	9			2	3	3	8		4	3	1											18	9	27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Mobile.—John J. Walker, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Merchants	27																					United States	26	12	38
	Planters	7																					England	16	1	17
	Hatter	1																					France	25	20	45
	Banker	1																					Ireland	1		1
	Physician	1																					Spain	1		1
	Servants	1	2																				Germany	1		1
	Players	20	12																				Russia	1		1
	Clerk	1																					Cuba	1		1
	Nurses		2																				Peru	1		1
	Not stated	14	17																							
		73	33	5	2	3	2	3	2	1	7	13	9	17	5	3	2	5	5	19	3			73	33	106
T. Sandford, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	Merchants	29																					United States	28	17	45
	Lawyers	3																					Spain	10	1	11
	Physicians	2																					Mexico	2		2
	Planter	1																					France	1		1
	Banker	1																					Belgium	1		1
	Engineer	1																					Switzerland	1		1
	Not stated	8	18																				Not stated	2		2
		45	18				2	2	1	1		4	7	7	3	10	2	8		13	1			45	18	63
Quarter ending September 30	Merchants	5	1																				United States	3	1	4
	Servants	2																					Spain	7		7
	Lawyer	1																					Mexico	2	1	3
	Students	3																					England	1		1
	Not stated	3	1																				France	1		1
		14	2	2						3		2			1	1		1		6				14	2	16
Quarter ending December 31	Merchants	7																					United States	5	3	8
	Planters	3																					Spain	4		4

	Mariners	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cuba	6	1	7
	Not stated	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	1	4	5
		16	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	2	5	....	2	....	5	2	....			16	8	24
District of New Orleans.—G. C. Lawrenson, collector.																												
Quarter ending March 31	Merchants	1,172	98	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	270	195	465
	Mechanics	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	530	450	980
	Miners	404	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	2,692	2,119	4,811
	Servants	....	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1,290	735	2,025
	Physicians	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	664	293	957
	Mariners	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Switzerland	83	59	142
	Carpenters	24	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	55	15	70
	Clerks	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia	17	7	24
	Shoemakers	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	39	21	60
	Blacksmiths	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sweden	4	2	6
	Joiners	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sicily	24	10	34
	Cooks	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	10	3	13
	Stewards	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sardinia	34	17	51
	Tailors	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Norway	56	56	112
	Bankers	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Holland	7	10	17
	Farmers	1,770	871	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	1,449	81	1,530
	Laborers	3,090	2,432	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not stated	9	....	....
	Players	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	483	545	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		7,233	4,073	396	315	592	418	526	435	725	595	1411	814	1257	440	863	353	539	218	924	485	....			7,233	4,073	11,306
S. W. Downs, collector.																												
Quarter ending June 30	Merchants	467	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	30	35	65
	Mechanics	153	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	932	706	1,638
	Miners	560	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	1,463	1,390	2,853
	Carpenters	125	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	573	252	825
	Lawyers	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Switzerland	135	78	213
	Mariners	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	3,296	2,290	5,586
	Engineers	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	11	4	15
	Clerks	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	42	3	45
	Milliners	18	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sicily	4	....	4
	Farmers	3,577	2,434	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia	54	34	88
	Laborers	2,812	2,343	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sardinia	14	2	16
	Not stated	54	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Holland	38	18	56
																								Belgium	40	14	54
																								Scotland	36	35	71
																								Jamaica	5	3	8
																								Mexico	38	5	43
																								United States	1,068	101	1,069
																								Not stated	4	....	4
		7,783	4,970	475	405	593	551	541	473	929	626	1504	964	1304	631	839	411	592	299	1023	617	....			7,783	4,970	12,753

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of New Orleans.—S. W. Downs, collector.																										
Quarter ending September 30	Merchants	262	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	4	....	4
	Mechanics	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	241	210	451
	Miners	102	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	79	22	101
	Engineers	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	12	9	21
	Carpenters	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	38	5	43
	Tanners	75	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	4	1	5
	Laborers	220	97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia	3	....	3
	Physicians	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chili	1	....	1
	Servants	....	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mexico	33	2	35
	Tailors	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	335	29	364
	Shoemaker	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Planter	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Mariner	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	10	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		750	278	23	19	29	23	41	30	49	43	127	47	146	32	126	19	107	23	102	42	....		750	278	1,028
Quarter ending December 31	Merchants	639	124	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	1	2	3
	Mechanics	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	328	312	640
	Miners	583	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	88	22	110
	Servants	....	254	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	1,263	898	2,161
	Carpenters	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	1,259	877	2,136
	Shoemakers	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Switzerland	225	146	371
	Artists	16	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	88	34	122
	Tailors	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	6,127	4,489	10,616
	Farmers	6,849	4,685	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	14	....	14
	Laborers	2,507	1,908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Holland	28	15	43
	Mariners	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Belgium	32	....	32
	Not stated	27	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia	192	163	355
																							Austria	2	6	8
																							Mexico	36	7	43
																							United States	1,038	249	1,287
		10,721	7,220	602	565	975	792	676	566	1436	981	2202	1384	1659	956	1167	621	595	362	1409	993	....		10,721	7,220	17,941

District of Galveston.—W. K. Smith, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	Bakers	2																					Germany	195	153	**348**
	Blacksmiths	2																								
	Carpenters	3																								
	Farmers	55																								
	Joiners	3																								
	Laborers	7																								
	Masons	2																								
	Merchants	7																								
	Painters	2																								
	Shoemakers	5																								
	Tailors	3																								
	Weavers	2																								
	Not stated	102	153																							
		195	153	25	24	21	33	14	8	21	15	15	11	23	15	28	16	18	8	30	23			195	153	**348**
Hamilton Stuart, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	Blacksmiths	8																					Germany	241	186	**429**
	Butchers	4																								
	Carpenters	11																								
	Physicians	4																								
	Farmers	57																								
	Merchants	6																								
	Millers	5																								
	Saddlers	3																								
	Servants	7																								
	Shoemakers	3																								
	Tailors	7																								
	Weavers	3																								
	Not stated	127	186																							
		241	186	3	25	21	22	16	22	14	28	15	30	30	28	28	20	19	10	37	32			241	186	429
Quarter ending September 30	No return																									
Quarter ending December 31	Bakers	6																					Germany	749	555	**1,304**
	Blacksmiths	19																								
	Butchers	5																								
	Brewers	3																								
	Bricklayers	9																								
	Cooks	10																								
	Carpenters	54																								
	Coopers	6																								
	Farmers	186																								
	Gardeners	3																								
	Laborers	6																								

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, with name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 yrs. of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Age & sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Galveston.—W. K. Smith, collector.																										
Quarter ending Dec. 31—Continued.	Locksmiths	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Merchants	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Millers	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Painters	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Ropemakers	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Shoemakers	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Saddlers	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Tailors	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Turners	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Tanners	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Weavers	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Wheelwrights	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Servants	6	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
	Not stated	296	536	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		749	555	56	54	61	43	45	35	61	53	60	60	82	44	53	41	51	22	88	69	....		749	555	1,304
District of Astoria.—George Gibbs, collector.																										
Quarter ending March 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	7	4	11
John Adair, collector.																										
Quarter ending June 30	No return	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending September 30	No return	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending December 31	No return	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

RECAPITULATION No. I.—ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS IN 1853.

States.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine	88	555	1,256	905	2,163	641	2,804
New Hampshire	.....	27	.....	.....	11	16	27
Massachusetts	1,689	9,498	8,789	5,953	14,023	11,906	25,929
Rhode Island	1	7	40	36	34	50	84
New York	29,657	102,069	85,890	77,242	175,190	119,628	294,818
Pennsylvania	2,242	6,954	5,384	4,631	10,122	9,089	19,211
Maryland	1,190	2,807	3,705	3,666	6,369	4,999	11,368
Virginia	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
South Carolina	230	367	210	262	762	307	1,069
Georgia	42	.....	.....	.....	29	13	42
Florida	14	.....	52	27	61	32	93
Alabama	106	63	16	24	148	61	209
Louisiana	11,306	12,763	1,098	17,941	26,487	16,541	43,028
Texas	348	429	.....	1,304	1,187	894	2,081
Oregon	11	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
	46,294	135,559	106,303	111,991	236,596	164,181	400,777

RECAPITULATION No. II.—COUNTRY WHERE BORN.

Countries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	86,232	76,249	162,481
Germany *	83,510	57,125	140,635
England	16,908	13,445	30,353
France	6,729	4,041	10,770
British America	3,466	2,147	5,613
Scotland	3,233	2,772	6,005
Switzerland	1,638	1,110	2,748
Sweden	1,628	1,234	2,862
Prussia	697	596	1,293
Great Britain *	566	426	992
Holland	372	228	600
West Indies	289	153	442
Wales	143	79	222
Italy *	203	64	267
Norway	263	239	502
Sardinia	151	81	232
Spain	861	228	1,089
Western Islands	142	69	211
Mexico	136	26	162
Portugal	66	29	95
Turkey	15	.....	15
China	42	.....	42
Poland	24	9	33
Sicily	46	10	56
Denmark	29	.....	29
Belgium	73	14	87
Greece	9	3	12
Other countries	48	34	82
United States	28,572	3,562	32,134
Not stated	505	208	713
	236,596	164,181	400,777
Citizens of the United States	28,572	3,562	32,134
Aliens	208,024	160,619	368,643

* Not sufficiently definite.

RECAPITULATION No. III.—OCCUPATION.

Merchants	12,802
Mechanics	17,397
Mariners	990
Miners	1,837
Farmers	48,439
Laborers	43,006
Lawyers	93
Physicians	234
Clergymen	134
Servants, females	6,956
Other occupations	48,985
Not stated, males	62,686
Not stated, females	157,225
	400,777

RECAPITULATION NO. IV.—AGE AND SEX.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under five years of age	15,470	14,388	29,858
From five years of age and under ten	15,320	14,752	30,072
From ten years of age and under fifteen	14,506	13,377	27,883
From fifteen years of age and under twenty	29,112	25,105	54,217
From twenty years of age and under twenty five	61,022	37,541	98,563
From twenty-five years of age and under thirty	33,053	20,556	53,609
From thirty years of age and under thirty-five	26,367	14,081	40,448
From thirty-five years of age and under forty	14,575	7,015	21,590
Forty years of age and upward	26,685	17,366	44,051
Age not stated	486	.....	486
	236,596	164,181	400,777

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 79.

CONTINGENT FUND, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Navy Department.

March 20, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

Navy Department,
March 18, 1854.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the 20th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Navy Department and its several bureaus, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the bureaus of the Navy Department, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Secretary of the Navy.		
1852.				
July 7	Samuel Mickum	Tobacco to preserve carpets		$0 25
8	Benjamin Johnson	1 day's service in washing floor and dusting carpet		1 25
10	John Espey	Binding Johnson's report, half calf	$0 50	
		35 copies circulars, regulations, &c., at 20 cents	7 00	
		1 key to letters received, 7 quires, No. 49	7	
		1 key to letters sent, 7 quires, No. 14	7	
		Binding 2 volumes newspapers	4	
		Binding 1 volume Secretary's reports, half Russia	75	
		Binding 2 volumes report on mail steam-ship service, half calf	1 00	
		Making general letter book, No. 47, 6 quires demy	6	
		Binding 6 regulations, uniform, in morocco	4 50	
		Lettering 2 on the side	50	
		Binding 2 "mail steam-ships," half calf	1 00	
		Do ... do ... do	1 00	
		Binding 6 reports Secretary of the Navy, half calf	3 00	
		Binding 1 report Secretary of the Navy, gilt morocco	2 50	
		Name on side	25	
		Lettering 9 titles, records ships of war	2 25	
		Lettering 10 titles, general letter book	2 50	
		Lettering 3 titles, appointments, orders, &c	75	
		Lettering 47 titles, keys to letters received	11 75	
		Lettering 12 titles, keys to letters sent	3 00	
				42 49
12	Washington & Alexander	One year's subscription to "Postal Guide," to date		1 00
24	Clagett & Dodson	1 piece furniture binding	25	
		2 yards wide oilcloth	3 00	
				3 25
19	John Alexander	Making 2 chair cushions	5 00	
		305 yards black cambric, at 10 cents	30 50	

		1 piece black crape	6 50	
		3 dozen pieces of tape	1 50	
		Putting office in mourning	20 00	
				63 50
27	Telegraph Company	Message of 32 words to Captain McCluney, New York	1 60	
		Message of 27 words to Captain Salter, New York	1 47	
				3 07
28	Henry Butler	Hack hire to marine barracks and back, on business of the department		1 00
28	Southern Telegraph Company	Despatch of 13 words to Major Linton, Gosport, Va		89
30	J. W. Thompson	1 four-light gilt gas chandelier	35 00	
		1 three-light..do.....do	15 00	
		8 feet extra gilt tube, for stems, &c.	4 00	
		Cutting three threads on tube, to shorten it	1 00	
				55 00
31	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping for July, 1852		16 66
Aug. 3	John Etheridge	Cash paid for telegraphic despatch from Captain Salter	90	
		Cash paid for telegraphic despatch from Captain McCluney	1 00	
				1 90
5	Gideon & Co	Advertising 18½ squares, 1 a. w. 4 w., printing and binding		34 69
6	Western and N. O. Telegraph Company	Despatch of 14 words to Com. C. W. Skinner, Norfolk		99
11	Adams & Co	Freight on package from Philadelphia		63
12	Daniel Campbell	One small leather trunk, for Secretary of the Navy		4 50
16	Adams & Co	Freight on box from Philadelphia		2 63
20	John Etheridge	Cash paid for telegraphic despatch from Dr. Whiting, New York, to Secretary of the Navy.		67
23	Adams & Co	Freight on box from Philadelphia		2 50
26	N. A. Telegraph Company	Despatch of 32 words to Henry Winter Davis, New York		1 60
30	Telegraph Company	Despatch of 43 words to Captain Mervine, Norfolk, Va		2 44
Sept. 1	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company	Message from C. W. Skinner to J. P. Kennedy	1 34	
		Message to Com. Skinner, Norfolk	1 39	
				2 73
3	Telegraph Company	Message from Com. Perry to Secretary of the Navy, from Eastport, 18 words	2 25	
		Message from B. Vreeland to Secretary of the Navy, from Boston, 30 words	2 15	
		Message from Com. Perry, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, 69 words	10 85	
				15 25
3	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping for month of August, 1852		16 66
6	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch to Com. M. C. Perry, New York, 9 words		50
11	John Alexander	43 yards matting, at 31¼ cents	13 43	
		2½ pieces of binding, at 62½ cents	1 56	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1852. Sept. 11	John Alexander—Continued	Putting down 83 yards matting, at 10 cents	$8 30	
		2½ pieces of binding, at 62½ cents	1 56	
				$24 85
11	John B. Turton	Making stamping block	1 62	
		Repairing arm chair	1 00	
		Putting new lock on door and fixing door jamb	1 50	
		Cutting off bottom of case	75	
		Furnishing 885 feet of 1½-inch select culling, at 3¼ cents per foot	28 76	
		Hauling 4 loads	1 25	
		Nails used in putting up shelving	4 62	
		Getting out and putting up shelving	32 62	
		163 feet of inch board, at 2½ cents per foot	4 07	
		Hauling 2 loads	50	
		Nails used in putting up shelving	1 00	
		Getting out and putting up shelving	7 00	
		Repairing chair leg and back	62	
		Making frame for map	1 25	
				86 56
17	J. W. Thompson	30 feet of gas pipe for alteration, at 23 cents	6 90	
		1 tulip bracket	3 50	
		Time of gas-fitter making	1 00	
		7 plain globes and holders, at $1 25	8 75	
		Gilt pillar light, with tube	8 25	
		Paper shade and holder	75	
		18 inches of brass stem and lengthening chandeliers	1 62	
				30 77
24	Robert Armstrong	Advertising proposals for printing, &c., 17 squares weekly 4 weeks	.....	31 87
29	J. W. Arnold	1 gross American pens	2 00	
		6 cards Perry's pens, at 30 cents	1 80	
		2 reams gilt note paper, at $3	6 00	
		1 ream Bath post paper	3 80	

		3 dozen Faber's pencils, at $1	3 00	
		100 swan quills	10 00	
		100 No. 80 quills	2 50	
		1 dozen silk taste	2 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		6 bottles M. & N. ink, at 30 cents	1 80	
		3 pounds extra superfine wax, at $1	3 00	
		½ dozen wafer stamps, at $5	2 50	
		½ dozen folders, at $2 50	1 25	
		12 bottles carmine, at 25 cents	3 00	
		1 gold pen and case	3 00	
		6 reams copying paper, at $2 50	15 00	
		1 ream blotting paper	4 00	
		2 quires patent blotting paper, at 50 cents	1 00	
		3,000 buff official envelopes, printed to pattern	15 00	
		1 gold pen	2 00	
		500 white official envelopes, hand-made, at $1 25	6 25	
		printing to pattern, at $1 75 per thousand	87	
		3 reams assorted letter paper, at $5	15 00	
		5 pieces silk taste, at $2 per dozen	85	
		12 dozen tape, No. 25, at 50 cents	6 00	
		1 gold pen	3 00	
		2 reams letter paper, at $5	10 00	
		2 gross pens, at $2	4 00	
		3 knives, at $1 50	4 50	
		500 letter envelopes, No. 55, at 40 cents	2 00	
		500 note envelopes, No. 53, at 30 cents	1 50	
		1 gross of pens	2 00	
				140 12
30	W. and N. Orleans Telegraph Company	Message from J. Etheridge to Captain Mervine	1 84	
		Message from Mervine to J. P. Kennedy	1 84	
		Message from J. Etheridge to S. L. Breese	94	
				4 62
30	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Message from M. C. Perry to Secretary of Navy, 12 words	60	
		Message from J. P. Kennedy to Jos. Hoxie, New York, 19 words	95	
		Message from Charles W. Welsh to J. Etheridge, Boston, 5 words	75	
				2 30
30	Lindsay Muse	Washing towels 3d quarter 1852		6 00
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping for September, 1852		16 66

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1852.				
Sept. 30	Henry Butler	Labor for the quarter, at $250 per annum		$62 50
Oct. 1	G. W. Wheeler	Making writing-table (cherry)	$5 50	
		1 book-rest	50	
		1 case for books and papers	6 00	
				12 00
18	George Hartshorn	Carriage-hire		1 00
30	Henry Butler	Labor October, 1852, at $250 per annum		20 50
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping for October, 1852		16 66
30	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch, 46 words, to New York	2 30	
		Despatch, 31 words, to Philadelphia	93	
		Despatch, 25 words, to New York	1 37	
		Despatch, 6 words, to New York	62	
		Despatch, 12 words, from Boston	89	
		Despatch, 20 words, from New York	1 00	
		Despatch, 31 words, to New York	1 67	
		Despatch, 24 words, to New York	1 20	
		Despatch, 24 words, to New York	1 32	
		Despatch, 7 words, to New York	62	
		Despatch, 7 words, to New York	50	
		Despatch, 6 words, to New York	62	
		Despatch, 12 words, to New York	60	
		Despatch, 39 words, to Brooklyn	2 07	
		Despatch, 42 words, to Charlestown	2 99	
				18 70
Nov. 1	John B. Turton	218 feet of scantling, at 1½ cents	3 27	
		276 feet of boards, at 2 cents	5 52	
		Hauling	35	
		83 feet of boards, at 2 cents	1 66	
		217 feet of North Carolina 2-inch plank, at 2¼ cents	4 61	
		Hauling	35	
		500 shingles	3 00	

		Carpenters' work on stable	12 74	
				31 50
1	Adams & Company	Freight on parcel from Philadelphia		75
3	John Espy	Binding 3 vols. documents, half-calf	1 50	
		Binding 2 vols. do	1 00	
		Lettering box	1 50	
		Making 2 blank books in Turkey morocco, and name on side	5 00	
		6-quire demy record book, No. 8	1 50	
		Lettering 5 books, 2 titles, at 37½ cents per book	1 87½	
		Binding 1 blank book, 3 quires	50	
		Making blank book, 36 tables in front, and lettered, midshipmen	20 00	
				32 87
1	W. and N. Orleans Telegraph Company	Despatch to Tatnall	5 75	
		Despatch to Tatnall	4 60	
		Despatch to Tatnall	4 47	
		Despatch to G. C. Lawrason	2 60	
		Despatch to C. H. Jackson	3 30	
		Despatch to G. C. Lawrason	4 30	
		Despatch to W. Sewell	84	
				25 86
4	Samuel Mickum	Cash paid for 6 cakes of soap, at 12½ cents		75
8	Adams & Company	Freight on 2 parcels from New York		75
16	Adams & Company	Freight on parcel from Nova Scotia		1 75
16	Adams & Company	Freight on 2 boxes from New York		6 75
17	Samuel Mickum	Cash paid for lugging boxes		25
30	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch, 93 words, to New York	4 65	
		Despatch, 22 words, to Boston	1 59	
		Despatch, 6 words, to Boston	75	
				6 99
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping, November, 1852	16 66	
		Cash paid, carriage-hire on business of department	1 00	
				17 66
30	Henry Butler	Labor for November, 1852		21 00
30	W. and N. Orleans Telegraph Company	Despatch to Captain Breese	2 34	
		Despatch from Captain Breese	79	
		Despatch to J. T Newton	1 99	
		Despatch to S. L. Breese	1 24	
		Despatch from Thomas Newton	1 93	
				8 29

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1852.				
Dec. 2	John Pettibone	Ice furnished from May 10 to November 30		$44 00
3	C. Alexander	Printing 9 quires circulars, 1 page, quarto post	$0 2½	
		Printing 10 quires circulars do	2½	
		Printing 60 quires circulars do	15	
		Printing 10 quires circulars do	2½	
		Printing 20 quires blanks do	10 00	
		Printing 20 quires circulars do	5	
		Printing 20 quires do do	5	
		Printing 40 blank requisitions, foolscap, 1 page, 2 on a sheet, at 50 cents per quire, for 1 page on each sheet	20 00	
		Printing 4 tokens extra press-work on the same, at $2 per token	8 00	
		Printing 40 quires circulars, 1 page, quarto post	10	
		Printing 20 quires do do	5	
				38 47
4	Julius A. Peters	1 box extra super sperm candles, 31 pounds, at 56 cents		17 36
8	Samuel Mickum	Cash paid Adams & Co. for freight of parcel		75
29	Parker & Spalding	Bronzing 2 fenders and 2 pair andirons		3 00
31	Henry Butler	Labor, month of December, 1852		21 00
31	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping, December, 1852		16 66
31	Lindsay Muse	Washing towels 4th quarter 1852		6 00
1853.				
Jan. 3	Thomas C. Byrnes	1 gross matches		3 00
3	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.	Despatch to J. T. Newton	84	
		Despatch to S. L. Breese	1 24	
		Do do	1 79	
		Do do	2 54	
		Do do	1 74	
				8 15
4	Martin Bronsnahan	Carrying daily Republic 1 year		1 00
4	H. Lindsley	1 paper 12-ounce carpet tacks	13	
		13 dozen screws, assorted	1 04	

		1 12-inch screw-driver	1 00	
		1 gimlet, 6 cents; 6 pounds nails, 38 cents	44	
		1 pair fire dogs	2 50	
		2 16-inch Japan coal hods	2 00	
		1 set brass head shovel and tongs	2 00	
		3 hearth brushes	1 88	
				10 99
4	John Haggerty	Carrying Intelligencer one year		1 00
5	John Alexander	Putting down 2 large carpets	3 00	
		290 yards black cambric, at 10 cents	29 00	
		2 dozen pieces of tape	1 00	
		1 piece of crape	5 50	
		Putting office in mourning	20 00	
				58 50
5	J. W. Arnold	1 gold pen	3 00	
		8 reams blue letter paper, at $5	40 00	
		2 reams envelope paper, at $5	10 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		1,000 buff official envelopes	3 25	
		Printing 1,000 envelopes	1 75	
		1 knife	1 50	
		3 reams note paper, at $3	9 00	
		6 gross steel pens, at $2	12 00	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5	15 00	
		1 quart bottle of ink	1 00	
		4 pounds wax, at $1	4 00	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5	15 00	
		5,000 official envelopes, at $3 25	16 25	
		Printing 5,000 envelopes, at $1 75	8 75	
		10 reams copying paper, at $2 50	25 00	
		1,000 adhesive envelopes	4 00	
		500 adhesive envelopes, note, at 30 cents	1 50	
		1 knife	1 50	
		1 dozen erasers	3 50	
				177 50
5	Clagett & Dodson	29 yards ⅝ matting, at 37½ cents	10 87	
		16⅔ square yards oil cloth, at $1 25	20 98	
		1½ square yards oil cloth, at $1 25	1 87	
				33 72

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853				
Jan. 6	R. Farnham	2 reams Jessup's blue laid cap paper, at $5 50	$11 00	
		6 Draper's inkstands, at $1 37½	8 25	
		2 reams Jessup's blue laid cap paper at $5 50	11 00	
		Ruling ditto	4 00	
				$34 25
15	Charles Dean	4¼ pounds best hemp twine, at 75 cents		3 19
20	A. Hart	Repertory Patent Inventions, vol 19	8 00	
		Repertory of Inventions, part 20	8 00	
				16 00
19	Adams & Co	Freight prepaid on package to Dr. Buckly, Baltimore		25
25	Franck Taylor	Allen's Navy List, 1851	2 75	
		British Nautical Magazine, 1850	6 00	
		4 American Almanacs, 1852	6 00	
		Gordon's Digest	7 50	
		British Almanac and Companion, 1852	1 75	
		Royal Kalender, 1852	2 25	
		British Nautical Magazine, 1851	6 50	
		2 copies British Navy List, 1852	2 25	
		Hart's Annual Army List	6 75	
		British Army List, 1852	75	
		Large Navy List	2 75	
		Sebold's Japan	45	
		Watt's Japan and Japanese	50	
		Australia, by Marten	4 75	
		McFarlane's Japan	1 25	
		Japan, (French)	2 75	
		4 American Almanacs, 1853	6 00	
				60 95
25	R. Vigel	Carting documents to department		50
26	John H. Thompson	1 leather wood-saddle		2 50
31	Henry Butler	Labor for January, 1853		21 00

31	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping, January, 1853		16 66
Feb. 1	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.	Despatch to S. L. Breese	79	
		Despatch to J. H. Moore	1 79	
		Despatch to Commodore Rousseau	4 70	
		Despatch to Captain J. Tatnall	4 87	
				12 15
2	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch to A. E. Watson, Philadelphia	45	
		Despatch to E. W. Henry, New York	70	
		Despatch to Captain Boarman, Brooklyn	62	
		Despatch to J. P. Kennedy, New York	50	
		Despatch to Commodore Mayo	78	
		Despatch to W. L. Hirst, Philadelphia	30	
				3 35
4	Smith & Jenkins	1 copy of View of Washington		10 00
19	Alfred Hunter	8 Washington Directories, at $2 each		16 00
24	Little & Brown	2 years' subscription to Review, to January, 1853		10 00
24	Southern Quarterly Review	1 year's subscription, to April, 1853		5 00
24	M. H. Stevens & Co	6 cakes soap, at 25 cents each		1 50
25	William Valentine	Carriage hire on business of the department		1 50
28	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping, February, 1853		16 66
28	E. C. Seaman	8 copies Essays on the Progress of Nations, at $1 50 each		12 00
28	Henry Butler	Labor, February, 1853		20 50
Mar. 1	William Anderson	Carriage hire on business of department		1 25
1	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch, 25 words, to Baltimore	35	
		Despatch, 27 words, to New York	1 35	
		Despatch, 37 words, to Baltimore	47	
				2 17
1	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.	Despatch from W. J. McCluney	2 54	
		Despatch to Captain McCluney	1 44	
		Despatch to L. Rousseau	13 70	
		Despatch from L. Rousseau	2 70	
		Despatch to J. C. Long	5 19	
		Despatch to commanding naval officer, Pensacola	2 95	
				28 52
1	R. R. Aylmer	2 brooms	38	
		2 pounds patent sperm candles	1 10	
		1 box blacking	10	
		1 bottle oil	50	
		2 cedar buckets	1 25	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853				
Mar. 1	R. R. Aylmer—Continued	1 broom	$0 25	
		1 box blacking	10	
		1 bar white soap	20	
		1 hearth broom	20	
		1 broom	25	
				$4 33
2	Adams & Co	Freight on books from Boston		2 38
7	Thomas Byrnes	6 bottles Day & Martin's blacking, at 25		1 50
9	John Wagner	Framing 1 picture of Washington	5 13	
		Stretching picture on canvass	1 00	
				6 13
10	Noell & Boyd	Putting new cord on Venetian blinds	50	
		Repairing 2 blinds, new trimming, &c	4 00	
				4 50
15	J. B. Gardner	6 copies Dictionary of the Army of the United States, at $2 50		15 00
21	Adams & Co	Freight on package	25	
		Do.....do	75	
				1 00
28	Adams & Co	Freight on package from New York		75
31	Henry Butler	Labor, March, 1853		21 00
31	Lindsay Muse	Washing towels 1st quarter 1853		6 00
31	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping for March, 1853	16 66	
		Cash paid omnibus hire to Georgetown and back	12½	
		Cash paid for chloride of lime	12½	
				16 91
April 2	J. W. Arnold	1 knife	1 50	
		100 cotton lined envelopes	80	
		1 gross parchment envelopes	3 50	
		1 ream Bath post paper	3 80	
		1 ream consular cap paper	8 00	
		5 reams letter paper, at $5	25 00	

		500 card envelopes, at $3 per thousand	1 50	
		12 dozen tape, No. 23, at 40 cents	4 80	
		12 dozen tape, No. 17, at 30 cents	3 60	
		1 pound wafers	50	
		1 dozen pen-holders	50	
		6 bottles M. and N. ink, at 30 cents	1 80	
		6 bottles Arnold's copying ink, (quarts)	6 00	
		2 reams French Bath post paper, at $3 80	7 60	
		1 gold pen and silver holder	3 00	
		2 knives, at $1 50	3 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		1,000 note envelopes	3 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		Engraving 1 knife	50	
		2 gross American pens, at $2	4 00	
		9 dozen Perry's pens, at 30 cents	2 70	
		10 reams letter paper, at $5	50 00	
		500 white official envelopes, at $3 25 per thousand	1 63	
		2 pounds wax, at $1	2 00	
		1 sand box	25	
		1 ream envelope paper	5 00	
		1 ream patent Manilla paper	12 00	
		330 white official hand-made envelopes, at $1 25 per hundred	4 13	
		Printing 330 envelopes	50	
				163 61
2	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.	Despatch to S. L. Breese	99	
		Do ..... do	84	
		Despatch to Captain J. C. Long	5 59	
		Despatch to J. T. Newton	1 99	
		Despatch from J. T. Newton	2 20	
				11 61
2	Gideon & Co	Printing 60 quires circulars, midshipmen's appointments, 2 pages 4to, at 40 cents	24 00	
		Printing 2 quires circulars, transfers to hospitals, 1 page 4to, at 62½ cents	1 25	
		Printing 41⅔ quires circulars, deep-sea soundings, 4 pages 4to, at 37½ cents	15 61	
		Printing 10 quires circulars, quarto-post, acting midshipmen's appointments, 1 page, at 62½ cents.	6 25	
		Printing 20 quires circulars, quarto-post, permit to Naval Academy, 2 pages, at 40 cents.	8 00	
		Printing 10 quires circulars, quarto-post, engineer circulars, 1 page, at 62½ cents.	6 25	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853. April 2	Gideon & Co.—Continued	Printing 21 quires circulars, quarto-post, notice to inventors, 2 pages, at 40 cents.	$8 40	
		Printing 10 quires circulars, quarto-post, midshipmen's circular, 2 pages, at 40 cts.	4 00	
		Printing 20 quires circulars, foolscap, notice to candidates as assistant surgeons, 1 page, at 50 cents.	10 00	
		Printing 83½ quires circulars, 4to, uniform general order, 1 page, at 62½ cents	52 08	
				$135 84
15	Andrew Muirhead	1 embossing press, large size		11 00
9	John Espey	Making 2 6-quire demy books, lettered officers' ships of war, Nos. 48, 49	3 00	
		Binding 1 volume pamphlet in full calf	1 50	
		Binding 4 volumes estimates, 1853, half calf	2 00	
		Binding 3 volumes Secretary's report, gilt edges, at $2 50	7 50	
		Binding 6-quire medium book, lettered confidential letters, No. 4	6	
		Binding 2 Reports of Secretary, gilt edges, at $2 50	5 00	
		Binding 1 signal book, full calf, 12mo	75	
		Binding 2 Commissioner's regulations, full calf	3 00	
		Binding 11 Navy Registers, full morocco, at 75 cents	8 25	
		Lettering same on side, at 20 cents	2 20	
		Lettering 2 books, Navy Department	50	
		Binding 5 quires bonds from 1853	2 50	
		Binding 4 volumes documents, half calf	2 00	
		Binding 2 volumes American Nautical Almanac, half Russia	3 00	
		Binding 1 volume Maury's Sailing Directions, full calf	1 50	
		Binding 2 volumes Secretary's Reports, half calf	1 00	
				43 76
20	H. L. Harvey	Cash paid Adams & Co., freight on "Hansard" from New York		1 13
30	Henry Butler	Labor, month of April, 1853		20 50
29	Adams & Co	Freight on package from Boston		2 00
29	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch from Boston, 27 words	1 94	
		Despatch to George Law, New York, 38 words	1 90	
		Do do do 20 words	1 00	
		Despatch to Purser Charles Murray, Brooklyn, 16 words	92	

		Despatch to Captain Boarman, Brooklyn, 40 words	2 12	
		Despatch to Commodore Gregory, Boston, 26 words	1 87	
				9 75
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping for April, 1853		16 66
May 2	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.	Despatch to J. C. Long	2 26	
		Do.....do	2 26	
		Do..from....do	3 36	
		Do..from....do	2 31	
		Do...to .....do	1 04	
		Despach to Captain Breese	79	
		Despatch to J. T. Newton	3 99	
				16 01
4	L. F. Clark	Sewing and putting down 94½ yards carpet, at 12½ cents per yard	11 81	
		Tacks, thread, &c., for same	75	
		Putting building in mourning	10 00	
				22 56
23	G. W. Wheeler	Putting knobs on desk and table	1 00	
		Making large mahogany bookcase	65 00	
		Putting top to desk, repairing and varnishing	5 00	
		Covering large desk with cloth	7 50	
		Cleaning and varnishing the same	1 25	
		Making 2 frames to raise desk higher	2 00	
		Making desk, mahogany	35 00	
		Repairing rail and lock	50	
				117 25
31	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch to J. H. Wright, Boston, 29 words	2 08	
		Despatch to Captain Boarman, Brooklyn, 24 words	1 32	
		Do.....do.....do.... 21 words	1 17	
		Do.....do.....do.... 31 words	1 67	
		Despatch to F. H. Gregory, Charlestown, 40 words	2 85	
		Despatch to Lieutenant Noland, New York, 18 words	90	
				9 99
31	Henry Butler	Labor, May, 1853		21 00
31	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping, May, 1853		16 66
June 2	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.	Despatch to J. C. Long	99	
		Despatch from G. N. Hollins	4 20	
		Despatch to S. L. Breese	1 44	
		Despatch to J. T. Newton	3 11	
				9 74

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853.				
June 2	Robert Armstrong	Subscription to "Daily Union" from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853		$10 00
4	L. B. Hardin	Cash paid Adams & Co. for freight and expenses from London on 1 vol. "Hansard's Debates."		3 00
11	Rezin Magruder	Shaking and beating 2 Brussels carpets, at 75 cents each	$1 50	
		Cash paid for tobacco for putting carpets up in	25	
				1 75
13	Henry Butler	Cash paid for carriage hire on business of department		50
16	Adams & Co.	Freight on box from New York		3 13
18	Henry Butler	Cash paid for cartage to Georgetown		50
20	R. Magruder	Cash paid for carrying box		25
28	R. Armstrong	Advertising "proposals for stationery," 15 squares weekly 4 weeks		28 12
30	Hall & Brother	151¾ yards cambric, at 10 cents	15 17	
		8¾ yards crape, at 50 cents	4 38	
		2 pieces of ribbon, at 50 cents	1 00	
				20 55
30	Gales & Seaton	Subscription to 2 copies National Intelligencer from July 1, 1852, to date		20 00
30	L. Muse	Washing towels 2d quarter 1853		6 00
30	J. D. Brown	1 high-back pivot arm chair for Secretary's room		20 00
30	Clagett & Dodson	94¼ yards 3-ply carpeting, at $1		94 25
30	Taylor & Maury	2 numbers Rennie's Harbors, at $3 50	35 00	
		Binding the same in Turkey morocco	4 50	
		Webster's works, 6 volumes, large edition	18 00	
		10 Congressional Directories, new edition	3 75	
		1 large russet soufflet	7 50	
		1 large Spanish dictionary, full bound	6 00	
		Match box and wax candles	1 37	
		2 copies Decisions Attorneys General, 5 volumes	35 00	
		6 Congressional Directories	2 25	
		6 numbers Rennie's Harbors, volume 2	21 00	
		18 Congressional Directories	6 75	
		Blank book	1 75	

		2 pair letter files	1 00	
		Blank book, second one	1 75	
		Bronze inkstand	4 75	
		1 large pearl paper cutter	1 50	
		Lossing's Field Book, 2 volumes, bound	12 00	
		1 fine gold pen	3 75	
		Falconer's Marine Dictionary, bound	16 00	
		McArthur's Courts Martial, 2 volumes	11 50	
		Gordon's Digest of Laws of United States, late edition	8 50	
		Blank book	75	
		1 fine drawing pen	1 75	
		1 pair spring dividers	2 50	
		No. 17 of Rennie's Harbors	3 50	
		Davies' University Arithmetic	63	
				212 75
30	G. W. Wheeler	Repairing desk and covering same with cloth	9 00	
		Moving desks and cases, and taking up carpet, &c	2 00	
		Repairing and varnishing round table	1 50	
		Covering round table with cloth at $4 50 per yard	6 62	
		Cleaning and varnishing ink box	25	
		Moving desks, cases, &c., &c	2 00	
				21 37
30	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch to M. N. Falls, Baltimore, 29 words	39	
		Do.....do.....do.....9 words	20	
		Despatch to postmaster, New York, 26 words	1 30	
		Despatch to Captain Chas. Boarman, New York, 32 words	1 72	
		Despatch to A. E. K. Benham, New York, 24 words	1 20	
				4 81
30	Washington and N. O. Telegraph Co.	Despatch from G. McNeill	59	
		Despatch to J. T. Newton	4 31	
		Despatch from J. T. Newton	3 03	
		Despatch to J. Tatnall	2 39	
		Despatch to S. L. Breese	1 59	
		Do.....do	1 24	
				13 15
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping, June, 1853	.....	16 66
30	J. W. Arnold	1 knife	1 50	
		1 paper clip	1 00	
		2 dozen Faber's pencils, at 50 cents per dozen	1 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853.				
June 30	J. W. Arnold—Continued	1 ream Wheeler's laid cap paper	$6 00	
		1,000 card envelopes	3 00	
		500 white letter envelopes, at $4 per M	2 00	
		500 white note envelopes, at $3 per M	1 50	
		200 hand-made official envelopes, at $1 25	2 50	
		3 reams gilt note paper, at $3	9 00	
		1½ pound wafers, at 50 cents per pound	75	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5 per ream	15 00	
		200 hand-made official envelopes, at $1 25	2 50	
		2,000 official buff envelopes, at $3 25 per M	6 50	
		Printing 2,000 envelopes, at $1 75 per M	3 50	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5 per ream	15 00	
		2 knives, at $1 50	3 00	
		500 white official envelopes, at $3 25 per M	1 62	
				75 37
30	Henry Butler	Labor for June, 1853		21 00
		Bureau of Yards and Docks.		
1852.				
July 31	Charles Parker	Labor for July, 1852		8 00
Sept. 14	Henrietta Clark	Balance due Charles Parker at time of his death, August 24, for labor from August 1, 1852, at $8 per month		6 00
30	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau for quarter ending September 30, 1852	45 00	
		Washing towels	3 00	
				48 00
29	J. W. Arnold	2 reams best blue-laid cap, at $6	12 00	
		3 reams best blue-laid letter, at $5	15 00	
		3 dozen best pencils, at $1	3 00	
		1 dozen drawing pencils	1 00	
		6 dozen tape, No. 23, at 40 cents	2 40	
		2 pounds gum arabic, at 80 cents	1 60	

		500 official envelopes, at $3 25 per thousand	1 62	
		1 knife	1 50	
		½ gross steel pens	50	
		12 sheets royal blotting paper, at 25 cents	3 00	
		1 pair shears	50	
		1 eraser	29	
		250 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	1 00	
		10 sheets antiquarian drawing, at 60 cents	6 00	
		10 sheets double elephant, at 50 cents	5 00	
		24 sheets double tracing, at 40 cents	9 60	
		2 cards lithographic pens, at $1	2 00	
		1 dozen Faber's drawing pencils	1 00	
		12 sable brushes	2 00	
		1 cake carmine	50	
		I cake Indian ink	12	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		1 quire envelope paper	25	
		1 piece rubber	12	
		½-ream writing paper	1 25	
		2 bottles carmine	50	
				73 75
Oct. 30	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, October, 1852		15 00
31	Henry Neal	Labor from September 15 to October 31, 1852		12 00
5	John Espey	Making 6-quire demy book, lettered "commandants"	6	
		10 labels in ditto	2 50	
		Binding Jones' trial	50	
		Binding 9 volumes United Service Journal, at 75 cents	6 75	
		Folding and stitching 200 blank proposals	5 00	
		Binding large book of plans	10 00	
		Binding book of estimates, 10 labels in ditto	5 00	
		Binding 30 store returns, at $1 50	45 00	
		Binding 21 pay-rolls	30 00	
		Making 6-quire demy book, lettered "letters to secretary of bureau"	1 50	
		5 labels in ditto	1 50	
		1 volume light-house report	50	
		1 volume secretary's report, labelled on side	1 00	
				109 31
Nov. 30	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, November, 1852		15 00
30	Henry Neal	Labor in bureau, November, 1852		8 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1852.				
Dec. 31	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, December, 1852	$15 00	
		Washing towels 4th quarter 1852	3 00	
				$18 00
31	Henry Neal	Labor in bureau, December, 1852		8 00
1853.				
Jan. 5	J. W. Arnold	2 reams of cap paper, at $6	12 00	
		500 official envelopes, at 32½ cents	1 62	
		500 letter envelopes, at 25 cents	1 25	
		½ ream gilt note paper, at $3	1 50	
		100 hand-made envelopes	1 00	
		3 inkstands, at $1 25	3 75	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		1 eraser	29	
		1½ ream letter paper, at $5	7 50	
				30 91
31	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, January, 1853		15 00
31	Henry Neal	Do.....do		8 00
Feb. 28	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, February, 1853		15 00
28	Henry Neal	Do.....do		8 00
Mar. 8	Alfred Hunter	One Washington and Georgetown Directory		2 00
31	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau for March, 1853	15 00	
		Washing towels 1st quarter 1853	3 00	
				18 00
31	James Ferguson	Labor in bureau for March, 1853		8 00
April 2	J. W. Arnold	1 gross of pens	2 00	
		1 dozen penholders	50	
		1 ream letter paper	5 00	
		6 bottles red ink, (carmine,) at 25 cents	1 50	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		1 inkstand	50	
		2 knives, at $1 50	3 00	

		2 reams cap paper, at $6	12 00	
		2½ reams letter paper, at $5	12 50	
		500 official envelopes, at $3 25 per thousand	1 62	
		3 memorandum books, at 25 cents	75	
		1 knife	1 50	
				42 87
15	Andrew Muirhead	1 embossing press		11 00
30	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, April, 1853		15 00
30	James H. Ferguson	Do do		8 00
May 31	James H. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, May, 1853		8 00
31	Wm. Ferguson	Do do		15 00
June 14	Franck Taylor	American Almanac for 1853, bound		1 38
30	Wm. Ferguson	Labor in bureau, June, 1853	15 00	
		Washing towels, 2d quarter 1853	3 00	
				18 00
30	James Ferguson	Labor in bureau, June, 1853		8 00
June 30	J. W. Arnold	2 reams copying paper, at $2 per ream	4 00	
		½ ream cap paper, at $6 per ream	3 00	
		2 reams do do	12 00	
		500 adhesive letter envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		250 adhesive note envelopes, at 30 cents	75	
		500 buff official envelopes, at $3 25 per 1,000	1 63	
		2 pounds gum, at 80 cents	1 60	
		8 dozen tape, No. 21, at 35 cents per dozen	2 80	
		1 dozen pen-holders	50	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5 per ream	15 00	
				43 28
		Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.		
1852. July 10	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.	Despatch from Washington to Richmond, Va		27
Sept. 4	William J. Williams	Planing drawing-board and making rollers, and 1 box to forward returns to Boston	2 75	
		Making file-boards, and 7 boxes for packing thermometers to send to navy yards	3 00	
		Altering case and table, and making table and fixing desk	11 00	
				16 75
6	A. H. Gatton	2 hatchets, each 75 and 62½ cents	1 37½	
		Cash paid for matches and brush	50	
		Cash paid for assisting to move desk and table	25	
				2 12

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1852.				
Sept. 29	J. W. Arnold	¼ ream O. & H. cap paper, at $6 per ream	$3 00	
		1 gross Wheeler's pens	2 00	
		1 dozen pencils	1 00	
		500 official envelopes, at 32½ cents	1 62	
		3 reams laid cap paper, at $6	18 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		6 bottles M. & N. ink, at 30 cents	1 80	
		1 ivory eraser	29	
		1 ivory folder	21	
		1 ream English blotting paper	4 00	
		1 ream gilt note paper	3 00	
		½ ream blue letter paper, at $5	2 50	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		1 piece fine Turkey sponge	25	
		4 quires folio-post paper, at 45 cents	1 80	
		1 glass pump inkstand	1 25	
		1 dozen pencils	1 00	
		12 yards tracing cloth, at 40 cents	4 80	
		½ gross steel pens, at $2	1 00	
		1 small inkstand	50	
				$55 02
30	Nicholas Wood	Labor in bureau for quarter ending September 30, 1852	45 00	
		Washing towels, 3d quarter 1852	3 00	
				48 00
Oct. 30	Nicholas Wood	Labor in bureau October, 1852		15 00
Nov. 3	J. M. Donn & Brother	1 cane-seat arm chair		3 50
23	A. H. Gatton	1 dozen boxes matches, 25 cents; 1 paper tacks, 12½ cents	37½	
		1 washbowl, 50 cents; 1 dusting-brush, 37½ cents	87½	
		1 hair brush	50	

		1 coal hod, $1 50; 1 candlestick, 37½	1 87½	
				3 62
26	Robert R. Aylmer	1 dusting-brush, 38 cents; ½ dozen boxes matches, 12 cents	50	
		1 broom	25	
		1 wisp, 19 cents; 1 painted pail, 25 cents; 1 broom, 25 cents	69	
		1 dozen boxes matches, at 2 cents	24	
		2 empty boxes	50	
				2 18
30	Nicholas Wood	Labor in bureau for November, 1852		15 00
Dec. 31	Nicholas Wood	Labor in bureau for December, 1852	15 00	
		Washing towels, 4th quarter 1852	3 00	
				18 00
1853.				
Jan. 5	J. W. Arnold	1 knife	1 50	
		500 buff official envelopes, at 32½	1 62	
		1 dozen best pencils	1 00	
		1 ream consular cap paper	8 00	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5	15 00	
		½ dozen taste, at $2	1 00	
		500 official envelopes, at 32½ cents	1 62	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		2 reams consular cap paper, at $8	16 00	
		1 dozen pen-holders	50	
		1 pound wax	1 00	
		1 pound wafers	50	
		500 cream-laid adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		1 ream patent Manilla paper	12 00	
				65 24
10	John Alexander	1 pair of shades	5 00	
		8 yards oil-cloth, at $1 50	12 00	
		3 yards oil-cloth, at $1 50	4 50	
		Putting down oil-cloth	75	
				22 25
31	Nicholas Wood	Labor in bureau for January, 1853		15 00
Feb. 2	Thomas Byrnes	1 dozen cakes soap	1 50	
		2 dozen boxes matches	50	
				2 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853.				
Feb. 2	A. H. Gatton	1 broom	$0 37½	
		1 hair-brush for desks	50	
		1 clothes-broom	37½	
				$1 25
28	Nicholas Wood	Labor in bureau for February, 1853		15 00
Mar. 8	Alfred Hunter	1 copy of Washington and Georgetown Directory		2 00
31	Richard J. Gassaway	Labor in bureau for March, 1853	15 00	
		Cash paid for washing towels 1st quarter 1853	3 00	
				18 00
April 2	J. W. Arnold	1 glass pump inkstand	1 25	
		1 ream soft wrapping paper	75	
		1 ream consular cap paper	8 00	
		500 official envelopes, at $3 25 per 1,000	1 62	
		1 dozen pencils	1 00	
		1½ ream letter paper, at $5	7 50	
		1 gross pens	2 00	
				22 12
30	Henry Neal	Labor in bureau, April, 1853		15 00
May 9	Andrew Muirhead	1 embossing press		11 00
31	Henry Neal	Labor in bureau, May, 1853		15 00
June 30	J. M. Donn & Bro.	One bucket		1 50
30	A. H. Gatton	2 small brooms	37½	
		2 pounds sperm candles, at 48 cents per pound	96	
				1 33
28	C. Alexander	1 copy Digest and Index to Opinions of Attorneys General		2 00
30	Henry Neal	Labor in bureau for June, 1853	15 00	
		Washing towels, 2d quarter 1853	3 00	
				18 00
30	J. W. Arnold	1 knife	1 50	
		1 ream envelope paper	5 00	
		200 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	80	

		1 knife	1 50	
		12 bottles carmine	3 00	
		1 ream cap paper	6 00	
		500 official envelopes, at $3 25 per thousand	1 63	
		300 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents per hundred	1 20	
		1 knife	1 50	
		1 ivory folder	21	
		1 pound sealing-wax	1 00	
		1 dozen pencils	1 00	
		8 dozen tape, No. 23, at 40 cents per dozen	3 20	
		1 wafer cup	25	
		½ ream English blue-laid demy, at $15 per ream	5 00	
		1 dozen drawing pencils	1 00	
		1 dozen sable brushes	2 00	
		1 dozen brass map pins	1 25	
		1 red inkstand	75	
		½ ream letter paper, at $5 per ream	2 50	
		1 gross pens	2 00	
		1 card mapping pins	1 00	
				43 29
		Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.		
1852. July 24	Clagett & Dodson	1 door mat		1 50
Sept. 29	J. W. Arnold	1 dozen knives	18 00	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		½ ream blue letter paper, at $5	2 50	
		6 bottles copying ink	3 00	
		6 bottles Arnold's red ink, at 25 cents	1 50	
		1 dozen taste	2 00	
		½ ream gilt note paper	1 50	
		250 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	1 00	
		2 dozen best pencils	2 00	
		6 cards Perry's pens, at 30 cents	1 80	
		1 pound twine	40	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		1 pound gum arabic	80	
		1½ ream blue letter paper, at $5	7 50	
		1 ream cap paper	6 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1852.				
Sept. 29	J. W. Arnold—Continued	½ ream gilt note paper, at $3	$1 50	
		48 sheets tracing paper, at 40 cents	19 20	
		2 pounds gum arabic, at 80 cents	1 60	
		200 hand-made envelopes, at $1 25	2 50	
		1 ream envelope paper	5 00	
		1 ream letter paper	5 00	
		1 ream cap paper	6 00	
		½ gross pens	1 00	
		3 reams blue letter paper, at $5	15 00	
				$108 80
30	James Ford	Labor in bureau for quarter ending September 30, 1852	45 00	
		Washing towels for 3d quarter 1852	3 00	
				48 00
Oct. 30	James Ford	Labor in bureau for October, 1852		15 00
Nov. 5	John B. Turton	Keys to two locks, and one picture frame	2 12½	
		Making three paper files, with locks	5 62½	
		Altering partitions in paper line	75	
		1 cherry hand-board	75	
		Making rough box for books	1 00	
		Making chest to keep newspapers in	5 25	
				15 50
30	James Ford	Labor in bureau, November, 1852		15 00
Dec. 29	John Pettibone	1 peck ice daily from May 11 to December 1		21 87
31	James Ford	Labor in bureau, December, 1852	15 00	
		Washing towels 4th quarter 1852	3 00	
				18 00
1853.				
Jan. 3	Thomas C. Byrnes	2 dozen soap, at $1 per dozen		2 00
5	J. W. Arnold	1 pitcher	1 00	
		1 ream copying paper	2 50	
		½-ream letter paper, at $5	2 50	
		2 boxes quill pens, at 25 cents	50	

		1 knife	1 50	
		2 gross pens, at $2	4 00	
		1 tumbler	25	
		1,000 hand-made official envelopes, at $1 25	12 50	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		2 dozen pencils, at $1	2 00	
		2 inkstands, at $1 25	2 50	
		2 hearth-brushes, at 75 cents	1 50	
		1 coal-hod	1 00	
		1 broom	50	
		1 dusting pan	1 00	
		6 bottles copying ink, at $1	6 00	
		½ dozen erasers, at $3 50	1 75	
		1 ream letter paper	5 00	
				48 00
10	John Alexander	1 large shade	3 00	
		1 desk cover	2 50	
		Repairing shade	1 00	
				6 50
31	James Ford	Labor in bureau for January, 1853		15 00
Feb. 28	James Ford	Labor in bureau for February, 1853		15 00
Mar. 19	Wm. A. Elliott	Cash paid for despatch by telegraph to Norfolk	99	
		Cash paid for freight on box from New York by express	1 13	
		Cash paid for despatch by telegraph to Brooklyn	77	
				2 89
31	Wm. H. Ford	Labor in bureau for March, 1853	15 00	
		Cash paid for washing towels 1st quarter 1853	3 00	
				18 00
April 2	Thomas C. Byrnes	2 dozen soap, at $1 50 per dozen		3 00
2	J. W. Arnold	3 reams letter paper, at $5	15 00	
		1 dozen pencils	1 00	
		2 gross pens, at $2	4 00	
		½ ream gilt note paper, at $3	1 50	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		1 ream cap paper	6 00	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		4 dozen tape, No. 23, at 40 cents	1 60	
		2 reams copying paper, at $2 50	5 00	
		1 ream letter paper	5 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853.				
April 2	J. W. Arnold—Continued	2 dusting brushes, at 75 cents	$1 50	
		500 official envelopes, at $3 25 per thousand	1 62	
				$46 22
April 9	John Espey	Making book, bound in morocco	2 00	
		Making 8 guard-books	2 00	
		Ruling and binding book in morocco	2 00	
		Binding book, and 5 titles in front	2 00	
		Binding 1 volume light-house report	75	
		Binding 1 volume message and documents	50	
		Binding 1 volume Secretary's report	50	
		Binding and ruling book, morocco	2 00	
		Ruling 2 quires cap paper	75	
		Making 6 medium memorandum books, at 75 cents	4 50	
		Do ... do ... do	4 50	
				21 50
May 2	William Ford	Labor in bureau from 1st to 15th April inclusive, at $15 per month		7 00
April 30	John Simms	Labor in bureau from 16th to 30th April inclusive		8 00
May 31	John Simms	Labor in bureau, May, 1853		15 00
June 30	J. W. Arnold	100 quills	2 50	
		2 pounds extra super wax	2 00	
		1 ream letter paper	5 00	
		1 quart sand	3	
		1 water pail, 50 cents; 1 hair broom, 50 cents	1 00	
		1 dozen pen-holders	50	
		1 ream envelope paper	5 00	
		1 ream letter paper	5 00	
		1 gold pen	3 00	
		500 embossed official envelopes	6 25	
		6 bottles carmine	1 50	
		1 bottle copying ink (quart)	1 00	
				32 78

30	John Simms	Labor in bureau, June, 1853	15 00	
		Washing towels, 2d quarter 1853	3 00	
				18 00
		Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.		
1852. July 10	John Espey	Portfolio, and blotting for same	1 50	
		Binding 2 volumes Mayo's United States, Russia, cloth sides	3 50	
		Lettering 3 books on the back	75	
		Making 2 ink-balls	1 50	
		Binding navy report, half calf	50	
		Binding 27 volumes documents, full sheep	20 25	
		Arranging and lettering name of bureau on back	6 75	
		Documents to complete the above	5 00	
				39 75
19	J. Alexander	Taking up old matting and cleaning floor	2 00	
		40 yards matting, at 31¼ cents	12 50	
		3 pieces of binding, at 62½ cents	1 87	
		Putting down 40 yards matting, at 10 cents	4 00	
				20 37
24	Clagett & Dodson	10⅔ square yards oilcloth, at $1 25	12 94	
		5⅓ square yards oilcloth, at $1 25	6 67	
				19 61
Sept. 11	John Alexander	2 large Venetian blinds	.....	18 00
29	J. W. Arnold	1 pound candles	50	
		8 dozen tape, No. 17, at 30 cents	2 40	
		1 gum brush	25	
		400 adhesive letter envelopes, at 40 cents	1 60	
		500 do at 40 cents	2 00	
		3 reams blue letter paper, at $5	15 00	
		1 dozen pencils	1 00	
		500 buff official envelopes, at 32½ cents	1 62	
		6 bottles copying ink, at $1	6 00	
		1 dozen pen-holders	50	
		100 quills	2 50	
		1 ream cap paper	6 00	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		½ dozen pen-holders, at 50 cents	25	
		½ ream blotting paper, at $4	2 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1852.				
Sept. 29	J. W. Arnold—Continued	5 knives, at $1 50	$7 50	
		1 gold pen	3 00	
				$54 12
30	David Rich	Labor in bureau for the quarter ending September 30, 1852	45 00	
		Washing towels for 3d quarter 1852	3 00	
				48 00
Oct. 30	David Rich	Labor in bureau, October, 1852		15 00
Nov. 1	Thomas C. Byrnes	1 dozen soap		1 50
10	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch to Captain Boarman, Brooklyn	1 07	
		Despatch to Howland & Aspinwall, Brooklyn	90	
				1 97
30	David Rich	Labor in bureau, November, 1852		15 00
Dec. 31	David Rich	Labor in bureau for December, 1852	15 00	
		Washing towels, 4th quarter 1852	3 00	
				18 00
1853.				
Jan. 5	J. W. Arnold	500 official envelopes	1 62	
		1 ream copying paper	2 50	
		½ ream gilt note paper, at $3	1 50	
		8 dozen tape, No. 23, at 40 cents	3 20	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5	15 00	
		200 letter envelopes, at 25 cents	50	
		1 dozen pencils	1 00	
				25 32
31	David Rich	Labor in bureau, January, 1853		18 00
Feb. 5	Ignatius Lucas	Cash paid for cartage on 1 box "Key West salt" from 4½ street to Navy Department		40
28	David Rich	Labor in bureau for February, 1853		18 00
Mar. 11	Parker & Spalding	Glazing 1 glass in case	37½	
		Glazing 1 glass in case	37½	
				75

18	Ignatius Lucas	For cash paid Magnetic Telegraph Company for message to Boston		1 17
31	Ignatius Lucas	do do do		1 10
April 2	J. W. Arnold	100 hand-made official envelopes, at $1 25 per 100	12 50	
		Printing 1,000 official envelopes	2 00	
		½ ream letter paper, at $5	2 50	
		4 bottles Arnold's copying ink, at $1	4 00	
		2 bottles M. & N. ink, at 30 cents	60	
		2 reams letter paper, at $5	10 00	
		1 ream envelope paper	5 00	
		1 ream cap paper	6 00	
		100 quills	2 50	
		1 pound gum	80	
				45 90
Mar. 31	David Rich	Labor in bureau for March, 1853	18 00	
		Washing towels, 1st quarter 1853	3 00	
				21 00
April 30	David Rich	Labor in bureau April, 1853		18 00
May 17	Antens & Bourne	Subscription to Shipping and Commercial List, &c., from May 5, 1852, to May 5, 1853		6 00
18	Franck Taylor	American Almanac, 1853, bound		1 37
31	David Rich	Labor in bureau, May, 1853		18 00
June 2	Robert Armstrong	Subscription to Daily Union from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853		10 00
21	J. H. McBlair	2 buckets, at 50 cents	1 00	
		2 brooms, at 37½ cents	75	
		2 dusters, at 50 cents	1 00	
		3 brooms, at 18¾ cents	56	
		1 Pope's head	1 50	
		2 brooms, at 37½ cents	75	
		3 double dusters, at 66⅔	2 00	
		6 hand brooms	1 87	
		1 pound sperm candles	50	
		1 tumbler	13	
		Cash paid for mending rod	25	
				10 31
30	G. W. Wheeler	Re-stuffing chair cushion	75	
		Making mahogany bookcase	23 00	
		Cleaning and varnishing desk	1 00	
		Putting stand under case	75	
		Putting moulding on table, &c.	50	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1853. June 30	G. W. Wheeler—Continued	Repairing doors and locks of case	$1 00	
		1 large desk cover	4 50	
		Putting up stand for water-cooler	1 00	
		Altering height of two desks, &c	1 00	
				$33 50
30	Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatch to R. P. Moulton, Boston, 18 words	1 31	
		Despatch from R. P. Moulton, Boston, 17 words	1 24	
		Do do do 15 words	1 10	
		Despatch to H. K. Thatcher, New York, 34 words	1 70	
				5 35
30	J. W. Arnold	1,000 hand-made official envelopes	12 50	
		Printing 1,000 envelopes	2 00	
		½ ream letter paper, at $5 per ream	2 50	
		1 knife	1 50	
		4 reams blue letter paper, at $5 per ream	20 00	
		250 letter envelopes, at 20 cents per hundred	50	
		2 reams copying paper, at $2 per ream	4 00	
				43 00
30	David Rich	Labor in bureau for June, 1853	18 00	
		Washing towels 2d quarter 1853	3 00	
				21 00
		Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.		
1852. Sept. 6	Thomas Byrnes	18 cakes soap, at 12½ cents	2 25	
		6 dozen boxes matches, at 25 cents	1 50	
				3 75
30	Marsh B. Clark	Cash paid for washing towels, 3d quarter 1852		3 00
29	J. W. Arnold	2 reams white letter paper, at $5	10 00	
		½ ream copying paper, at $2 50	1 25	
		1 bottle Maynard & Noyes' ink	30	
		2 gross steel pens, at $2	4 00	

		1½ reams copying paper, at $2 50	3 75	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		100 quills	2 50	
		500 official envelopes, at 32½ cents	1 62	
		1 ball of twine	12	
		1 box of pens	2 00	
				27 54
30	George Cook	Labor in bureau for quarter ending September 30, 1852		45 00
Oct. 30	do	Labor in bureau for October, 1852		15 00
Nov. 1	Noell & Boyd	Taking down trimming and putting up 3 blinds, at $1 50		4 50
30	George Cook	Labor in bureau for November, 1852		15 00
Dec. 29	John Pettibone	Ice furnished from May 10 to December 1, 1852		11 00
31	Marsh B. Clark	Washing towels, 4th quarter 1852		3 00
31	George Cook	Labor in bureau for December, 1852		15 00
1853.				
Jan. 5	J. W. Arnold	1 ream letter paper	5 00	
		500 official envelopes, at 32½ cents	1 62	
		1 pound sealing wax	1 00	
		1 ream letter paper	5 00	
		1 bottle ink	30	
		250 official envelopes, at 32½ cents	80	
		500 letter envelopes, at 25 cents	1 25	
		1 gross pens	2 00	
				16 97
31	George Cook	Labor in bureau for January, 1853		15 00
Feb. 7	J. W. Donn & Bro	1 looking-glass		1 25
28	George Cook	Labor in bureau for February, 1853		15 00
Mar. 8	Alfred Hunter	1 copy of Washington and Georgetown Directory		2 00
31	Marsh B. Clark	Cash paid for washing towels, 1st quarter 1853	3 00	
		Cash paid for 12 yards towelling	2 00	
		Cash paid for making 12 towels	1 00	
				6 00
31	George Cook	Labor in bureau for March, 1853		15 00
31	J. W. Arnold	1 knife	1 50	
		2½ reams letter paper, at $5	12 50	
		2 reams envelope paper, at $5	10 00	
		4 pounds sperm candles, at 50 cents	2 00	
		1 pound best sealing-wax	1 00	
		6 bottles carmine ink, at 25 cents	1 50	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Mar. 31	J. W. Arnold—Continued	1 dozen best pencils	$1 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
		200 hand-made extra large envelopes, at $2	4 00	
				$35 00
April 30	George Cook	Labor in bureau for April, 1853		15 00
May 31	do	Labor in bureau for May, 1853		15 00
June 30	J. W. Arnold	1 knife	1 50	
		1 pound wafers	50	
		1 pound extra superior wax	1 00	
		500 adhesive envelopes, at 40 cents	2 00	
		3 reams letter paper, at $5 per ream	15 00	
		500 official envelopes, at $3 25 per M	1 63	
		½ ream cap paper, at $6	3 00	
		1 ball of twine	12	
		1 card almanac	1 00	
		1 knife	1 50	
				27 25
30	George Cook	Labor in bureau for June, 1853		15 00
30	Marsh B. Clark	Washing towels, 2d quarter 1853		3 00

RECAPITULATION.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy	$2,925 06
Bureau of Yards and Docks	596 50
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography	449 44
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair	502 56
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	549 49
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	324 26
	5,347 31

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 80.

AREA OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, AND EXTENT OF PUBLIC DOMAIN REMAINING IN EACH, &c.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A statement exhibiting the area of each State and Territory, &c.

March 21, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

Executive Office,
Washington, March 18, 1854.

Sir: I transmit to you, herewith, a report of the present date from the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a tabular statement containing the information called for by resolution of the House of Representatives adopted the 13th ultimo.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, March 18, 1854.

Sir: In obedience to your directions, I have caused to be prepared, and have now the honor to transmit to you, a tabular statement containing the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, which is in the following words, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared, for the use of this House, tabular statements exhibiting—

"First. The area of each State and Territory, expressed in square miles and in acres;

"Second. The extent of public domain now remaining in each State and Territory, expressed in acres;

"Third. The extent of public domain alienated by the government of the United States in each State and Territory, distinguishing between that sold for a valuable consideration and that given, granted, ceded, or conveyed for the purposes of education, public buildings, internal improvements, and miscellaneous objects."

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *March* 15, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, received in your letter of 24th ultimo, which resolution is as follows, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared, for the use of this House, tabular statements exhibiting—

"First. The area of each State and Territory, expressed in square miles and in acres;

"Second. The extent of public domain now remaining in each State and Territory, expressed in acres;

"Third. The extent of public domain alienated by the government of the United States in each State and Territory, distinguishing between that sold for a valuable consideration and that given, granted, ceded, or conveyed for the purposes of education, public buildings, internal improvements, and miscellaneous objects;"—

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a statement containing the information called for.

	Acres.
By the former statements of this office, (see statement E with the late annual report,) the whole surface of the public domain is made to cover	1,612,184,919
By the statement now furnished	1,391,480,320
Making difference	220,704,599
This discrepancy is explained by the fact that Oregon, the proposed Nebraska, and the Indian Territories, are set down in the former statement as containing	764,197,760
Which was in accordance with an estimate of the public domain west of the Mississippi river, made many years since on the most correct maps then in exist-	
Amount carried forward,	764,197,760

	Acres.
Amount brought forward,	764,197,760
ence, reduced from time to time by deducting the estimated surfaces of the organized Territories; but by re-estimating the surface according to the improved maps of the day, and the new divisions thereof by the recent legislation of Congress and the bills now pending before that body, it is found is now stated to cover only	543,493,120
Leaving difference	220,704,640
From which deduct a slight error in the old statement, made in reducing the miles to acres for the States of Illinois and Alabama	41
Leaves difference, as above	220,704,599

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing the area of each State and Territory, in square miles and acres; the extent of public domain now remaining in each State and Territory, and the extent alienated by sales, &c., to September 30, 1853.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FIRST.		SECOND.	THIRD.
	Whole surface.		Quantity remaining unsold and unappropriated to September 30, 1853.	Quantity sold to September 30, 1853.
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Acres.	
Ohio	39,964	*25,576,960	214,284.25	12,678,357.54
Indiana	33,809	*21,637,760	205,446.67	16,004,283.99
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400	3,531,020.85	16,577,741.59
Missouri	65,037	41,623,680	20,648,677.96	11,292,376.70
Alabama	†50,043	32,027,520	14,765,368.85	11,814,902.23
Mississippi	†37,337	23,895,680	8,810,203.57	10,001,586.51
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	9,089,795.97	3,648,257.33
Michigan	56,243	35,995,520	15,863,913.37	9,572,629.24
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	15,684,506.16	3,448,589.24
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	29,224,751.42	1,075,579.82
Iowa	50,914	32,584,960	22,255,173.34	3,210,622.89
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	23,485,131.59	5,132,040.10
California	188,981	120,947,840	113,676,036.00	.....
Minnesota Territory	141,839	90,776,960	85,206,641.53	35,574.47
Oregon ....do	186,920	119,628,800	116,259,698.00	.....
Washington ..do	126,547	80,990,080	78,737,578.00	.....
New Mexico ..do	210,744	134,876,160	127,383,040.00	.....
Utah ....do	187,923	120,270,720	113,589,013.00	.....
PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIES.				
Nebraska	342,438	219,160,320	219,160,320.00	.....
Kansas	126,283	80,821,120	80,821,120.00	.....
Chah-lah-kee	27,680	17,715,200	17,715,200.00	.....
Muscogee	9,450	6,048,000	6,048,000.00	.....
Chata	29,890	19,129,600	19,129,600.00	.....
Total	2,174,188	1,391,480,320	1,141,504,520.53	104,492,541.65

* Include reserves under deeds of cession—Ohio, 8,805,976 acres; Indiana, 150,000 acres.

† Exclusive of Chickasaw cession, to be sold for the benefit of the Indians—Alabama, 434,589 acres; Mississippi, 6,283,997 acres.

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	THIRD—Continued.					
	DONATIONS AND GRANTS.					
	Common schools.	Universities.	Seats of government.	Salines.	Internal improvements.	Roads.
	Acres.					
Ohio	704,488	23,040	.....	24,216	.....	80,773
Indiana	650,317	23,040	2,560	23,040	.....	170,582
Illinois	978,755	23,040	2,560	121,629	209,085	.....
Missouri	1,199,139	23,040	2,560	46,080	500,000	.....
Alabama	902,774	23,040	1,620	23,040	100,000	.....
Mississippi	837,584	23,040	1,280	.....	500,000	.....
Louisiana	786,044	46,080	.....	.....	500,000	.....
Michigan	1,067,397	46,080	13,200	46,080	500,000	.....
Arkansas	886,460	46,080	10,600	46,080	500,000	.....
Florida	908,503	46,080	6,240	46,080	500,000	.....
Iowa	905,144	46,080	3,840	46,080	500,000	.....
Wisconsin	958,648	46,080	6,400	.....	360,364	.....
California	6,719,324	46,080	6,400	.....	500,000	.....
Minnesota Territory	5,089,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon ....do	3,323,022	46,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington ..do	2,252,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ..do	7,493,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah ....do	6,681,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIES.						
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chah-lah-kee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscogee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chata	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	42,344,152	506,880	57,260	422,325	4,669,449	251,355

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	THIRD—Continued.					
	DONATIONS AND GRANTS—continued.					
	Canals and rivers.	Railroads.	Swamp and overflowed lands.	Individ'als and companies.	Military services.	Total of donations and grants.
	Acres.					
Ohio	1,162,229	.....	25,641	32,141	1,783,024	3,835,552
Indiana	1,439,279	.....	1,296,527	843	1,225,336	4,821,824
Illinois	290,915	*2,212,537	1,833,413	954	9,060,330	14,733,218
Missouri	.....	2,442,240	2,178,716	.....	2,288,823	8,680,597
Alabama	400,000	419,528	2,595	1,981	794,925	2,669,503
Mississippi	.....	737,130	1,824,812	15,965	178,383	4,118,194
Louisiana	.....	.....	9,771,275	8,413	518,670	11,630,482
Michigan	750,000	.....	6,788,125	4,080	1,108,003	10,322,965
Arkansas	.....	2,189,200	8,690,017	139,366	1,645,273	14,153,076
Florida	.....	.....	2,065,605	52,114	291,400	3,916,022
Iowa	†885,078	.....	71,958	18,227	4,523,573	6,999,980
Wisconsin	569,372	.....	1,259,269	5,706	2,467,497	5,673,336
California	.....	.....	No return.	.....	.....	7,271,804
Minnesota Territory	‡340,000	.....	.....	.....	105,520	5,534,744
Oregon ....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,369,102
Washington..do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,252,502
New Mexico..do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,493,120
Utah.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,681,707
PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIES.						
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chah-lah-kee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscogee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chata	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,836,873	8,000,635	35,798,253	279,790	25,990,757	124,157,728

* Exclusive of 191,217 acres, deficiency in the vacant lands to satisfy the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad grant.

† Estimated, in part.

‡ Estimate.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 81.

ESTIMATE FOR BREAKWATER AT POINT ISABEL, TEXAS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate for a breakwater at Point Isabel, Texas.

March 21, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Treasury Department, *March* 17, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, an estimate of the cost of a breakwater for the protection of the custom-house site at Point Isabel, Texas; and also a copy of a letter received from Stephen Powers, esq., collector at that port, in regard to the necessity of such a structure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Estimated cost of a breakwater for the protection of the custom-house site at Point Isabel, Texas.

Palmetto logs for a grillage, 11,000 feet, at 10 cents	$1,100
Labor in framing grillage, 366 days	550
Rough stones, for loading grillage, 800 tons	5,600
Labor, receiving and depositing same in grillage	1,000
Iron bolts, for securing butts of grillage, 1,620 pounds	162
Wooden trenails, for securing logs of grillage, 2,500 pounds	50
Unforeseen expenses	838
	9,300

CUSTOM-HOUSE, POINT ISABEL,
Collector's Office, July 13, 1853.

SIR: I beg leave to call the attention of the department to the precarious state of the sea side of the grounds occupied by the public buildings at this port.

On the gulf side, to the northward of the building used as the custom-house, the caving has progressed so rapidly for the last *two* years that there is scarcely more than 15 feet in the clear from the building to the brink of the caved bank of from 20 to 25 feet perpendicular depth.

It requires no forecast to see that, unless measures are immediately taken to arrest this caving of the bank, the building occupied as a custom-house will, in the course of a few months, either have to be removed, or it will fall into the sea, with a small adjoining outbuilding attached to it.

I beg to assure the department of the great economy to the government in arresting the further falling in of the bank, by the erection of a small breakwater—beyond that of either going to the expense of removing the buildings spoken of, or of allowing them to fall into the sea.

The building used as the custom-house is a large frame building, well adapted to the purposes to which it is put, and was originally designed as the quarters of the commanding officer of Fort Polk. It is divided into convenient rooms, and ceiled throughout; and, in my judgment, could not be removed, for want of room, short of being taken to pieces. This operation would nearly destroy the building, and would be attended with nearly as much expense to replace it as it now stands, as it would cost to build the breakwater.

Besides these, there are other considerations which should weigh with the government in arresting the further washing of this bank. It is understood that the government intends, at some future day, to establish permanent works; if so, then the government is losing the most valuable portion of the ground suitable for this purpose. The light-house is placed about 300 yards to the south of this point, at which the caving is now going on, which, in my judgment, limits the extent of the ground property available for this purpose.

The custom-house building cost, in its construction, many thousand dollars, at least $20,000, though it is worth no such sum now; yet it saves an important item in the way of rents, the gains of which in a short time would, of themselves, build a breakwater.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, your very obedient servant,

STEPHEN POWERS,
Collector, &c.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 82.

FORTIFICATIONS AT FORT POINT AND ALCATRAZAS ISLAND.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Information in regard to fortifications being erected at Fort Point and Alcatrazas Island, California.

MARCH 22, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 17, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, a communication from the chief engineer, with reports containing information in regard to works of defecne in progress at Fort Point and Alcatrazas island, California, which were not forwarded in time to accompany the annual report from that officer respecting fortifications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Hon. LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Extracts from a report from Brevet Major J. G. Barnard, corps of engineers, dated San Francisco, California, January 12, 1854, *upon the subject of the fortifications erecting at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco harbor, with an estimate to complete the work by June,* 1855.

"We can command as much labor as desired, at rates somewhat less than are paid in this city; likewise mechanics.

"We pay $2 per day for laborers and find them, (costing about $1 more,) and $5 or $6 for mechanics, (also found.) These rates appear high, but are only in proportion to the prices of everything else, and

there is no reasonable prospect of any reduction in several years. Works of fortifications must cost here about three times what they would cost upon the Atlantic coast.

"The illness and death of Colonel Mason having prevented any formal estimate being prepared at this office, for the operations of the next fiscal year, it becomes necessary that I should submit one.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to dwell upon the vital importance of securing this important harbor, the key to our immensely valuable possessions on the Pacific; the depot of a commerce equalled by that of a few of the Atlantic cities; the harbor of refuge in time of war of our whaling fleets, and of our whole commercial marine on the Pacific; the depot of supply of all our military and naval forces on this ocean and this coast.

"Though, at the present moment, at peace with all the world, we have no security that this state of things will last a single year, hence the necessity of placing this harbor in a state of security in the shortest possible time. In its present condition, a single hostile armed vessel may enter it with impunity, and do an amount of damage absolutely incalculable.

"With these views of the importance and necessity of an early completion of these important works, and believing it practicable to complete the work at Fort Point by the 30th June, 1855, I shall therefore call for an amount which, with what is applicable of the present appropriation, shall make up the total estimated cost of the work. The cost of the work is estimated by the board of engineers who designed it, as follows, viz:

Masonry, 22,815 cubic yards	$592,473
Excavation, 136,040 cubic yards	39,463
Embankment, 4,229 cubic yards	3,219
Finishing interior of casemates, aspalting arches, laying gun platforms, embrasures, loopholes, coping, and miscellaneous	141,131
Contingencies	223,744
Total cost	1,000,000

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this amount is applicable, or has already been expended of the current appropriation, and will probably all be expended before the appropriation for the next fiscal year shall become available. Hence I request, and recommend most urgently, that the balance of $750,000 shall be asked from Congress as the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

"In thus providing for completion in the ensuing fiscal year, I am not aware that I attempt anything impracticable. It must be borne in mind that it is only equivalent to the expenditure of $250,000 upon a work upon the Atlantic coast, and that we have the whole year to work in; whereas, on the Atlantic, four or five months are unavailable, through the cold of the north and the unhealthfulness of the south. Eighty cubic yards of masonry per working day is all that is required to complete the masonry in twelve months, and the other portions of the work can be carried on as rapidly as the masonry is got ready.

"I am confident that it will not be regarded as impracticable to do this daily amount of work. However that may be, I pledge myself that it *shall be done* if Congress supplies the means; and if the works are delayed longer, it will be not because the delay is necessary, but because the means are not furnished."

SAN FRANCISCO, *January* 14, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to correct my previous estimate for funds asked to be appropriated for the next fiscal year, for Alcatrazas island, to correspond with the new estimate of the board. That estimate requires that $350,000 be appropriated to finish the works on Alcatrazas island, according to the plans submitted. The necessity for the rapid completion of this point of the defences cannot be too strongly urged.

Amount of appropriation for defensive works upon Alcatrazas island for the year ending June 30, 1854	$250,000
Probable amount to be expended to June 30, 1854	250,000
Amount asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855	350,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. TOWER,
Brevet Maj. Engineers.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Jos. G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer.

Extracts from a report from Brevet Major J. G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers, dated San Francisco, California, January 12, 1854, *on the subject of the works erecting for the defence of San Francisco harbor.*

"I have to report my arrival at this place on the evening of the 31st ult., a few hours too late for the mail which left on that day. I assumed, at once, the direction of the fortifications at Fort Point, and with the other members constituting the majority of the Pacific board of engineers, have directed my attention to the adaptation of the plans furnished by the original board for the works at Fort Point and Alcatrazas island.

"The actual topography of Alcatrazas, as determined by the recent survey of Major Tower, being found to be quite accurately represented on the drawing on which the work was planned, little changes in those plans, none affecting the design or character of the works, has been judged necessary. I shall forward, herewith, a report of the majority of the board, explaining their views, suggesting some slight modifications, accompanied with a drawing and estimate. I would remark, that the difference in the amount of the estimate from that presented by the original board is due to the insertion of an amount, mainly unprovided for in that estimate, for temporary quarters, wharf, roads, purchase of vessels, and contingent expenses. I would also remark, that the majority of the board do not pretend to estimate, except in a very

vague manner, as they have no data based on experience, and the sources of supply of materials, are as yet, not even known."

SAN FRANCISCO, *January* 12, 1854.

SIR: The majority of the board of engineers for the Pacific coast, present in San Francisco, have the honor to report, that in compliance with instructions from the chief engineer they have examined the drawings of the works of defence designed for Alcatrazas island, San Francisco bay, and personally inspected the site proposed of these works, to accertain their adaptation to the locality. The system of defence for Alcatrazas contemplates rendering the island reasonably secure against escalade, by the aid of flanked ditches, and by the escarpment of parts of the rocky shore, at present not sufficiently precipitous to shut out an enemy. It is well suited to the locality, but will involve an expenditure far beyond the original estimates. Some changes in the details of construction will be necessary. Excavations already made for the ditches of the north and south batteries, show that the scarps of these ditches will require revetting. The upper face of the road cut from the wharf to the guard house, and the scarp of the ditch extending to the north capounier will doubtless need masonry protection. The guard-house, defending the road to the wharf is not proportionate to the other flanking arrangements. Yet the landing place is more accessible than any other point of the island. For this reason it is recommended to enlarge the guard-house sufficiently to submit the road and wharf landing to the fire of two 24-pound carronades at least. Should there be any difficulty in cutting the shore rock, from the bend at the landing to the three gun battery, to an inaccessible face, a small brick building, like that at present designed for the guard-house, may readily be arranged to flank this shore. The guns of the west branches of the north and south batteries fire towards the harbor entrance only when traversed to their extreme range. For this reason, the board submit a sketch of an additional battery for eight guns, to be located upon the western slope of the island, looking directly towards the Golden Gate. When the whole system of defence for the bay of San Francisco shall be completed, the three gun battery, designed to prevent a fleet from lying towards Yerba Buena, will be sufficient for the purpose intended, but so long as San Francisco shall depend for its defence upon the fortifications on Alcatrazas, aided only by temporary batteries upon the city shore, this three gun battery will be quite inadequate. Whether other guns should be placed npon the southeast end of the island, will depend upon the progress made at the batteries closing the entrance to the harbor. The barracks designed for Alcatrazas will not accommodate a full garrison, with all the munitions required for war service; it will doubtless be necessary to double these accomodations. It is recommended to erect a powder magazine upon the least exposed part of the island, to avoid storing so large a mass of powder contiguous to service magazines, in defensive buildings, when there is ample room elsewhere. The board suggest a change in the flanking arrangements between

the north caponnier and wharf, as shown in red lines upon the traced plan submitted; some masonry may be avoided by this change. It places the foot of the scarp in the water for a great portion of its length. The points A, B, and C, could be removed by blasting, and the entire space to the landing submitted to the fire of the enlarged guard-house. Further examinations will be necessary to determine if the escarpment will stand without the aid of masonry.

L. B. TOWER,
Bvt. Major Engineers.
H. W. HALLECK,
Capt. Corps Engineers.
J. G. BARNARD,
Bvt. Major Engineers.

Estimate of cost of works of defence for Alcatrazas island, San Francisco bay, as modified and enlarged.

Original estimate by the board of engineers, omitting last item		$262,144
Masonry of north and south batteries, 4,798 cubic yards at $25	$119,950	
Deduct the first estimate of these batteries	58,239	
		61,711
Masonry of new guard-house, 426 cubic yards	10,650	
Deduct for first estimate of guard-house	2,952	
		7,693
Additional battery for 8 guns, 518 cubic yards at $25		12,950
Additional barracks as in first estimate		85,947
43 platforms, under estimated, at $125		5,375
8 additional platforms, at $225		1,800
426 square yards asphalt, additional, at $200		852
Powder magazine masonry, 20 by 30, 550 cubic yards, at $25		13,750
Finishing magazine		1,000
Two permanent cisterns, 400 cubic yards, at $25		10,000
Two temporary wharves, building a cement house, carpenters' and smiths' shops, storehouse for tools and machinery, officers' quarters for master workmen and overseers, barracks for masons and for men, mess house, kitchen, tanks, mortar mill, stable, powder house, cranes, derricks, and roads from wharf to north and south batteries		40,000
Blasting and cutting away portions of the island to make it inaccessible		25,000
Should it be necessary (as it probably will be) to revet the road, cut and scarp the [illegible]ch of north capounier, it will cost (cheapest [illegible])		50,000

Contingencies, such as vessels, boats, supply of water, office rent and office expenses, and contingent pay roll, and unforseen expenses	$21,773
Total estimate	600,000

L. B. TOWER,
Bvt. Major Engineers.
H. W. HALLECK,
Capt. Corps Engineers.
J. G. BARNARD,
Bvt. Major Engineers.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 83.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

Information in regard to Post Office blanks.

March 23, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Post Office Department,
March 23, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives the accompanying report, pursuant to a resolution of said House of the 20th instant, requesting the Postmaster General "to communicate to the House a statement of the several sums paid for Post Office blanks for the last four years, designating the quantity and kind of blanks, and the price paid for each; the district for which required; and the time when each contract expires"—which it is believed furnishes all the information required by said resolution.

The statement marked A contains the account of payments made for blanks for the use of the Post Office Department for four years, from the commencement of the fiscal year 1849, giving the number of reams of blanks and the average price per ream for each year.

The statement marked B contains the items of the kind of blanks; the price paid for each, taken from the contracts; the names of the States supplied; and the time when each contract expires.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

Abstract of the payments made for furnishing blanks for the use of the Post Office Department for the last four years—from the commencement of the fiscal year 1849 *to the close of the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1853.

Date of payment.	Name of contractor.	Amount.
1849.		
July 2	R. Farnham	$238 00
18	J. T. Crowell	2,703 40
19	Ritchie & Heiss	5 00
Aug. 7	Carroll & Cook	3,045 11
11	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	800 55
Oct. 11	J. T. Crowell	2,757 08
13	J. M. Winne	25 00
18	T. B. Carroll	2,551 66
23	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,038 64
Dec. 1	J. T. Crowell	696 40
1850.		
Jan. 16	T. B. Carroll	2,331 72
18	J. T. Crowell	2,695 56
Feb. 1	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	773 48
8	Gideon & Co.	129 00
Mar. 4	Hill & Sons	449 67
16	J. T. Moffatt	5 00
April 5	J. T. Crowell	192 97
12	.....do	2,803 57
15	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,027 39
18	Wright, Ferris & Co.	3,360 70
19	R. Farnham	775 60
22	Wm. Sheets & Co.	692 36
	Total for the year	29,097 86
	Number of reams	7,274
	Average price per ream	$4 00
July 6	J. T. Crowell	$2,884 24
6	.....do	134 23
17	Wright, Ferris & Co.	3,201 14
24	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,148 94
Aug. 10	W. & J. C. Greer	62 50
10	J. C. Hinton	4 00
27	M. Musson	40 00
Sept. 25	I. Hill & Sons	172 70
Oct. 4	J. T. Crowell	228 60

A—Continued.

Date of payment.	Name of contractor.	Amount.
1850.		
Oct. 8	J. T. Crowell	$2,833 00
9	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,488 40
12	Wright, Ferris & Co.	3,083 20
19	A. W. Russell	6 00
1851.		
Jan. 3	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,313 39
3	J. T. Crowell	219 89
6	do	3,497 55
17	R. Farnham	512 25
18	Wright, Ferris & Co.	3,959 31
Mar. 8	do	8 75
April 22	J. T. Crowell	3,731 21
23	do	174 22
23	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,073 16
May 1	Wright, Ferris & Co.	3,057 23
June 10	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	67 00
	Total for the year	33.000 96
	Numbor of reams	8,250
	Average price per ream	$4 00
July 2	W. & J. C. Greer	$33 50
9	R. Farnham	270 50
12	J. T. Crowell	3,196 25
22	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,590 65
23	J. T. Crowell	1,077 64
Aug. 2	do	50 00
7	Wright, Ferris & Co.	1,867 86
Oct. 11	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	2,431 91
11	do	3,970 72
16	J. T. Crowell	2,651 71
20	do	3,431 50
1852.		
Jan. 5	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	4,223 73
12	J. T. Crowell	2,924 82
16	Wright, Ferris & Co.	2,097 44
16	do	184 82
16	J. T. Crowell	4,179 24
26	do	143 52
April 6	do	2,191 52
7	do	1,235 74

A—Continued.

Date of payment.	Name of contractor.	Amount.
1852.		
April 9	J. T. Crowell	$3,788 17
10	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	3,235 99
15	.....do	1,935 51
	Total for the year	46,713 14
	Number of reams	11,678
	Average price per ream	$4 00
July 2	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	$2,947 21
2	.....do	2,214 84
3	J. T. Crowell	1,656 27
8	.....do	3,074 83
12	.....do	1,182 14
Oct. 14	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	3,207 46
14	.....do	1,964 51
15	J. T. Crowell	3,412 67
16	.....do	3,559 63
26	.....do	600 00
27	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	1,054 80
1853.		
Jan. 6	J. T. Crowell	2,340 36
18	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	3,885 05
18	.....do	3,638 08
18	J. T. Crowell	1,410 98
18	.....do	5,302 29
April 6	.....do	1,969 16
6	Jewett, Thomas & Co.	2,454 02
6	.....do	2,878 69
11	J. T. Crowell	982 54
15	.....do	4,679 92
June 9	.....do	1,260 00
9	.....do	540 00
	Total for the year	56,215 55
	Number of reams	14,053
	Average price per ream	$4 00

RECAPITULATION.

July 1, 1849, to July, 1850	$29,097 86
July 1, 1850, to July, 1851	33,000 96
July 1, 1851, to July, 1852	46,713 14
July 1, 1852, to July, 1853	56,215 55
Total	165,027 51

B.

Abstract of the prices paid for the various kinds of blanks furnished the Post Office Department for four years, commencing with the fiscal year 1849 *and closing with the fiscal year* 1853.

R. Farnham, *Washington, D. C.:*

Furnished paper for printing blanks at the following prices, as per contract:

Folio-post	per ream	$5 00
Foolscap	do	1 75
Folio-post, white and blue	do	5 00
Flat cap, extra size	do	2 50
Letter paper	do	1 75
Folio-post	do	5 00

Contract expired July 9, 1851.

J. T. Crowell, *New York, N. Y.:*

Prices paid J. T. Crowell for furnishing blanks, to be distributed in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia.

Mails received	per ream	$3 50
Mails sent	do	3 50
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	3 50
Mails received at distributing offices	do	3 50
Mails sent from do	do	3 75
Free mail matter	do	3 75
Affidavits of official letters	do	1 50
Accounts current	do	1 50
Mail failures	do	1 50
Special reports	do	1 50
Post-bills of every kind	do	1 00
Blanks for mail agents	do	2 50

Contract expired April 1, 1851.

CARROLL & COOK, *Troy, N. Y.:*

Prices paid Carroll & Cook for blanks, to be distributed in Virginia and Ohio.

Mails received and sent, of all kinds	per ream	$3 97
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	3 97
Free mail matter	do	3 97
Affidavits and accounts current	do	3 60
Special reports	do	3 60
Post-bills, every kind	do	1 17½

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

Mails received and sent, all kinds	per ream	$4 47
Free mail matter	do	4 47
Affidavits and mail failures	do	3 95
Special reports and accounts current	do	3 95
Post-bills, every kind	do	1 47

In Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Mails received and sent, all kinds	per ream	5 22½
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	5 22½
Free mail matter	do	5 22½
Affidavits, mail failures	do	3 97
Post-bills, of every kind	do	1 52

In Texas.

Mails received and sent, every kind	do	5 97
Free mail matter	do	5 97
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	5 97
Special reports and accounts current	do	4 00

Contract expired April 1, 1851.

JEWETT, THOMAS & CO., *Buffalo, N. Y.:*

Prices paid Jewett, Thomas & Co. for blanks, distributed in Michigan and Illinois, as per contract.

Mails received and sent	per ream	$3 90
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	3 90
Free mail matter	do	3 90
Affidavits and mail failures	do	1 60
Special reports and accounts current	do	1 60
Post-bills	do	1 60

In Wisconsin and Iowa.

Mails received and sent	do	4 00
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	4 00
Free mail matter	do	4 00
All other blanks	do	1 80

By supplemental contract, Jewett, Thomas & Co. to have 33⅓ per cent. per ream more for distribution post-bills, and 25 per cent. per ream more for common post-bills.

Contract expired April 1, 1851.

T. B. Carroll, *Troy, N. Y.:*

Prices paid T. B. Carroll for blanks, distributed, as per contract, in Virginia.

Post-bills	per ream	$1 17½
Post-bills for distribution	do	1 17½
Mails received and sent	do	3 97½
Accounts current	do	3 60

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Missouri.

Post-bills	per ream	$1 47½
Distribution post-bills	do	1 47½
Mails received and sent	do	4 47½
Newspapers	do	4 47½
Accounts current	do	3 95

By supplemental contract, 25 per cent. added on post-bills.

Contract expired January 16, 1850.

Hill & Sons, *Concord, N. H.:*

Prices paid Hill & Sons, as per contract.

Post-bills	per ream	$1 62½
Distribution post-bills	do	2 25½

Contract expired September 25, 1850.

Wright, Ferris & Co., *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Prices paid Wright, Ferris & Co. for post-bills, &c., as per contract, for Ohio and Virginia.

Post-bills	per ream	$1 17½
(Add 25 per cent., per supplemental contract.)		
Mails sent	do	3 97½
Accounts current	do	3 60

In North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Post-bills	per ream	1 47½
Mails received and sent	do	4 47½

In Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Post-bills	per ream	1 52½
Mails received	do	5 22½
Pamphlets and newspapers	do	5 22½
Accounts current	do	3 81

In Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Mississippi.

Post-bills	per ream	$4 47½
(Add 25 per cent., per supplemental contract.)		
Mails received	do	4 47½
Accounts current	do	3 95

In Texas.

Post-bills	do	1 57½
(Add 25 per cent., per supplemental contract.)		
Mails received and sent	do	4 47½
Accounts current	do	5 97½
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	5 97½

Contract expired January 16, 1852.

WM. SHEETS & Co., *Indianapolis, Indiana:*

Prices paid Wm. Sheets & Co., as per contract.

Post-bills	per ream	$1 57½
Mails sent from and to distributing offices	do	5 97½
Common, ditto	do	5 97½
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	5 97½
Accounts current	do	4 00

Contract expired April 22, 1849.

[NOTE.—Several payments were made to postmasters, and credited to their accounts, for furnishing their offices with blanks in cases where the agent failed to supply them. The sums credited, usually small, are not entered in this report.]

J. T. CROWELL:

The following prices paid J. T. Crowell, as per contract:

District No. 1.

Accounts current	per 1,000 sheets	$0 40
Stamp and distribution accounts	do	30 00
Weekly and monthly mail registers	do	4 50
Post-bills without signatures	do	20
Post-bills for distributing offices	do	4 00
Do	do.....4 on a sheet..do	30 00

District No. 2.

Distribution signature post-bills	do	20 00
Signature post-bills	do	7 00
Blank bills	do	20
Mails received and sent, distributed	do	40
Accounts for newspapers	do	4 78
Mails sent by route agents	do	8 00
Stamp accounts current	do	30 00
Stamp accounts current for distribution	do	30 00
Mail registers	do	4 50
Extra size distribution post-bills	do	30 00

District No. 3.

Mails received and sent	per 1,000 sheets	$0 40
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	40
Mails received for distribution and sent from distributing offices	per 1,000 sheets	40
Accounts current	do	40
Stamp and distribution accounts current	do	30 00
Weekly and monthly mail registers	do	4 50
Post-bills, without signatures	do	40
Post-bills, with signatures	do	15 00
Post-bills for distributing offices	do	12 00
Ditto, 4 on a sheet	do	30 00

District No. 4.

Mails received and sent	do	40
Newspapers and pamphlets	do	30 00
Weekly and monthly registers	do	4 50
Post-bills, with signatures	do	14 00
Post-bills, without signatures	do	40
Post-bills, with signatures, for dist. offices	do	18 00
Ditto, 4 on a sheet	do	30 00

The contracts for the above named four districts will expire April 1, 1855. These districts comprise every State and Territory in the Union.

Jewett, Thomas & Co. have, by the assignment of J. T. Crowell, with the consent of the Postmaster General, the supply of the western and southwestern States, comprising districts 3 and 4. (See Post Office Laws and Regulations, chap. 45.)

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. PHILLIPS, *Auditor.*

The POSTMASTER GENERAL.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 84.

INDIAN TRIBES WEST OF MISSOURI AND IOWA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report in regard to the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands west of Missouri and Iowa, &c.

March 28, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

Executive Office, *March* 25, 1854.

I communicate to the House of Representatives herewith a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 24th instant, containing so much of the information called for by the resolution of the 17th instant as it is practicable or compatible with the public interest to furnish at the present time, respecting the proceedings which have been had, and negotiations entered into, for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to lands west of the States of Missouri and Iowa.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, March 24, 1854.

Sir: On the 22d instant you referred to me a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 17th instant, in the following words, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives all the proceedings, if any, which have been had to carry into effect the act of the last session of Congress, whereby he was authorized, immediately after the passage of the act, to enter into negotiation with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing the assent of the said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed

by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said Indian tribes, in whole or in part, to said lands; and also, that he inform the House whether any part of the sum of $50,000, appropriated for the purposes of said act, has been expended; and, if so, to cause a detailed statement of such expenditure to be communicated to the House, item by item."

And for the purpose of enabling you to comply with the request contained therein, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 22d instant, with accompanying papers, containing all the information desired by the House, so far as it is practicable or deemed compatible with the public interests to furnish it at the present time.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 22, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with your request, received this morning, to report on the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 17th instant, "that the President be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives all the proceedings, if any, which have been had to carry into effect the act of the last session of Congress, whereby he was authorized, immediately after the passage of the act, to enter into negotiation with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing the assent of the said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said Indian tribes, in whole or in part, to said lands; and also, that he inform the House whether any part of the sum of $50,000, appropriated for the purposes of said act, has been expended; and, if so, to cause a detailed statement of such expenditure to be communicated to the House item by item," I have the honor to state with reference to the call made by the first branch of the resolution, that all the proceedings which had been had under the act of the last session of Congress, anterior to the commencement of the session of the present Congress, were communicated in papers accompanying my annual report, to be found in Ex. Doc. No. 1, House of Representatives, 33d Congress, 1st session, pages 268 to 276 inclusive, copies of which, however, are herewith transmitted, marked A and B. Paper marked A is a copy of your communication to me of the 18th August, 1853, in which I was informed that I had been designated by the President, in accordance with the requirement of the 3d section of the act of Congress approved February 27, 1851, as the officer of the Indian department to conduct the negotiations. Paper marked B is a copy of my report to you of 9th November, 1853, in which I gave a detail of my proceedings in the premises.

In view of the wishes expressed to me by the Omahas and Ottoes and Missourias, agent James M. Gatewood was, on the 15th December last, with your approbation, directed to assemble those Indians, and invite them to appoint a delegation to visit Washington for the purpose of making a treaty for the disposition of the whole or a part of their country to the United States.

On the 1st day of this month, agent Gatewood arrived here with a delegation of the Omahas and of the confederate tribes of the Ottoes and Missourias. Treaties were negotiated on the 15th and 16th instant with the respective delegations, by which they ceded to the United States all their possessions, excepting a reservation for the occupancy of the respective tribes, which treaties were transmitted to you on the latter day. Preliminary steps have been taken, having for their object the negotiation of treaties with certain other Indian tribes west of the State of Missouri for a cession of their lands, either in whole or in part, to the United States; but I deem it incompatible with the public interest to communicate at this time the proceedings which have been had in respect thereto.

With reference to the last branch of the resolution, which requests the President to inform the House "whether any part of the sum of $50,000, appropriated for the purpose of said act, has been expended; and, if so, to cause a detailed statement of such expenditure to be communicated to the House, item by item," I have to state that there has been expended up to this date, out of said appropriation, the aggregate sum of $3,587 20, thus—

Expenditure made by me during my trip to Indian country	$540 52
By agent Gatewood	2,679 18
For a gift in money to the delegation of Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias	320 00
For the purchase of United States flags for same	47 50
	3,587 20

A detailed statement of the above expenditure, item by item, is herewith transmitted.

I deem it proper to state that an order has been made for a suit of clothes for each of the individuals of the respective delegations of the Omahas and Ottoes and Missourias now in this city; but, as the articles have not been received, no bill has been presented.

The amount stated as expended by agent Gatewood is the aggregate of the respective vouchers submitted by him to-day to this office; but administrative action has not yet been had with a view to determine whether or not said vouchers will be admitted to his credit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McClelland,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 18, 1853.

SIR: The Congress of the United States having, by the second section of the act approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," authorized the President of the United States "to enter into negotiation with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing the assent of said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said tribes, in whole or in part, to said lands," you have been designated by the President, in accordance with the requirement of the third section of the act of Congress approved 27th February, 1851, as the officer of the Indian department to conduct those negotiations.

It is believed, however, that much good will result from a preliminary visit among the Indians and an exploration of the country in question; and for this purpose, and with a view to obtain all the information necessary to the preparation of full and detailed instructions as to the terms and conditions of the treaties to be made, you are requested to proceed at once to the Indian country and discharge this preliminary duty.

Should you deem it expedient and proper, however, to enter into any negotiations with the tribes in question, or either of them, for the extinguishment of their title to the lands now claimed by them, or for securing their assent to their settlement by citizens of the United States, you are fully authorized, in the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by your experience in the management of our Indian relations, to do so.

You will be allowed such reasonable expenses as you may be subjected to in the execution of this appointment, of which you will keep an account, and to defray which, and for such presents to the Indians as you may deem necessary and proper, you are authorized to draw upon the department for such portions of the appropriation of 3d March last as may be required.

I have this day requested the Secretary of War to give orders to the commanding officers of the military posts on your route to provide you with suitable escorts, should you require any, and doubt not that he will do so.

I would suggest that you avail yourself of the opportunity afforded by this visit among the Indians to inform yourself, as fully as possible, in respect to any matters in which the United States or the Indians are interested, about which any difficulties are known to exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

Col. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 9, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to state that on the receipt of your communication of the 18th of August last, informing me that the President had designated me as the officer of the Indian department to whom was intrusted the duty of conducting the negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, authorized by the second section of an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1853, I immediately left Washington and repaired to the Indian country to discharge the preliminary duties embraced in my instructions, and now beg leave respectfully to report, that I entered the Indian country on the 2d of September and left it on the 11th of October, having occupied the intervening time in visiting and talking with various tribes, and in obtaining, from all sources of credit within my reach, such information as might be useful and necessary in forming the basis of the treaties contemplated by the act of Congress.

As I approached the borders of the Indian country, I found some of the people discussing, with considerable warmth, in the press and otherwise, the question whether that country was not then open to occupation and settlement by the citizens of the United States; and, in some instances, those who held to the right to settle in the Indian country had gone over to explore with the intention to locate in it. This discussion and these explorations had a very unfavorable influence on the Indian mind. The Indians were alarmed. Reports reached them that large bodies of white men were coming into their country to take possession of and drive them from it. Many of them were contemplating the necessity of defending themselves; and the proposition was abroad among some of the Indians for a grand council, at which they should (as one said to me) light up their fires after the old Indian fashion, and confederate for defence.

From the time that the original Indian title to the country was extinguished, under the authority of the act of the 28th May, 1830, and the tribes transplanted from the States and Territories east of the Mississippi and located in it, until after the adjournment of the last Congress, it had always been considered a country set apart and dedicated to Indian uses and purposes; and it was equally well understood, before that time, that no person other than an Indian could reside there except by permission of the government, and for a special purpose.

The enunciation, therefore, of the opinion that the country was open to occupation and settlement, at the time it was promulgated, was most unfortunate.

Congress had just before, by act of the 3d of March, directed the President to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing the assent of said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by them, and for the purpose of extinguishing their title to these lands in whole or in part.

I found it very difficult to quiet the Indians, and unable fully to restore some of these people to the tranquil condition they were in before the discussion of the subject and exploration of their country commenced.

In many councils the effect of this enunciation was evident; and, in some instances, I was unable, while in council, to obtain the calm consideration of the Indians to the subject-matter of my talk, owing to the excited state of their minds, resulting from the apprehension that their country was about to be taken from them without their consent, and without any consideration being paid them for it; and some even supposed that the object of my visit was to favor such a design.

As I progressed in my journey, and the councils which I held with various tribes increased in number, I was happy to perceive a better state of feeling, a willingness to listen, to be advised, and an assurance of confidence and dependence on their great Father, and a determination to receive favorably the message I bore from him to them.

While in the Indian country I held councils with the Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Kickapoos, Delawares, Wyandotts, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, Ottowas, Peorias and Kaskaskias, Weas and Peankeshaws, and Miamies. I was desirous of seeing and talking with the Pawnees, Kansas, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, and Senecas, but found it impossible to do so without spending more time in the country than was deemed consistent with my duties at Washington, in view of the near approach of the meeting of Congress.

The aggregate population of the tribes with whom I held councils, according to the best data, is fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty-four (14,384) souls; and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at thirteen million two hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and eighty (13,220,480) acres, or about nine hundred and twenty (920) acres to each soul.

The aggregate population of the Pawnees, Kansas, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, and Senecas, according to the same data, is eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-seven (11,597) souls; and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at eighteen million three hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred (18,399,200) acres, or about one thousand five hundred and eighty-six (1,586) acres to each soul.

All the tribes that I visited and talked with, except the Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, are Indians who were removed from Ohio and other western States to the Indian country, and located there on specific grants of land, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, and with the express understanding that their present were to be their permanent homes, so long as they existed as tribes or nations.

In some treaties it was provided that patents should issue to them; but in no case was the power of alienation granted, or any provision made by which the lands could be divided and held in severalty.

Every tribe with whom I held council, with the exception of the Weas and Piankeshaws, the Peorias and Kaskaskias, (who own only 256,000 acres,) and the Shawnees, refused to dispose of any portion of their lands, as their first response to my talk. The small tribes above named proposed at once to dispose of the most of their lands, and intimated that if they could make satisfactory arrangements for a home, they would sell the whole of it. The Shawnees, as their only reply,

proposed to sell to the United States one million of acres, reserving to themselves six hundred thousand (600,000) acres, adjoining the State of Missouri. They number some 930 souls.

The Chippewas, who own 8,320 acres, and number thirty (30) souls, and the Ottowas, who own 3,400 acres, and number two hundred and forty-seven (247) souls, declined to dispose of their lands, or any portion of them, on the ground that they were pleased with their location, desired to remain, and thought, in view of the amount of prairie land in their grants, that they had no greater quantity than was necessary for them, or than the same number of white people would require.

The Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, Iowas, and Miamies, determined, before the respective councils closed, to sell, in each case, the half or more of their respective tracts. The Kickapoos, Delawares, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and the Pottawatomies, refused peremptorily to sell any portion of their lands; and although the objections made were of a trivial character, I was unable to remove them.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, who reside on the Osage river, were divided. The Sacs were desirous of selling all the land, and the Foxes opposed to selling any portion of it; but the latter being less numerous than the former, proposed finally an equal division of both land and annuities.

The Wyandotts have only 23,960 acres of land, and number 553 souls—less than fifty acres to each soul. Their tract is eligibly situated in the forks of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, being the purchase they made of the Delawares. They advised me that it was their desire, if the Territory of Nebraska should be organized, to make such changes in their civil polity, and their relations to the government, as to conform to the new order of things in the Territory, but did not give me their views in relation to their lands.

Since my return to Washington, I have received a communication from the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, informing me that they had determined to sell one-half of their lands, and wished to be invited to the seat of government to make a treaty. Their agent, in a letter of the same date, expresses the opinion that they will in all probability come to the conclusion to dispose of the whole of their tract, by the time the period arrives to make the treaty.

With several of the tribes I could have concluded treaties, but only on condition that each should reserve for a tribal home that part of their land adjoining the States. There are grave objections to such a policy, involving alike the interests and peace of the citizens of the States, of those who may become residents of the Territory, and of the Indians themselves. From the disposition manifested by some Indians of influence, to acquiesce in the view submitted to them on this point, I was of the opinion that, with these tribes, treaties on terms more favorable to the government, and with provisions more consistent with their permanent welfare and happiness, could be made, after they had time for discussion and reflection, which some of them requested should be granted; and I therefore deemed it best to leave the subject with them, and confine myself to that branch of my instructions which made it my duty to explore the country and obtain such information as would be useful, and from which the data could be obtained to form, as near as

practicable, a uniform system of treaties. Of the propriety of this course I have now no doubt.

As a general thing, the Indians who have been transplanted from their former abodes to the Indian country seemed to have a vivid recollection of the assurances made to them at the time of their removal, that their present locations should be their permanent homes, and that the white race should never interfere with them or their possessions.

This point was prominently put forth by their speakers in almost every council, and was earnestly, and sometimes eloquently, dwelt on in their speeches.

I replied that it was true such assurances had been given to them, and that, in most instances, their lands had been secured to them by treaty, so long as they should exist as a tribe; but that their true interests required that these treaties should be cancelled, and that new ones should be made, adjusting their rights, and so disposing of them as to conform to the great and unexpected changes that have taken place. I admonished them that they had not appreciated the advantages that had surrounded them in their new homes; that the government had annually appropriated large amounts of money to be expended among them for agricultural, educational, and religious purposes; that missionary establishments and schools had been reared in their midst; and that devoted men and women had left their homes and the enjoyments and comforts of civilized life, to dwell with them as preachers and teachers, and had labored to win them from their wild estate, and conduct them in the paths of civilization and religion; that but few of them had listened—adhering, as they generally did, to the customs of their fathers and the heathen traditions which had descended to them; that they had preferred indolence to labor, vice to virtue; that very many of them were the slaves of intemperance, and such was their thirst for ardent spirits that they would make any sacrifice to obtain it; and that therefore it was absolutely necessary, in their present ignorant and enfeebled condition, that they should abandon their present possessions, and, if possible, obtain homes, under the direction of their great Father, where they would be less liable to temptation, and where the efforts of the government, and the labors of the missionary, would be exempt from some of the embarrassments which now surround them; and that if they listened attentively and favorably, it was to be hoped that, in time, an Indian community might be found in the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and religion, free from the slavish system of heathen idolatry, under which all their fathers lived, and to which a large portion of them appeared still to be attached.

They were shown that the acquisitions of California, Oregon, and New Mexico, and their rapid settlement by the white children of their great Father, were not favorable to them in their present location; that they were in the paths which led to these countries, and that the almost innumerable emigrants who passed through the Indian country were going there to make farms and towns; that, as a consequence of their journeying through the ranges of the buffalo—that, to them, in their present condition, indispensable animal, furnishing them not only with meat, but with hides—their most valuable article of traffic was disappearing, and that he would, before long, leave the prairies, and they

would not be able to find him any more; that therefore they must, in a very short time, abandon the hunt entirely, or starve and die on the plains; that they must make up their minds to go to work as white men work; and that, therefore, it was a fit and proper time for them to entertain and favorably consider the proposition to dispose of their present lands to their great Father, and receive from him new homes.

At every council efforts were made to enlighten the Indians, and to impress their minds with the true condition of things around them. These efforts were not without effect, as was apparent from the change in their views and opinions as expressed to me; and it is hoped and believed that the change will continue to go on, until they will all see and determine to do that which best comports with their future peace and happiness.

The condition of these tribes is not as prosperous as I was led to expect, and I am free to say that they have not advanced as rapidly as it was anticipated they would when they were removed to their present homes.

In some of the tribes there are a few medium farmers, with the necessary comforts, conveniences and improvements of the white man. In most of the tribes, and in greater numbers, are to be found those who have rude improvements and fields, but who have very few of the conveniences and comforts of civilized life; while the great body of the Indians are yet unwilling to submit themselves to labor—resist it as unbecoming and offensive, indulge in indolence, and seek every means and opportunity to obtain whiskey, which they drink to excess.

There are some noble specimens who have renounced the manners and customs of the Indian, and adopted those of the white man; and who, amid the heathenism that surrounds them, have professed the religion of the Prince of Peace, and firmly maintained their position, and use all their influence to reclaim and regenerate their race.

In the various schools I was enabled to visit I found groups of interesting Indian children; and from examination made by me, as well as from the opinions of their teachers, I am satisfied that the Indian youth is capable of equal mental culture with the white, and will learn as rapidly. Everything appeared to be comfortable and in order about these missionary schools, and the children receive a fair English education in them; and the females, in addition, are taught needlework, as well as the ordinary domestic work of the mission-house; and the males are taught the labor of the mission farm. The children unite, morning and evening, with their spiritual instructors and teachers, in singing praises to the Most High, and bow down with them in prayer and supplication. All this is done with cheerfulness; and yet when you go abroad and inquire for the fruit of this devoted missionary labor, but little is to be found. Here and there will be seen an Indian man or woman, who has become a convert to the Christian faith, and whose works prove the sincerity of his or her profession. But this number is limited, as many of these youths, when they return to their tribes, become more wild and worse than the Indians who have not enjoyed such advantages.

In my opinion, the agents appointed to reside with and take care of

these Indians have not always been honest, faithful men. Instances have occurred where the agent deemed that he had discharged his duty when he paid them their annuities, giving them little, if any, attention beyond this, from one annuity payment to another. Other instances there are where agents have no doubt aided the avaricious trader and speculator to appropriate the annuities to the benefit of this class of persons, and where the officer of government has appeared rather in the attitude of agent for them, than in that of the guardian and protector of the rights of the ignorant Indian.

From my observation, and from information deemed reliable, I am satisfied that abuses of the most glaring character have existed in the Indian country, and that a radical reform is necessary there, in every department connected with the Indian service.

The specific grants to different tribes west of Missouri and Iowa (what is generally termed Nebraska) are in tracts that come up to the western boundaries of those States, and run back west a greater or less distance, for quantity. These grants embody, no doubt, the best lands in the Indian country. The quality of the soil, for the most part, is of a very superior character, but portions of the lands are entirely destitute of timber. A number of roads to New Mexico, to California, and to Oregon, pass through this country over these lands, and are travelled by numerous bodies of emigrants every year. These emigrants travel through the Indian country to their abodes on the Pacific (and their number is not likely to decrease) without the protection of law. There is no law there but the "Intercourse act," and it gives them no protection whatever. Except the Wyandotts and Ottowas, who have some simple laws, the Indian tribes in the Territory are destitute of any prescribed form of government.

In my opinion this state of things should not exist any longer. The emigrants and the Indians ought to have some prescribed law for their security; and the Indians ought, as far as possible, to be thrown out of the lines of these thoroughfares, as no good results to them, in their present condition, by coming in contact with the emigrants.

It is to be hoped that most of the tribes will be willing, by next spring, to abandon the idea of reserving portions of their present tracts adjoining the States. This appeared to be a cherished idea with the Indians, and they were, in my opinion, encouraged in it by some of the missionaries and traders. In my judgment every good influence within the reach of these people ought to be brought to bear to induce them to change their minds, and to consent to sell all their lands, and obtain a new and more desirable home. Individual Indians there are, no doubt, who, if they desired reservations in the respective tracts on which they live, are sufficiently advanced in civilization to take their part with the white man, and to whom such reservations might well be granted; but beyond this it is very desirable, for the interest of both the red and the white man, that no reservations be made, but that the different tribes be removed from the borders of the States, and located in some less exposed place.

These border tribes have lost much of the strength and self-sustaining power of the truly wild Indian. They feel their weakness, desire the

protection of government, and are content if they can be indulged in idleness, and to some extent gratified in their passions and appetites.

They might, in my judgment, with safety, be located on small tracts of land contiguous to each other, where the missionary operations among them could be conducted more efficiently and with less means; where the government agents could have daily supervision over them; and where that portion of each tribe who have made some advances, and who desire to enjoy the blessings of civilization, could have the aid and encouragement of each other's society and each other's experience; and where, in fine, all good influences could be concentrated to counteract those of an opposite character, which now, and always will, beset the paths of these unfortunate people.

A civil government should be organized over the Territory. The intercourse act is almost a dead letter. The United States court for the district of Missouri and Arkansas is too far removed from the Indian country; and for Indian purposes alone, saying nothing of the protection of our emigration to the Pacific, a civil government ought to be organized there. In addition to this, the position of Nebraska, with reference to our Pacific possessions, renders it a matter of vast importance that it be speedily opened, and actual settlers invited into it on the most liberal terms.

It is confidently expected that the necessary treaties can be made with these border Indians during the months of April and May, so that ample time may be had for their consideration and ratification by the Senate, and for the establishment of a territorial government before the adjournment of the approaching session of Congress.

A superintendent of Indian affairs in that Territory, as the governor doubtless would be, by virtue of his office, having a direct oversight over all the Indian service there, would exercise a most beneficial influence, not only on the border Indians, but in a short time on the wild Indians of the plains.

It is submitted that the sum of money appropriated at the last session of Congress is not sufficient to negotiate all the necessary treaties, and that it is desirable, if not indispensable, that an additional appropriation be made by Congress early in the session.

It is but just to that portion of the people of the frontier of Missouri and Iowa, who entertain the opinion that there is no legal objection to the occupation and settlement of such parts of the Indian country as are not in the actual occupancy of any Indian tribe by treaty stipulation, to say that they have abstained from attempting to make any locations or settlements in it. Some have explored the country, but all, as far as my information extends, have returned to await the action of the Executive department in making treaties, and the necessary legislation for the organization of the Territory.

The statements which appear in the press, that a constant current of emigration is flowing into the Indian country, are destitute of truth. On the 11th of October, the day on which I left the frontier, there was no settlement made in any part of Nebraska. From all the information I could obtain, there were but three white men in the Territory except such as were there by authority of law, and those adopted, by marriage or otherwise, into Indian families.

I acknowledge with pleasure my obligations to the gentlemen connected with the military department, trading posts, missionary establishments, and Indian agencies, for their uniform kindness and attention to me while on my journey.

I also acknowledge my obligations to General Whitfield, the agent for the Pottawatomies and Kansas Indians, who was my travelling companion the greater part of the time, for his good offices and the aid and assistance he rendered me.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 18, 1854.

SIR: I have to request that you will furnish me, by Monday morning if possible, with a certified copy of my account, and accompanying vouchers, for disbursements during my recent journey to the Indian country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

P. CLAYTON, ESQ.,
Second Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
March 20, 1854.

SIR: As requested by your letter of the 18th instant, I send herewith certified copies of your account, abstract, and vouchers, for disbursements during your journey to the Indian country and returning, from August 18 to November 2, 1853.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. CLAYTON, *Second Auditor.*

G. W. MANYPENNY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The United States in account-current with George W. Manypenny, Commissioner.

D | Cr.

1853. November 2	For this sum disbursed as per abstract and vouchers herewith, on account of appropriation for "extinguishing title of Indian tribes to lands west of Missouri and Iowa," (act March 3, 1853.)	$540 52	1853. August 11	By this sum received on account of appropriation for "extinguishing title of Indian tribes to lands west of Missouri and Iowa," (act March 3, 1853.)	$1,000 00
23	For this sum deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, per certificate No. 2827, herewith	459 48			
		1,000 00			1,000 00

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner, &c.*

Approved: R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary, &c.*

NOVEMBER 25, 1853.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, March* 20, 1854.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original filed in this office.

P. CLAYTON, *Second Auditor.*

Abstract of disbursements by George W. Manypenny, Commissioner, &c., within the period commencing August 19, *and ending November* 2, 1853, *on account of appropriation for "extinguishing title of Indian tribes to lands west of Missouri and Iowa," act March* 3, 1853.

No. of voucher.	Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
	1853.			
1	Sept. 5	Baker & Street	Sundry articles of provisions, &c., for outfit	$17 07
2	17	Peter A. Sarpy	Sundry articles for Indian presents, &c	31 50
3	19	W. McCreight, clerk, &c	Transportation on steamer "El Paso."	50 00
4	20	D. Vanderslice	Beef furnished Iowas and half-breeds	5 00
5	24	John D. Lasley	Provisions furnished Pottawatomies	32 00
6	Oct. 10	T. & A. S. Johnson	Hire of carriage and mules	125 00
7	10	S. J. Huffaker	Services driving carriage	14 00
8	11	Thomas Johnson	Provisions furnished Shawnees at council	66 85
9	11	J. W. Whitfield	Paid expenses incurred by Commissioner, &c.	60 10
10	Nov. 2	G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner, &c.	Travelling expenses from Washington to Indian country and returning	139 00
			Total amount of disbursements	540 52

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct.

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner, &c.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, March* 20, 1854.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original filed in this office.

P. CLAYTON, *Second Auditor.*

The United States,

To Baker & Street.....Dr.

September 5, 1853.—For the following articles, sold and delivered to Col. G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz:

1 canister rifle powder	$0 50
1 box percussion caps	50
½ dozen boxes matches, 15 cents; ¼ lb. tea, 25 cents	40
½ bar soap, 12 cents; 1 butcher knife, 30 cents	42
1 bottle pepper sauce, 30 cents; 4 tin plates, 40 cents	70
2 tin cups, 15 cents; 1 camp kettle, $1	1 15
1 tea canister, 15 cents; 10 lbs. crackers, $1	1 15
18 lbs. side bacon, at 10 cents per pound	1 80
10 lbs. shot, $1; 1 pocket inkstand, 20 cents	1 20
1 pair 3-point gent. blue blankets	8 00
1 jar pickles, $1; 1 tin bucket, 25 cents	1 25
	17 07

Received at Westport, Mo., September 5, 1853, of G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, seventeen dollars and seven cents, in full of the above account.

BAKER & STREET.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fifth day of September, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The United States,

To P. A. Sarpy.....Dr.

For this bill of articles furnished Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

50 pounds tobacco for Omaha Indians	$7 50
50 pounds tobacco for Ottoe Indians	7 50
75 pounds tobacco for Pawnee Indians	11 25
50 pounds flour for Ottoe Indians	1 75
5 pounds sugar	50
4 pounds coffee	50
25 pounds bacon	2 50
	31 50

Received September 17, 1853, of Geo. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

PETER A. SARPY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 17th day of September, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The UNITED STATES,

To STEAMER EL PASO.....Dr.

September 19, 1853.—For transportation of three men, four mules, and one wagon, from Bellvue to Fort Leavenworth, $50 00

Received September 19, 1853, of G. W. Manypenny, Indian agent, fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

W. McCREIGHT, *Clerk.*

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 19th day of September, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The UNITED STATES,

To D. VANDERSLICE.....Dr.

September 15, 1853.—To 125 pounds of beef furnished the Iowa Half-breeds, (at the council at Story's relative to a treaty,) at 4 cents per pound $5 00

Received at Kickapoo, September 20, 1853, of Geo. W. Manypenny, five dollars, in full of the above account.

D. VANDERSLICE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 20th day of September, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The UNITED STATES,

To JOHN D. LASLEY.....Dr.

For this bill furnished Col. G. W. Manypenny, for Pottawatomie Indians:

1 beef	$20 00
2 sacks flour	7 00
20 pounds sugar	2 50
15 pounds coffee	2 50
	32 00

Received September 24, 1853, of G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thirty-two dollars, in full of the above account.

JOHN D. LASLEY.

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I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 24th day of September, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The UNITED STATES,

To T. & A. S. JOHNSON.....Dr.

September 7, 1853.—To hire of carriage and mules to Geo. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for thirty days, at $4 per day	$120 00
Damages on carriage	5 00
	125 00

Received October 10, 1853, of Geo. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in full of the above account.

T. & A. S. JOHNSON.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 10th day of October, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The UNITED STATES,

To SAMUEL J. HUFFAKER.....Dr.

September 7, 1853.—To my services driving the carriage for G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 14 days	$14 00

Received October 10, 1853, of G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fourteen dollars, in full of the above account.

S. J. HUFFAKER.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 10th day of October, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The United States,

To Thomas Johnson.....Dr.

October 11, 1853. To this bill, provisions furnished Shawnee Indians at council:

To 1,157 lbs. beef, at 5 cents	$57 85
3 sacks flour	9 00
	66 85

Received October 11, 1853, of G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, sixty-six dollars and eighty-five cents, in full of the above account.

THOS. JOHNSON.

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I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 11th day of October, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The United States,

To J. W. Whitfield.....Dr.

For this bill of expenses paid for G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

1853, Sept. 6.	Repairing wagon and harness	$6 50
	Hack hire, and black lead	2 25
Sept. 7.	Ferriage, 75 cents; Indian pilot, $2	2 75
	Cash paid bill at mission, and ferriage	2 00
Sept. 12.	Bill at Vanderslice, $5; ferriage Missouri river, $2 50	7 50
Sept. 13.	Bill at Oregon, $4; 14th, bill at Lewellen, $3 60	7 60
Sept. 15.	Sydney ferry, and bill, $1 50; bill at Glenwood, $3	4 50
	Ferriage Missouri river, $1 50; corn, $1	2 50
	Cash paid Indian guide, (Iowa,) 50 cents; bacon and coffee, $2	2 50
Sept. 25.	Cash paid Mrs. McDowel, bill, $2; bill at Stevens's, $2	4 00
Oct. 1.	Bill at Jones's, $3; Oct. 3, Semmerd's, $5	8 00
Oct. 5.	Bill at Lykins's, including provisions for Indians	10 00
		60 10

Received October 11, 1853, of G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, sixty dollars and ten cents, in full of the above account.

J. W. WHITFIELD.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 11th day of October, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The UNITED STATES,

To G. W. MANYPENNY, *Comm'r, &c*.....Dr.

November 2, 1853.—For the amount of my expenses from Washington to the frontier of Missouri, and returning, in accordance with my instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, dated August 18, 1853, as follows:	
For my personal expenses from August 19 to November 2, 1853:	
Railroad and stage fare from Washington to St. Louis, *via* Cleveland and Chicago.....	$29 05
Hotel bills, omnibus hire, and porterage from Washington to St. Louis.....	15 75
Steamboat and stage fare from St. Louis to Westport, Missouri	16 50
Personal expenses on the way, and at Westport.....	9 50
Incidental expenses while in the Indian country.....	8 50
Fare on steamboat from Kansas to St. Louis, Missouri.....	15 00
Bill and porterage at St. Louis.....	5 00
Railroad fare from St. Louis to Washington city, *via* Chicago, Toledo, Zanesville, and Baltimore.....	33 20
Bills and porterage from St. Louis to Washington.....	6 50
	139 00

Received at Washington, November 2, 1853, of G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner, &c., one hundred and thirty-nine dollars, in full of this account.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 2d day of November, 1853, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
March 20, 1854.

I certify the above and the foregoing four pages to be true copies of the original vouchers of the account of Geo. W. Manypenny, esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, filed in this office.

P. CLAYTON, *Second Auditor.*

No. 1.

The UNITED STATES,

To PETER A. SARPY.....Dr.

January 25 to January 28, 1854, inclusive.—For supplies furnished the Omaha tribe of Indians while making treaty, viz:

1,295 lbs. pork, at 5 cents per lb	$64 75
2,300 lbs. flour, at 3½ cents per lb	80 50
84 lbs. coffee, at 16⅔ cents per lb	14 00
255 lbs. sugar, at 12½ cents per lb	31 87
56 lbs. tobacco, at 30 cents per lb	16 80
200 lbs. pork, at 6 cents per lb	12 00
Sundries	8 00
	227 92

Received at Council Bluffs agency, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, in full of this account.

$227 92. PETER A. SARPY.

I certify, on honor, that the above is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 1st day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 2.

The UNITED STATES,

To PETER A. SARPY.....Dr.

January 28 to February 1, 1854, inclusive.—For supplies furnished the Ottoe tribe of Indians while making treaty, viz:

To 1,395 pounds pork, at 6 cents per pound	$84 90
3,200 pounds flour, at 3½ cents per pound	112 00
350 pounds sugar, at 12½ cents per pound	43 75
94 pounds coffee, at 16⅔ cents per pound	15 66
56 pounds tobacco, at 30 cents per pound	16 80
Sundries	19 00
	292 11

Received at Council Bluffs agency, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and eleven cents, in full of this account.

$292 11. PETER A. SARPY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have actually, this 1st day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 3.

The UNITED STATES,

To PETER A. SARPY.....Dr.

February 1, 1854.—For supplies furnished Omahas and Ottoes:

To 13 plugs tobacco.....	$3 25
1 barrel flour.....	9 00
Sugar, coffee, flour, and meat.....	12 80
	25 05

Received at Council Bluffs agency, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, twenty-five dollars and five cents, in full of this account.
$25 05. PETER A. SARPY.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have actually, this 1st day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 4.

The UNITED STATES,

To GEORGE GLINES.....Dr.

February 16, 1854.—For hauling a party of Indians from Council Bluffs Indian agency to Columbia, Missouri..... $101 50

Received at Columbia, Missouri, February 16, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, United States Indian agent, one hundred and one dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.
$101 50. GEORGE GLINES.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have paid it, this 16th day of February, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 5.

The UNITED STATES,

To J. H. KENNEDY.....Dr.

February 11, 1854.—For hauling a party of Indians for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, from Council Bluffs to Richmond, Missouri..... $50 75

Received at Richmond, Missouri, February 11, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, fifty dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of this account.

$50 75. J. H. KENNEDY.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have actually, this 11th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 6.

The UNITED STATES,

To JONATHAN SHINN.....Dr.

For hauling a party of Indians for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, from Glenwood, Iowa, to Richmond, Missouri..... $37 50

Received at Richmond, Missouri, February 11, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, in full of this account.

$37 50. J. SHINN.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 11th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 7.

The UNITED STATES,

To SARPY & ENGLISH..... .....Dr.

Feb. 6, 1854.

2 coats, at $6	$12 00
2 ditto, at $7 50	15 00
1 ditto, $9	9 00
3 pair pants, at $5; 2 pair ditto, at $4	23 00
5 vests, at $3	15 00
5 pair suspenders, at 50 cents	2 50
5 pair socks, at 40 cents	2 00
5 shirts, at 75 cents; 5 handkerchiefs, at 70 cents	7 25
6 fur caps, at $5	30 00
1 pair socks, at 40 cents; 5 handkerchiefs, at 25 cents	1 65
Dress shirt, &c., for wife of Standing Hawk, to get her to return home	2 00
	119 40

Received at Council Bluffs Indian agency, February 6, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty cents, in full of this account.

$119 40. SARPY & ENGLISH.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this —— day of ———, 185 , paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

No. 8.

GLENWOOD, IOWA, *February* 6, 1854.

UNITED STATES bought of NUCKOLLS & Co., per James M. Gatewood, Indian agent:

To 7 coats	$56 00
7 pair pants	28 00
7 fur caps, at $2 25	15 75
7 pair yarn socks	1 75
7 shirts	4 20
7 comforts	2 45
7 cotton handkerchiefs	1 40
1 dozen yarn mitts	3 60
	113 15

Received at Glenwood, Iowa, February 6, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, United States Indian agent, one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifteen cents, in full for the above bill of clothing for Indian chiefs.

NUCKOLLS & CO.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually paid it.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 9.

The UNITED STATES,

To M. F. Moss & Co. Dr.

1 barrel bread	$4 00
12 pounds sugar	1 00
1 blanket	3 75
1 coat	9 00
1 pair pants	3 75
1 shirt	1 25
6 vests	14 25

1 cap	$2 50
1 pair shoes, $2; 1 pair socks, 35 cents	2 35
1 cravat, 75 cents; 1 pair drawers, 60 cents	1 35
1 under-shirt	1 25
1 pair gloves	1 00
Sundries	1 80
	47 25

Received at Glenwood Mills, Iowa, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, 47 dollars and 25 cents, in full of this account.

M. F. MOSS & CO.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this —— day of ——, 185 , paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 10.

The UNITED STATES,

To SAMUEL MARTIN.....Dr.

February 5, 1854.

428 pounds pork	$21 40
4 sacks flour	16 00
50 pounds sugar	4 00
20 pounds coffee	3 00
Hauling	6 00
Tavern bill at Glenwood, (Greene's)	4 00
3 sacks	30
	54 70

Received at Glenwood Mills, county Iowa, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, fifty-four dollars and seventy cents, in full of this account.

$54 70. SAMUEL MARTIN.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 6th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 11.

The UNITED STATES,

To DANIEL TINKEL.....Dr.

For provisions, lodging, &c., furnished Indians..... $25 00

Received at Glenwood Mills, county Iowa, of James M. Gatewood, esq., Indian agent, the sum of twenty-five dollars, in full of the above account, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1854.

DANIEL TINKEL.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually paid it.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

No. 12.

The UNITED STATES,

To W. P. SHAW.....Dr.

February 20, 1854.

To hauling, with two teams, two loads of Indians for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, from Richmond, Missouri, to St. Louis..... $170 00

Received at St. Louis of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, one hundred and seventy dollars, in full of the above account.

W. P. SHAW.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have paid it, this 20th day of February, 1854.

J. M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

No. 13.

ST. LOUIS, *February* 20, 1854.

UNITED STATES, by J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, bought of Martin & Brother:

4 cloth coats, at $11	$44 00
3 pair pants, at $2 75	8 25
2 pair pants, at $5	10 00
4 satin vests, at $2 75	11 00
3 shirts, at $1 75	5 25
1 shirt	1 50
2 pair draws, at 50 cents	1 00
	81 00

Received at St. Louis, February 20, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, eighty-one dollars in full.

MARTIN & BROTHER.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I actually paid it.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD, Indian Agent.

No. 14.

The UNITED STATES,

To S. F. NUCKOLLS.....Dr.

To 6 pair suspenders, at 40 cents, for the use of the Ottoe Indians..... $2 40

Received at St. Louis, Atchinson county, State of Missouri, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, two dollars and forty cents, in full of the above account.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

February 8, 1854.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I actually paid it.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

No. 15.

The UNITED STATES,

To Mr. CROMWELL .....Dr.

February 7, 1854.—Dinner and horse-food for James M. Gatewood and his party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians $3 90

Received at Linden, Fremont county, Iowa, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, three dollars and ninety cents, in full of this account.

$3 90. STEPHEN T. CROMWELL.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have actually, this 7th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 16.

The UNITED STATES,

To Mrs. SHARP.....Dr.

February 8, 1854.—Dinner and horse-food for J. M. Gatewood and his party of Indians $2 75

Received at Holt county, Missouri, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, two dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of his account.

$2 75. CAROLINE SHARP.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have actually, this 8th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 17.

The UNITED STATES,

To F. S. MOORE.....Dr.

February 8, 1854.—Supper and breakfast for J. M. Gatewood and his party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians $11 00

Received at Linden, Missouri, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, eleven dollars, in full of this account.

$11. F. S. MOORE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have actually, this 8th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

J. M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 18.

The UNITED STATES,

To G. W. TAYLOR.....Dr.

February 9, 1854.—Supper, breakfast, and horse-food for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and his party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $11 75

Received at Jackson's Point, Missouri, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, eleven dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of this account.

$11 75. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; and that I have actually, this —— day of ———, 185–, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 19.

The UNITED STATES,

To E. M. RICE.....Dr.

February 9, 1854.—Dinner and horse-food for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and his party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $6 25

Received at Savannah, February 9, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, six dollars and twenty-five cents, in full of this account.
$6 25. E. M. RICE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 9th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 20.

The UNITED STATES,

To P. R. BARNES..... .....Dr.

February 10, 1854.—Supper, breakfast and horse-feed for J. M. Gatewood, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians $17 00

Received at St. Joseph's, February 10, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, seventeen dollars, in full of this account.
$17. P. R. BARNES.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 10th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 21.

The UNITED STATES,

To A. FOUTS.....Dr.

February 10, 1854.—Dinner and horse-feed for James M. Gatewood and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $5 00

Received at Buchanan county, Missouri, February 10, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, five dollars, in full of this account.
$5. ABSALOM FOUTS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 10th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 22.

The UNITED STATES,

To Mrs. CRAIG.....Dr.

February 11, 1854.—Supper, breakfast and horse-feed for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Otoe and Missouria Indians..... $15 00

Received at Clinton county, Missouri, February 11, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, fifteen dollars, in full of this account.

$15. SUSANNAH CRAIG.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 11th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

No. 23.

The UNITED STATES,

To GEORGE CARSON.....Dr.

February 12, 1854.—Supper, breakfast and lodgings for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $15 00

Received at Richmond, Missouri, February 12, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, fifteen dollars, in full of this account.

$15. GEORGE CARSON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 12th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

No. 24.

The UNITED STATES,

To JAMES DUNCAN.....Dr.

February 12, 1854.—Ferriage across the Missouri river, of J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Indians and wagons..... $2 75

Received at Lexington, Missouri, February 12, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, two dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

$2 75. JAMES DUNCAN.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have paid the same, this 12th day of February, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD, Indian Agent.

No. 25.

The United States,

To A. Nichols.....Dr.

February 12, 1854.—Horse-feed for three teams for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent..... $2 00

Received at Lexington, Missouri, February 12, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, two dollars, in full of this account.

A. NICHOLS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this —— day of ——, 185 , paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 26.

The United States,

To Mr. Roundtree.....Dr.

February 12, 1854.—Dinner for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians.. $5 50

Received at Lexington, Missouri, February 12, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, five dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

$5 50. J. C. ROUNDTREE.

I certify that the above account is just, and that I have this day paid it—February 12, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 27.

The United States,

To Joseph Chrisman.....Dr.

February 13, 1854.—Entertainment for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $13 00

Received at Fayette county, Missouri, February 13, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, thirteen dollars, in full of this account.

$13. JOSEPH CHRISMAN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 13th day of February, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD.

No. 28.

The UNITED STATES,

To J. P. RIELLY.....Dr.

February 13, 1854.—Dinner and horse-feed for J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $6 50

Received at Marshal, Missouri, February 13, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, six dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

J. P. RIELLY.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 13, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 29.

The UNITED STATES,

To JOSEPH NEILLE.....Dr.

February 14, 1854.—Supper, rooms, and horse-feed for James M. Gatewood, United States Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians $11 75

Received at Arrow Rock, Missouri, February 14, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, eleven dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

JOSEPH NEILLE.

I certify that the above account is correct, and that I have this day paid it—February 14, 1854.

$11 75. JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 30.

The UNITED STATES,

To JOSEPH NEILLE.....Dr.

February 14, 1854.—Breakfast for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a company of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians $5 00

Received at Arrow Rock, Missouri, February 14, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, five dollars, in full of the above account.

JOSEPH NEILLE.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 14, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent

No. 31.

The United States,

To City Hotel.....Dr.

February 14, 1854.—Dinner and horse-feed for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $12 00

Received at Booneville, Missouri, February 14, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, twelve dollars, in full of the above account.

GEO. B. McPHERSON.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 14, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 32.

The United States,

To Edmund P. Elliot.....Dr.

February 15, 1854.—Supper, breakfast, and horse-feed for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians..... $12 00

Received at Cooper county, Missouri, February 15, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, twelve dollars, in full of the above account.

$12. E. P. ELLIOT.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 15, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 33.

The United States,

To William Baker.....Dr.

February 15, 1854.—Ferriage across the Missouri river for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Indians and wagons..... $3 50

Received at Roche Porte, Missouri, February 15, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, three dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

$3 50. WM. T. BECKHAM.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 15, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 34.

The UNITED STATES,

To WILLIAM ROY.....Dr.

February 18, 1854.—To hauling a party of Indians from Columbia, Missouri, to St. Charles, Missouri, for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent..... $34 00

Received at St. Charles, Missouri, February, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, thirty-four dollars, in full of the above account.

WILLIAM ROY.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 35.

The UNITED STATES,

To COLUMBIA HOTEL.....Dr.

February 16, 1854.—Entertainment for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias $20 00

Received at Columbia, Missouri, February 16, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, twenty dollars, in full of the above account.
$20. C. MANTRIN.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 16, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 36.

The UNITED STATES,

To Dr. N. B. SPOTSWOOD.....Dr.

For services and medicine for Horse Chief, an Ottoe Indian.. $5 00

Received at Columbia, February 16, 1854, of James M. Gatewood Indian agent, five dollars, in full of the above account.

N. B. SPOTSWOOD, *M. D.*

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 16, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 37.

The United States,

To Joseph Everhart.....Dr.

February 17, 1854.—Entertainment for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Indians and three teams..... $13 75

Received at Williamsburgh, Missouri, February 17, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

JOSEPH EVERHART.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 17, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 38.

The United States,

To Mr. Kenner.....Dr.

February 18, 1854.—Supper, breakfast, and horse-feed for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria Indians $13 00

Received at Hickory Grove, February 18, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, thirteen dollars, in full of the above account.

R. F. KENNER.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—July 18, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 39.

The United States,

To T. Ruenzi.....Dr.

February 18, 1854.—Supper and lodgings for part of a company under J. M. Gatewood, Indian agent $3 50

Received at St. Charles, Missouri, February 19, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, three dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

THOMAS RUENZI.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 19, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 40.

The UNITED STATES,

To JOSEPH MOLEY.....Dr.

February 18, 1854.—Ferriage of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a party of Indians, and three teams, across the Missouri river..... $10 00

Received at St. Charles, Missouri, February 18, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, ten dollars, in full of the above account.

JOSEPH MOLEY.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 18, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 41.

The UNITED STATES,

To HENRY INGARD.....Dr.

February 19, 1854.—Supper, lodgings, and horse-feed, for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and a part of his party of Indians..... $12 60

Received in St. Louis county, Missouri, February 19, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, twelve dollars and sixty cents, in full of the above account.

HENRY INGARD.

—

I certify that the above account is right and just, and that I actually paid it—February 19, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 42.

The UNITED STATES,

To WILLIAM MONROE.....Dr.

February 20, 1854.—To board for Major J. M. Gatewood and party..... $55 50

Received at St. Louis, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, fifty-five dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

$55 50. WM. MONROE,
Monroe House.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 20, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 43.

The United States,

To Steamboat Southerner.....Dr.

February 23, 1854.—To passage for eighteen persons from St. Louis to Louisville, for James M. Gatewood and party, $144 00

Received, February 23, 1854, at Louisville, Kentucky, one hundred and forty-four dollars, in full for the above account.

CHARLES G. SHULTZ, Jr.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have this day paid it—February 23, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 44.

The United States,

To Steamboat Jacob Strade.....Dr.

February 24, 1854.—Passages for James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, and Indians, from Louisville to Wheeling..... $114 00

Received at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, one hundred and fourteen dollars, in full of the above account.

R. G. DUMMING.

—

I certify that the above account is right and just, and that I have this day actually paid it—February 24, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 45.

The United States,

To Sprigg House.....Dr.

February 27, 1854.—To entertainment one night of James M. Gatewood and party of Indians..... $28 50

Received at Wheeling, Virginia, twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

Z. S. & J. J. YARNOLL, *Proprietors.*

—

I certify that the above account is right and just, and that I have actually paid it—February 27, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 46.

The UNITED STATES,

To B. & O. RAILROAD COMPANY.....Dr.

To eighteen passengers from Wheeling to Washington, at $9 50 $171 00

Received at Wheeling, February 27, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, one hundred and seventy-one dollars.

J. B. FORD, *Agent.*

—

I certify that the above account is right and just, and that I have this day actually paid it—February 27, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 47.

The UNITED STATES,

To RELAY HOUSE.....Dr.

February 28, 1854.—Supper for James M. Gatewood, United States Indian agent, and party of Indians, eighteen in all.. $9 50

Received at Relay House, Maryland, February 28, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, nine dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

SILAS W. CONN.

—

I certify that the above account is right and just, and that I actually paid it—February 28, 1854.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 48.

The UNITED STATES, (per James M. Gatewood, Indian agent,)

To REVERE HOUSE.....Dr.

February 28, 1854.—To amount of bill for self, agents, and Indians, supper, lodging, and breakfast—nineteen in number $26 00

Received at Cumberland, Maryland, this eighteenth day of March, 1854, from James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, the sum of twenty-six dollars, in full payment of the above account.

J. A. HEFELFINGER.

—

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I actually paid it.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 49.

WASHINGTON, *March* 20, 1854.

Received of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, for our own use and for the use of the Indians of our company, while travelling from Council Bluffs agency to this city, the following amounts of money, viz:

Logan Fontinelle	$100
Lewis Saunsosee	40
Lewis Barnard	26
	176
Also the sum of seven dollars advanced to us jointly	7
Making in all one hundred and eighty-three dollars	183

LOGAN FONTINELLE.
LEWIS SAUNSOSEE.
his
LEWIS × BARNARD.
mark.

Test: H. P. DOWNS.

I certify that the above amount was actually advanced by me.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 50.

The UNITED STATES, (by James M. Gatewood,)
Bought of WALL & STEPHENS.

March 2, 1854.	1 dozen shirts for Indians	$8 00
March 22, "	13 shirts for Indians	11 00
		19 00

Received of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, the sum of nineteen dollars, in full for the above account.—Washington, March 22, 1854.

WALL & STEPHENS.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I actually paid it.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 51.

The UNITED STATES, (per James M. Gatewood, Indian agent,)
To H. D. DOWNS.....Dr.

February 19, 1854.—To cash paid for four passengers (Indians) in omnibus, from St. Charles to St. Louis $4 00

Received at St. Louis, Missouri, February 19, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, four dollars, in full of the above account.

H. D. DOWNS.

—

I certify that the above account is correct, and that I have actually paid it.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

No. 52.

Received, March 15, 1854, of James M. Gatewood, Indian agent, two hundred and sixty dollars, on account of boarding for himself and a party of Omaha, Ottoe, and Missouria Indians.

B. MAHER.

WESTERN HOTEL, *Washington city, March* 16, 1854.

—

I certify that the above amount was actually paid by me.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent

No. 53.

The UNITED STATES,
To JAMES M. GATEWOOD.....Dr.

February 5, 1854.

To ferriage and transportation of 3 wagons.....	$1 50
" " Nodway, $1 50; Laramie, $1 50—3 wagons....	3 00
" cold snack for Indians at Newark.....	2 50
" paper, pens, and ink, 75 cents; cold snack at Elkhorn, $2 50.....	3 25
" despatch for boat from Lexington.....	1 50
" bushel apples, $1; 3 dinners at Marshall, $1 20.....	2 20
" cold snack for Indians, $2 50; bushel apples, $1.....	3 50
" lunch at St. Charles, $3; porterage, $1.....	4 00
" amount paid for Indians walking over Wheeling bridge..	1 00

To pies, cakes, &c., for Indians, at Piedmont.....	$2 50
" pies, cakes, &c., for Indians, at Harper's Ferry.....	2 50
" incidental expenses, supposed to be	10 00
" payment of ½ per cent. discount on $1,200 draft.....	6 00
	43 45

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct.

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, *March* 18, 1854.

We, the undersigned, delegates of the Omaha tribe of Indians, and the interpreter therefor, acknowledge to have received this day, from George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as a gift, the sum of twenty dollars each in silver.

SHON-GA-SKA, or LOGAN FONTINELLE.
E-STA-MAH-ZA, or JOSEPH FLESCHE, his x mark.
GRA-TAH-NAH-JE, or STANDING HAWK, his x mark.
GAH-HE-GA-GIN-GAH, or LITTLE CHIEF, his x mark.
TAH-WEH-GAH-HA, or VILLAGE MAKER, his x mark.
WAH-NO-KE-GA, or NOISE, his x mark.
SO-DA-NAH-ZE, or YELLOW SNAKE, his x mark.
LEWIS SAUNSOSEE, *Interpreter.*

Payment made in our presence, and receipt acknowledged.
S. B. TREAT.
JAMES M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

—

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 18, 1854.

I, George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, do hereby certify that the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, the aggregate of the receipts of the above-named individuals composing the delegation of the Omaha tribe of Indians, and the interpreter, was paid by me to them in silver, as stated.

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 18, 1854.

We, the undersigned, delegates of the confederate tribes of the Ottoes and Missourias, and the interpreter therefor, acknowledge to have

received from George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as a gift, the sum of twenty dollars each in silver.

Ottoes	AR-KE-KEE-TAH, or STAY BY IT,	his x mark.
	HEH-CAH-PO, or KICKAPOO,	his x mark.
	GHAU-KA-HAU-WA, or MEDICINE HORSE,	his x mark.
	ME-AR-KE-TAH-HIM-SHE, or BIG SOLDIER,	his x mark.
	CHA-WAU-A-KEE, or BUFFALO CHIEF,	his x mark.
Missourias	AH-HAH-CHE-KE-SAW-KE, or MISSOURIA CHIEF,	his x mark.
	MAU-THRA-TO-ME, or WHITE WATER,	his x mark.
	LEWIS BARNARD, *Interpreter*,	his x mark.

Receipt acknowledged and payment made in our presence.
S. B. TREAT.
JAMES M. GATEWOOD, *Indian Agent.*

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 18, 1854.

I, George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, do hereby certify that the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, the aggregate of the receipts of the above-named individuals composing the delegation of the confederate tribes of the Ottoes and Missourias, and the interpreter, was paid by me to them in silver, as stated.

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

No. 54.

The UNITED STATES,

To E. A. GIBBS, 73 Baltimore street....Dr.

March 18, 1854.—To two United States bunting flags, for the Indian department, each flag being 12 feet—making in all 24 feet, at 75 cents per foot..... $18 00

Received at Baltimore, 1854, of Geo. W. Manypenny, Commissioner, eighteen dollars, in full of this account.
$18. E. A. GIBBS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 18th day of March, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

No. 55.

The United States,

To E. A. Gibbs, 73 Baltimore street....Dr.

March 22, 1854.—To fourteen United States bunting flags, for the Indian department, each flag being 3 feet—making in all 42 feet, at 50 cents per foot $21 00
For fourteen flag-staffs, at 8 cents each 1 12

22 12
For cash paid freight 37½

22 50

Received at Baltimore, March 22, 1854, of Geo. W. Manypenny, Commissioner, &c., twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, in full of this account.

$22 50. E. A. GIBBS.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 22d day of March, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.
Commissioner.

No. 56.

The United States,

To W. W. Dennison.....Dr.

March 18, 1854.—For expenses to Baltimore, to purchase flags, per order of Hon. Geo. W. Manypenny, Commissioner, viz:

Passage to Baltimore and back.....	$2 50
Hotel bill at Baltimore.....	1 75
Telegraph message to Commissioner	50
Hack hire in Baltimore and Washington	2 25
	7 00

Received at Washington, D. C., 1854, of Geo. W. Manypenny, Commissioner, seven dollars, in full of this account.

$7. W. W. DENNISON.

—

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 18th day of March, 1854, paid the amount thereof.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 85.

CHEROKEES EAST AND WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI—APPROPRIATIONS FOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Information relative to appropriations for the Cherokees east and west of the Mississippi.

March 29, 1854.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Interior, Washington,
March 27, 1854.

Sir: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, requesting that I would state "what amounts of moneys have been appropriated from time to time for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi river, and for the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi river, and carried to the surplus fund from the year 1815 to January, 1854, stating under what law or treaty each appropriation was made, and when carried to the surplus fund," I have the honor to transmit a report from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, dated the 25th instant, which it is believed contains the information desired by the House.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

Hon. Linn Boyd,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, Second Comptroller's Office,
March 25, 1854.

Sir: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 20th instant, referring to this office a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I have the honor to state that the following amounts of moneys appropriated for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians from time to time, since the year 1815 to January, 1854, appear to have been carried to the surplus fund at the respective dates given below:

"Education of Cherokees for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831," act May 24, 1828; $7,657 39 carried to surplus fund on 31st December, 1835.

"Rifles for Cherokees," act March 2, 1831; $411 carried to surplus fund on 31st December, 1838.

"Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees," acts 1837, 1838, 1839, &c.; $6,151 11 carried to surplus fund on 30th June, 1847.

"Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees of December 29, 1835," act July 2, 1836; $42,862 99 carried to surplus fund on 31st December, 1843, being amount of balance of $75,000 appropriated as an advance stipulated in the 18th article of the treaty, and of which appropriation $32,137 01 was carried to the surplus fund in 1840.

"Payments to the Cherokees for value of improvements upon the missionary reservations, per 4th article of treaty of December, 1835, in addition to former appropriations for that effect," act March 3, 1839; $15,111 75 carried to surplus fund on 27th March, 1845.

"Arrearages of annuities, &c.," (satisfying all claims for arrearages of annuities, for supplying blankets, &c., for Cherokees,) 3d section act June 12, 1838; $18,797 88 carried to surplus fund on 30th June, 1847.

"Claims of Cherokees for improvements abandoned," act April 20, 1832; $703 carried to surplus fund on 30th June, 1846.

"Gratuities of $50 for every five emigrants, (Cherokees,") act June 4, 1832; $2,220 carried to surplus fund on 31st December, 1843.

"Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees," act March 3, 1835; $128 08 carried tosurplus fund on 30th June, 1846.

"Compensation for improvements abandoned by Cherokees," act March 2, 1829; $15,455 87 carried to surplus fund on 30th June, 1846.

"Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees," acts 1837, &c.; $1,715 46 carried to surplus fund on 24th September, 1852.

"Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees of December 29, 1835," act July 2, 1836; $31,329 69 carried to surplus fund on 30th June, 1853.

"Expenses of a delegation of Cherokees, &c.," act June 27, 1846; $2,408 17 carried to surplus fund on 30th June, 1849.

"Payment to Cherokees for improvements abandoned under treaty of May 6, 1828," (re-appropriated,) act March 1, 1847; $343 60 carried to surplus fund on 24th September, 1852.

"Carrying into effect treaty with western Cherokees," act June 28, 1834; $146 60 carried to surplus fund on 24th September, 1852.

"Claims of western Cherokees for stock lost, &c.," act July 14, 1832; $69 carried to surplus fund on 24th September, 1852.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

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